"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers, cooler today; Friday fair, cool; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,111. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES CROSS VESLE IN FORCE, SEIZE HIGHWAY; BRITISH TROOPS SMASH INTO LYS SALIENT; LLOYD GEORGE REVIEWS WAR; SPEECH IN FULL

FOCH, COUNTING ON OUR 5,000,000, PLANS FINAL BLOW

Great Drive in Spring with Overwhelming American Man-Power Is Aimed At.

AGREEMENT MADE IN PARIS

3,000,000 of Our Troops to be in France and 2,000,000 in Reserve at Home.

MARCH BEFORE SENATORS

He Gives Details Concerning Man-Power Bill—May Apply Draft to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Backed by a reservoir of 5,000,000 American troops, Field Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the American and allied armies, is preparing to hurl the entire united military strength of France, Great Britain, and the United States against the Germans on the western front in order to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time. Next Spring will see the terrific conflict, already in progress on the Aisne-Vesle line, in full swing with Foch's armies striking with all their power.

This was the impression gained today by members of the Senate Military Committee who heard General March, Chief of Staff, explain in executive session the War Department's reasons for asking extension of the draft age limits to include all men between 18 and 46 years of age. They learned also that the definite decision to enlarge the American military program to an army of 5,000,000 men was made about July 30, and is in accordance with an agreement reached in Paris shortly before that time.

The date when the United States decided to do more than double the great effort it was already making and bring its whole man power to bear immediately, may be significant. General Foch's smashing blow, which has flattened out the Aisne-Marne salient and has thrown the whole German front from Rheims to the sea into jeopardy, was struck July 15 with American troops bearing their share.

Pressing for Great Stroke.

It appears possible that the success of that blow influenced American officials, who have continuously pressed for a vigorous, aggressive campaign at the earliest possible moment, and with attention concentrated on the western front, to believe that enough could be done this year to prepare the way for a smashing military triumph next year when the full American army becomes available. The period of time covered by estimates for equipment and transportation of troops under the enlarged army plan is understood to carry it up to next Spring.

As the project is understood, although no details were obtainable, it is contemplated to place an army of substantially 3,000,000 American troops in France before the Spring campaign opens, backed by 2,000,000 more at home, moving forward as needed. In this connection, intimations that the British have made extraordinary efforts to concentrate troops on the western front in the last few months become increasingly significant.

Coupled with the French and American efforts, this gives promise of such overwhelming forces in the battle next year that a comparatively short and bitter fight may see the issue decided and the German Army driven beyond the Rhine, if it is not destroyed in the field.

General March urged prompt action upon the committee in reporting the man power bill to the Senate, saying it was advisable to place a large army in the field as soon as possible. However, he told the Senators he did not consider it would be necessary to call the Senate together before its set time for reconvening, Aug. 26.

The Chief of Staff gave the opinion that the war would be won on the western front, and, therefore, he pleaded that all men and material possible be provided to send to that line.

1,000,000 More Across by 1919.

It is the intention of the War Department to keep the troop movement across the ocean up to 250,000 men monthly until the cold weather sets in. Calculations are that there still remain four months of good weather, affording excellent opportunity for speedy transport, during this year. At the rate of 250,000 men monthly this would mean 1,000,000 new men landed in France before the end of the year. There are already more than 1,300,000 there. Some Senators were so optimistic after hearing General March that they predicted an army of $2,500,000 in Europe before Jan. 1.

No discussion was indulged in as to whether or not 18-year-old boys should be sent to the firing line, or used purely for military training in this country. Nor was there any talk as to whether

Continued on Page Nine.

British to Consult Allies on Trade Preferences

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Government leader in the House of Lords, in a speech today said the Imperial War Cabinet had not yet discussed the subject of Imperial preference. The Government, he said, would act in the matter in concert with its allies, and especially the United States.

At the end of the war the British Empire and the United States would control the greater part of the raw material of the world, Earl Curzon continued, and if it were necessary to use this power against the enemy it could only be done to advantage by a general agreement among the Allies.

When Parliament reassembled, the speaker said, a full statement would be no final discussion with the dominions and still less with the Allies.

GRAVES TO LEAD OUR SIBERIAN ARMY

Former Assistant Chief of General Staff to Have 7,000 Men at the Start.

TROOPS FROM PHILIPPINES

27th and 31st Regiments of Regular Infantry to be Reinforced from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Major Gen. William S. Graves, until recently assistant chief of the Army General Staff, has been selected to command the American Expeditionary Force that will be sent to Vladivostok to co-operate with a Japanese military force in assisting the Czechoslovaks to clear Siberia of German and Austrian prisoners of war who have organized a small army and are seeking to get control of that part of Russian territory. General Graves is now in command of the 8th Division of the army at Camp Fremont, Cal., to which he was assigned last month.

The announcement of General Graves's selection for this important duty was made this afternoon by General March, Chief of the General Staff. At the same time General March made known that the American military force to be sent to Siberia would consist of the 27th and the 31st Regiments of regular infantry, which are now in the Philippines. These regiments have not been organized to the new war strength and number together probably 6,000 men. Their strength will be augmented by troops from the United States, but it is not the intention of the Government to have any large force in Siberia.

The entire American military expedition, for the present at least, will comprise about 7,000 men. The Japanese will send a similar number, the agreement between the United States and Japan with reference to joint operations in Russian territory providing that their military forces should be equal.

"The purpose of organization of the expedition," said General March, "has been announced by the President through the State Department, and I need not refer to that further. The force is relatively small and is not for the purpose of establishing an eastern front in Russia, but for the purpose set forth in the President's memorandum and no other."

To Protect Rear of Czech Army.

The announced purpose of the American-Japanese forces was to protect the rear of the Czechoslovak forces in their westward movement across Siberia. Press dispatches today tell of the landing of a British military force at Vladivostok. This is a very small number of troops sent from Hongkong. French troops will go to Vladivostok from Cochin China, but they will be a mere handful. The proposal of President Wilson for action in Siberia contemplates only American and Japanese military participation, but the British and French Governments were anxious to be represented, and it was indicated to them that there would be no objection to their sending troops.

The President is anxious, however, to avoid having the allied expedition to Siberia take on the appearance of a large army, and for the time being and until conditions might compel a change that would be welcomed by the Russian people there will be no major military force maintained at Vladivostok or elsewhere in Siberia by the allied nations.

No information has been received at the War Department to indicate that American troops have been landed at Kandalaska, Russian Lapland, where the American Ambassador and other allied diplomatic representatives to Russia went after the Bolsheviki had refused to permit them to remain in Archangel, their place of refuge from the threats directed against them when they were at Vologda.

While the Government has admitted that an American military force was landed at Archangel some time ago, it has never acknowledged that this force has been augmented by American soldiers, as reported in recent press dis-

Continued on Page Six.

HAIG VICTOR ON 5-MILE LINE

Forces Germans to Withdraw 1,000 Yards On the Lawe River.

RETAKES BRAY-CORBIE ROAD

His Troops Expel the Enemy from Ridge Positions East of Amiens.

BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS

German Artillery Shows Activity in the Robecq and Dickebush Sectors.

LONDON, Aug. 7, (Night.)—Field Marshal Haig this morning struck heavily at the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht on the southern side of the Lys salient.

Attacking on a front of nearly five miles the British advanced their line for the whole distance to a depth of 1,000 yards.

To the south, on the front east of Amiens, British troops this morning recaptured all of the principal positions on the Bray-Corbie road which they lost to the Germans yesterday.

German artillery has been active east of Robecq (Lys sectors) and in the Dickebusch region, (south of Ypres.)

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Aug. 7, (Morning.)—British troops have retrieved their losses of yesterday on that tongue of high ground between the Ancre and the Somme to which I have often referred lately. It will be remembered that the high road from the considerable town of Corbie, at the junction of those rivers about ten miles east of Amiens, runs along the crest of this ridge to Bray, about ten miles still further east.

On July 28 the Australians pushed back the enemy's line on both sides of this road to the line running across it, roughly from the village of Morlancourt in the centre to Sailly-Laurette, on the lakes of the Somme.

Yesterday morning at 4:30 the enemy attempted to regain the ground thus lost, and partly succeeded, entering the British front trenches, and holding them through the day. But this morning at the same hour the British, refusing to acknowledge repulse, attacked and drove the enemy out of most of the trenches, gaining all the points aimed at and capturing prisoners.

The British position was thus again established. Its importance lies in maintaining a fairly straight line with the positions lately gained along the west or right bank of the Ancre toward Albert, owing to the enemy's withdrawal across that river, while on the south side of the Somme a fairly straight line is kept with the positions lately won in the direction of Hamel. One may hope that the enemy is thus debarred from a further approach toward Amiens.

THREAT TO THE LYS SALIENT.

British Blow Suggests a Parallel to That on the Marne.

The advance of the British on the southern leg of the Lys salient between the Clarence River and the Lawe Canal yesterday may be complementary to the German withdrawal from that sector on Aug. 5.

Geographically, it is a blow against the side of the salient similar to that delivered in the side of the Marne salient on July 18, but there is nothing to show at present that it will reach the proportions of the latter. The terrain, however, is inviting.

The Germans, as a corollary to the Picardy salient, in order to free their northern flank, began the development of the Lys salient on April 9. As they proceeded, however, it soon became evident that they were to be held on their flanks just as they had been held in Picardy. They took some of the

Continued on Page Three.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Greeks Warn the Entente Against Bulgar Propaganda

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—The Greek press and public opinion continue to show disquiet at rumors of the possibility of a volte-face by Bulgaria.

Although there is no disposition to admit that the allied Governments would be capable of committing the inconsistency of favoring Prussian manoeuvres in the east at the very moment they are fighting Prussian militarism, nevertheless there is fear that the efforts of certain British and American Bulgarophiles may influence public opinion in these countries.

As these efforts might be exploited here by the anti-national propaganda in order to lessen the enthusiasm of the Greeks in favor of a victorious struggle, the hope is expressed in Athens that the allied Governments will see fit to dispel these misgivings by analogous declarations.

SINKS LIGHTSHIP OFF CAPE HATTERAS

U-Boat, After Destroying Diamond Shoals Craft, Appears Off North Carolina Coast.

HERE TO HINDER COMMERCE

Naval Officials Believe Raiders Are Under Orders to Avoid Formidable Opponents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Destruction by a submarine of the Diamond Shoals Lightship 71, a helpless craft anchored off Cape Hatteras to warn shipping from the treacherous shoals forming the "graveyard of the Atlantic Coast," confirms the belief of naval officials that German sea wolves sent to this side of the Atlantic are under orders to handicap commerce in all ways possible without exposing themselves to naval or other formidable opponents.

News of the shelling and sinking of the lightship came to the Navy Department today, clearing up the mystery of earlier reports from coast guard stations on the North Carolina coast that heavy shelling was heard at sea yesterday afternoon. The crew of twelve men on the lightship escaped in a small boat and rowed the ten or twelve miles to shore.

Subsequently the submarine appeared within half a mile of the land which projects far out from the main coast of North Carolina. There were no reports of attacks on villages, coast guard stations or lighthouses, and the purpose of the submarine commander in showing himself so near the beach was not clear.

Secretary Daniels said today that undoubtedly the purpose of the submarine commander in destroying the lightship was to hinder commerce as much as possible. Great volumes of both coastwise and overseas commerce pass Cape Hatteras both to and from Southern ports, and the German probably believed that with the lightship gone some vessels might be wrecked on the shoals.

So far as had been reported tonight, however, no vessels had come to grief. In the meantime, steps have been taken to replace the lightship by another which is always held in reserve for this station.

Officials recalled today that since the first raider appeared off the Virginia Capes last May no warships or other formidable antagonists have been attacked. The raiders now operating—the one off the Virginia-Carolina coast and the other in Canadian waters—appear to have been even more cautious than were those which sent down some twenty vessels between New York and the Virginia Capes in May and June.

Complete reports of the attacks on the lightship have not yet been received by the Navy Department, but officials assumed that the submarine opened fire without giving the crew time to take to the small boat. In the absence of any specific information to the contrary, officials also assumed that it was the submarine that sank the American tank steamer O. B. Jennings off the Virginia Capes last Sunday.

Attacks on other vessels in that vicinity are to be expected, but naval patrol boats and seaplanes already are endeavoring to protect shipping and hunt out and destroy the enemy. With a long shore line on which to operate and deep water for submerging to hide from patrols, however, the advantage in this game of hide and seek lies with the enemy.

JAPANESE FREIGHTER SUNK OFF NOVA SCOTIA

U-Boat Fires Five Torpedoes at Vessel 200 Miles Off Shore—Crew of 85 Rescued.

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 7.—An American schooner arrived here today with eighty-five members of the crew of the Japanese freight steamship Tokuyama Maru, of 7,029 tons, which had been torpedoed off the Nova

Continued on Page Eight.

FOR THE NERVES
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quickly beneficial for headache, sleeplessness, indigestion and nervousness.—Advt.

PASS THE VESLE UNDER FIRE

Victorious French and Americans Defy Gas, Bullets and Shrapnel.

ADVANCE TO HILLS BEYOND

Night and Early Morning Crossings Followed by Others Later in the Day.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR RHEIMS

Throw Germans Back 400 Yards to North—Local Success Near Montdidier.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—French and American troops last night and today forced the passage of the Vesle along a front between Braisne and Fismes, and are holding the highway paralleling the river in the face of furious German counterattacks.

The Paris night bulletin also announces that French forces north of Rheims have thrown the Germans back more than 400 yards.

Local French gains are reported from the Montdidier region, in the neighborhod of Framicourt and Mesnil-St. Georges.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—More American infantry units crossed the Vesle east and west of Fismes late today.

The Germans are counterattacking the Americans west of Fismes, but the Americans are shattering the enemy efforts and holding their ground.

First Crossing in Drenching Rain.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 7., (Associated Press.)—Under an inferno of shrapnel and machine gune fire and waves of gas the Americans forced their way over the Vesle River last night and early this morning, while rain, varying from a drizzle to a downpour, drenched the battlefield.

French troops have already gained positions on the American left, and the joint movement has straightened out the line from a point west of Bazoches to Fismes [about three miles.]

The Germans lost considerably in killed and wounded, and also a few prisoners, whose stories tend to corroborate the expressed opinion of those previously taken that the Germans expect to continue their retreat until the bank of the Aisne is reached.

The attack began between 4 and 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. By midnight those men on the right had reached their objective, the main highway east and west extending along the foothills that rise north of the river and become a series of terraces to the Aisne.

The left wing was delayed, but it also reached the line a little before 8 o'clock this morning.

The guns are still engaged in duels over the captured positions, and the Germans have also continued small arms resistance. But with every hour the positions of both the French and Americans have been rendered more secure.

Artillery Preparation for Attack.

The attack by the infantry was preceded by artillery preparation. Under cover of a barrage the engineers completed the work of throwing light bridges over the stream, while the officers chosen to lead the dash across the river placed their men in position, working them downward toward the points where the bridges were known to be. The challenges were accepted immediately by the German artillery, and in a few minutes the intermittent reports of the guns which had been heard all day were merged into one great roar.

The clouds, which had lifted slightly, reappeared just before the

Continued on Page Five.

Official Reports of Allied Gains

French

PARIS, Aug. 7.

Night Report.—Between the Oise and the Aisne, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attempted two surprise attacks near Bailly and Tracy-le-Val. He was repulsed.

To the east of Braisne (on the Vesle) a few of our elements, acting in conjunction with American troops, crossed the Vesle and established themselves on the northern bank, where they maintained themselves in spite of two violent German counterattacks.

To the north of Rheims we have pushed our line 400 meters between the railways running to Rethel and Laon.

Day Report.—In the region of Montdidier our troops have made some local progress south of Framicourt and southeast of Mesnil-St. Georges (west of Montdidier).

Along the Vesle the French last night repulsed German attempts against La Grange Farm (west of Braisne) and occupied the station at Ciry-Salsogne. We made 100 prisoners east of Braisne.

In Champagne a local attack was directed this morning against our position south of Auberive. It was thrown back.

British

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Night Report.—This morning and again this afternoon the enemy made further local attacks upon our positions astride the Braye-Corbie road and was repulsed after sharp fighting.

Raids attempted by the enemy during the day south of Hamel and southwest of La Bassée were driven off by our fire.

The progress of our patrols in the sector east of Robecq has been continued, and our line between the Lawe and Clarence rivers has now been pushed forward to a depth of about 1,000 yards on a front of nearly five miles.

Further north our patrols entered the enemy's trenches today east of the Nieppe Forest and captured over thirty prisoners and a few machine guns. A few prisoners have been secured also on other parts of the front.

Day Report.—At an early hour this morning the British troops holding the sector on our front southwest of Morlancourt counter-attacked and regained all of the more important portions of the ground taken from them by the enemy in his attack yesterday. All the objectives of our counterattack have been secured and a number of prisoners captured by us.

As the result of the action of our patrols yesterday and during the night we have advanced our line a short distance astride the Clarence River (in the Lys sector) and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns.

A party of our troops successfully rushed one of the enemy posts last night north of Vieux Berquin (on the north side of the Lys sector.)

The hostile artillery has been active east of Robecq and in the Merville and Dickebusch sectors.

German

BERLIN, (via London,) Aug. 7.

Day Report.—The number of prisoners captured by us as a result of yesterday's fighting north of the Somme has increased to 288. British counterattacks south of the Bray-Cobrie road broke down before our lines.

Northeast of Montdidier the enemy's partial attacks were unable to develop owing to our fire.

In the morning there were partial engagements on the Vesle and we captured some prisoners. In the evening there were violent artillery duels, which were followed by strong enemy attacks, on both sides of Braisne and Bazoches. These attacks were repulsed, at some places by our fire and at isolated points by our counterattacks.

Allied Guns Massed on the Vesle May Blow Germans Back to Aisne

But Foch May Also Be Planning Another Great Drive Elsewhere—More Ingenious Death Traps Discovered—Americans Suspicious of Water Sources—Find French Graveyard Desecrated by Foe.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 7.—For twenty-four hours up to this morning the situation on the American front along the Vesle had been largely one of planning rather than of acting. This is speaking in a broad sense and does not mean that there have not been a number of sharp skirmishes.

The Germans have been making a strong stand on the ridge between the Vesle and the Aisne, with rearguard contact parties ranging down to the northern bank of the Vesle. We have maintained small groups on the north bank which are in constant contact with the Germans.

During the lull in infantry activity both the Germans and the Americans and French have been hourly increasing their volume of artillery fire.

The final allied action may depend in detail largely on what the enemy does between the Vesle and the Aisne. It is known that orders have been issued by the German high command looking forward to having to go back across the Aisne. On the other hand, the violent artillery work of the past forty-eight hours might indicate a change in these plans.

Yet another way of looking at the situation is that the bombardment of our positions has been done by 77s and 105s, meaning that these are the largest guns on this side of the Aisne or they would certainly be in use. Wherever the enemy makes his final stand he will have big guns where they can reach well into his opponent's territory.

Foch's Chief Aim Accomplished.

It must be borne in mind in considering the situation that the chief aim for which Foch launched his offensive on July 18 has been accomplished, in that the Rheims-Soissons salient has been wiped out, and the peril to Paris ended.

In the present location of the western front, it is worth a certain price to get the Germans back to the Chemin des Dames. It is not worth more than a certain price, in view of situations existing elsewhere on the western front. It is also to be remembered that the greater the effort the boche makes on this salient, the more he weakens himself somewhere else, making it easier to achieve greater military results with the same expenditure of military effort. Therefore, it is best to say that today the situation is in the making.

It is entirely possible that the next two weeks may see one of the greatest artillery duels of the war, with the Germans working to make it impossible for the French and Americans to maintain positions from which to advance toward the Aisne, and the French and American gunners working to make the Germans get back to the Aisne without the expenditure on our side of a great deal of infantry effort. Because of the shortening of the line between the vicinities of Rheims and Soissons, both sides have an unusually large supply of guns on this front.

As for an artillery duel on a large scale, so long as the enemy keeps his big guns so far back he cannot reach our present Vesle lines. The Americans and French have the best of the situation because our big guns are already raking from the Vesle clear back to the Aisne. The continuing rain of the last week has put the roads used by the Germans in bad shape.

German Soldiers Told to Loot.

In his withdrawal from the towns south of the Vesle the boche made one of the most complete jobs of looting the world ever saw. It appears that permission to do personal looting was given to the soldiers, who were not only allowed to send their loot to their families, but were provided with military transport for that purpose.

Every store in every town was stripped absolutely. Of food not one can or pound was left behind. The shelves of the stores were swept clean. Clothing and shoes were also taken. The Americans have captured many packages of loot addressed to German soldiers' fam-

Continued on Page Three.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

PREMIER SEES NO PEACE NOW

Declares Prussian Sword Would Clank at the Council Table.

BUT GERMANY CAN'T WIN

Her Chance Has Gone, and Even Now She Is Begging Aid of Austria.

PRAISES FOCH AND OUR MEN

Cheers Acclaim Premier's Tributes to Both—He Tells of 150 U-Boats Sunk.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Premier Lloyd George gave the House of Commons this afternoon, on the eve of its recess, a review of the war situation. He emphasized the great service of the British Navy, announced the sinking of 150 submarines, and dwelt on the size of the reinforcements sent to France, after the first German onset this year.

He handsomely acknowledged the services of the Americans, and members cheered warmly his compliments to the high efficiency of American officers.

In tones of deep conviction, he denounced German's ruthless methods of making peace, and declared that no league of nations would be possible until Prussian arrogance had been eradicated by a definite military defeat.

Later in the debate, the Premier rose to make a short explanation of what he had stated in his speech. When he was dealing with the military and naval effort, which this country had put forth, he referred to what he called "a contract entered into with France." He thought the word "contract" was too strong. He quoted a letter written by the then Sir Edward Grey to the French Ambassador in March, 1912, dealing with relations between the two countries, and said that after reading that letter he thought the words "obligations of honor" would have better described the position than the use of the word "contract."

War in Defense of Right.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke as follows:

When the British Empire decided to throw the whole weight of its might into the greatest war the world has ever witnessed, it did not do so because it believed that British soil was to be invaded or even threatened with invasion, but because of an outrage upon international right. Had it not taken that decision the whole course of the war would have been different. The history of the world for generations to come would have taken a different course. I do not wish to exaggerate in the least the part which the British Empire has in the conflict, but a mere glance at the events of the last four years will show how great and how decisive its influence has been upon the turn of those events.

When the war began we had the most powerful navy in the world. It was as powerful as the three next navies of the world, and when units of command are taken into account it was more powerful than the three next navies, but we had the smallest army of any great power in Europe. We had a contract [Mr. Lloyd George later substituted the word "understanding" for "contract"] with France that if she were wantonly attacked, the United Kingdom would come to her support. There was no compact as to what forces we should bring into the arena. In any discussion that ever took place in this country or outside there was no idea that we should ever be able to employ a greater force than six divisions. When there was a discussion in the House about the British ex-

Full Text of Lloyd George's Speech Reviewing the War

peditionary force the maximum was the six-division limit. Whatever the arrangement was, I think history will say that we have more than kept faith.

Work of the British Navy.

I should like to say one word about redeeming the pledge. I do so because there is real danger in the more minutely and constantly described events on land to overlook the part which the British Navy is playing in this conflict. There are two great struggles being carried on, one on land and one on sea. One is carried on almost before our eyes. Incidents are pictured from day to day by men who are engaged especially for the purpose of describing them. Every turn in events is portrayed. Not like the other struggle; that takes place on a vast wilderness of sea over hundreds of thousands of square miles, with no one to witness it or to describe it except those who take part in the fierce struggle.

It has been prolonged four years without a break. No darkness arrests it. No weather and no Winter stops it. The navy goes into no Winter quarters, the fight is going on without cease.

I do not think that many realize that that is the decisive struggle of the war. Upon its issue the fate of the war depends. If the Allies are defeated on land the war would not be over until they are beaten at sea. So the Germans can never triumph, [cheers,] and in the main this momentous deciding struggle is carried on by the British Navy. There is a disposition even here to take the British Navy for granted, exactly as we took the sea for granted, and in this there is no real effort to understand the gigantic effort which is involved in constructing, in strengthening, in increasing, in repairing, in supplying, in maintaining, and in manning that great machine.

Navy of 8,000,000 Tons.

When the war started the British Navy had a tonnage of 2,500,000. It now has 8,000,000, including the auxiliary fleet. Every trade route of the world is controlled by its ships. Take the blockade alone. From Shetland to Greenland, from Greenland to Iceland, from Iceland to the coast of Norway, the most savage waters in the world, always angry—for four years these seas have been incessantly patrolled by the British fleet, who have set up an impenetrable barrier. Elsewhere British shipping has been engaged in patrolling, mine laying, mine sweeping, escorting, chasing submarines over vast and trackless areas. They have destroyed at least 150 of these ocean submarine pests, more than half in the course of the last year.

I will give you a figure which indicates the gigantic character of the work done by the British Navy. In the month of June alone ships of the British Navy steamed 8,000,000 miles. To this must be added the great efforts of the mercantile marine which has now become a branch of the British Navy. It faced the same dangers in caring for the Allies, as well as ourselves.

Brought Most of the Americans.

Most of the American troops who have so gallantly acquitted themselves in France in the recent conflicts were carried on British ships.

It is difficult to make those who do not understand ships comprehend what a gigantic effort it means to keep this immense machine going. There is rather a tendency to divide our efforts into two branches—men for the army, ships for the navy. I wonder how many people understand the number of men required to man and maintain the British Navy and the British mercantile marine. It is at least 1,500,000, probably eight or nine hundred thousand were men of military age. We have made every attempt to comb out when there was a great pressure, but we found that it was impossible to do so without letting the British fleet down. And to let the British fleet down was to let the Allies down.

The Germans, during the last two years, have made two distinct attempts to force a decision, one on the sea, the other on land. They attempted the land offensive, because the sea offensive failed, but they knew that the sea offensive would be the more vital of the two. The land offensive might have been disastrous; the other, if it had succeeded, would have been final. If the submarines had succeeded, our army in France would have withered away, no Americans could have come over to assist us, ammunition could not have been sent across, nor the necessary coal and material to enable France and Italy to manufacture munitions. France and England would have been starved. The war would have been over before that stage could have been reached.

I am not minimizing the great assistance rendered by the great navies of America, France, Italy, and Japan, but the British fleet is so incomparably greater, and its operations are on a scale of so much greater magnitude, that I dwell specially on this in order that the mainstay of these special efforts should be realized.

The American Naval Mission which came over here the other day saw a good deal of the efforts of the British Navy, and were immensely struck with the vastness of the work which was being done. They were specially anxious that steps should be taken to make known not merely here, but in America, the gigantic character of the task which is being undertaken.

Unless the Allies had been completely triumphant from the outbreak of the war at sea, no effort on land would have saved us. The British fleet was mainly responsible for that complete triumph. Any destruction of our resources which would have impaired in the least this triumph, would have been ruinous to the cause of the Allies.

Raised a Force of 6,250,000.

I will now say a word about our effort on land. Our military effort has to be subject to our resources in men and material. We had difficulties to confront us. We were not a military nation in the sense of the nations of the Continent. We had a small army. What have we accomplished? Since August, 1914, including those already with the colors, this country has raised for the army and navy in Great Britain alone no less than six and a quarter million men. Most of these were raised by voluntary recruiting, a most unexampled feat in the history of any country. In a word, in order to give an idea of what this means, if the United States of America were to call to the colors the same number of men in proportion to her population, it would mean nearly fifteen millions of men. The Dominions have contributed a million more.

Let me say, before leaving the Dominions, how valuable has been the aid of the Dominion representatives serving in our councils during the anxious months we have passed through. I trust it will be possible for them to remain for some time longer, inasmuch as important decisions in the coming Winter and next year will make their presence invaluable. India has sent 1,250,000 men since the beginning of this war.

Foe Aided by Russia's Fall.

With regard to the present military situation, its essential facts are well known, but perhaps I may be permitted to summarize them as they appear to one who has been working inside. In reference to the great endeavor which has been made in this country during the last four months, what is the position? On March 21 the enemy had been relieved of all apprehensions on his eastern front by the peace of Brest-Litovsk. He had brought all his best divisions from the east. He was combing out the best men from the remaining divisions and bringing them to the west. Most of these men had enjoyed a long rest on the eastern front, and had devoted their time to training and preparing specially for the great blow which was to be directed against the allied armies.

On March 21 we had in front of us the flower of the German Army, rested, trained specially, and equipped for the campaign. Our troops were tired by a prolonged offensive under the most exhausting conditions any troops ever fought under. Practically the whole British front was new ground, which had been won from the enemy. There had been no time to set up defenses, and these tired troops, instead of resting, had to dig defenses.

Considerable American forces had been expected by Spring. As a matter of fact, on March 21 there was only one American division in the line. There were three or four divisions behind the line, who were brought up after the attack began.

The weather conditions were the most favorable for the enemy that they could have possibly chosen. United command was not an established fact, in spite of all endeavors to achieve it, and each General was mainly concerned with the defense of his own front, so when the blow came the reserves of the allied army as a whole were not available to meet it where it fell.

What was the object? The object was to attain a military decision this year before the American Army could come up. How was that to be achieved? First of all, by driving a wedge between the two armies; then, having separated the British and French forces, overwhelming the British Army, and afterward dealing with the French Army.

Many Anxious Moments.

That was the plan. If the first of these objects had been attained, and the British Army had been overwhelmed, the American forces could not have arrived in time to save the French Army. That was the German calculation, and let us not forget, in the light of what happened afterward, that it was not such an impossible estimate.

But how did the German plan prosper? There have been four hard months of such fighting as has never been seen on the face of this globe, not merely in the magnitude of the armies, the losses inflicted and sustained, the valor displayed, but in the issues which hung in the balance.

What has happened? At first, the German Army achieved considerable success. We had anxious moments, very anxious moments, and those who knew the most were most anxious. The losses were considerable in men and in materials and in numbers of prisoners captured, far beyond any anticipation which could have been made and which we could have been called upon to provide for. Had they not been immediately made up, the second German blow might very well have overwhelmed the British Army.

Gigantic Shipping Feat.

Before the battle was over, in a fortnight's time, 268,000 men were thrown across the Channel, one of the most remarkable feats of British shipping, and of organization of our British transport and for the War Office. In a month's time 355,000 men had been thrown across the Channel. A fresh gun had been put back for every gun that was lost, and every deficiency in a machine gun, not merely supplied, but the number increased, and at this moment there are more guns and more machine guns than the army in France ever had.

It was the first German miscalculation. They had calculated that we could not do it, and we owe a debt of gratitude to a section of the press for misleading the enemy. They were foolish enough to believe it. The Germans believed we had no men to make up the deficiency, and they made their plans accordingly and attacked.

They hit here, they hit there. They hit in the south, they hit in the centre, they hit in the north. Why, they thought they were destroying the British Army and that there was nothing behind it. In six weeks they were hurled back, fought to a standstill by the British Army. They were defeated in two or three of the most sanguinary battles of the war, and they were left in unhealthy salients under the fire of our guns and with extended lines.

Their purpose was to overwhelm the British Army. They declared it, and they announced in all their inspired press that they were doing it. By May 1 they had left us to go south to make another attack. They knew it could not be done. It is one of the finest chapters of tenacious valor in the whole story of the British Army.

Hurls "Lie" at a Member.

Our losses were great. We took a step which only the emergency could have justified, that is the sending of lads of 18½ years, who had received five or six months' training, into the line.

Mr. Hogge: And giving their mothers nothing. [Cries of "Order!"]

Mr. Lloyd George: That is not true.

Mr. Hogge: It is true.

Mr. Lloyd George: It is a monstrous lie!

Mr. Hogge: It is true; it's a lie to say it is not true! [Cries of "Order!"]

Mr. Lloyd George, proceeding: I remember coming at 9 o'clock one dark night from Boulogne after I had been to see the Generals. I saw these boys coming up by torchlight from the boat straight to France. No sooner were they there than these lads had to face veteran and victorious troops. No veterans ever fought with greater courage and with greater splendor than these lads to help hurl back these legions that had fought to destroy the British army. We must all be proud of the boys who so upheld the honor of their British native land and helped to save the cause of the Allies from disaster.

After an experience of six weeks' fighting—it is a remarkable fact when you know what the German plan was—they left the British Army alone for three or four months. They may and probably will come back, but that is because they have failed elsewhere, and before I quit that part of the subject let me recognize the assistance we have had from our gallant allies. No one knows better than those who fought in that campaign how invaluable was the aid received from the gallant French Army in both these great battles. I only dwell on the part which the British forces took because in the main the fighting was theirs and the losses were in the main theirs. After the first of May the enemy turned off to attack the French. There never has been since the 21st of March an offensive conducted by forces of the same magnitude.

In the first attack on the French Army they won a considerable success. What has happened since then? Not merely have they been fought to a standstill, but General Foch—or if I may call him by his new title, and I am sure everybody will join in sending a message of congratulation on the title he won by such skill, such resource, and such genius—Marshal Foch, by his counterstroke, which is one of the brilliant events of the war, has driven the enemy back. The enemy, who was to capture Calais and Paris by dates which vary according to the temper of the prophets from May to August—August being the latest—to capture Paris, destroy the British Army, and overwhelm the French, is now retreating.

The danger is not over, but he would be a sanguine man on the German General Staff who would now say that General Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed in its objective and enable Germany to obtain a military decision.

I do not wish to go beyond that, but I should like to say one or two things about the elements of success, because they have their bearing on the future. The first was the rapidity with which the losses were made up, and, second, the rapidity with which the American troops were brought over, and these two are essential parts of the German miscalculation. The Germans calculated that we could not make up our losses, and that the Americans could not be brought over.

Look what has been done. In February, the Americans brought over 48,000 men, I think. In January it was still fewer, and the German General Staff, which seems fairly well informed, came to the conclusion that if what was said in the British press of our having no men was true, and they knew what was being brought over in American ships was true, and if what a certain section of the press said about our having no ships was true, then the destruction of the allied army was a certainty. That was one of the uses of a good press. [Laughter.] It is a mistake to contradict them. That was their second miscalculation.

Call to America.

Now, what happened? Soon after the blow on March 21 the British Government made a special appeal to President Wilson to send men over, even if they were not formed into divisions, so they could be brigaded in British and French formations. President Wilson responded by return cable. [Cheers.] It was prompt, it was decisive, but he stipulated that we should do our part of the carrying. It was true that we had no ships to spare, but we impressed upon the Shipping Controller the necessity of getting every American soldier over, and he pulled ships out of trades where they were quite essential—in order to carry over the American troops. Do not let any one imagine we have ships to spare, because there has been a loss of 200,000 tons per month in essential cargoes, which means 2,500,000 per annum—with the result we have just seen.

Foch Not a Generalissimo.

I forget how many thousand troops have been brought over since the battle, mostly in British ships. In July 305,000 Americans were brought over, of which 188,000 were carried in British ships. That was the second element in the restoration of the situation, because every one knows how valiantly these troops have fought. It is not merely that they fought with courage, every one expected that of the American Army, but they have fought with a trained skill that no one ever expected or had a right to expect. The men are brave, but the officers, who after all are not trained officers in the ordinary sense of the term, have shown skill and knowledge and management of their men under trying conditions which you could hardly expect from men who have not had a good deal of the experience of war.

That is one of the most remarkable facts in the fighting of the American troops at the present moment. What is the other element that has made for success? Unity of command, at last achieved, but after a long struggle. The word Generalissimo is a misleading one. There is no Generalissimo in the real sense of the term. A Generalissimo is a man who has complete command over his army and appoints Generals and dismisses Generals, controls not merely the fighting in the field, but the troops behind the lines. That is not the position of General Foch, and it is not a position he aspired to. In the ordinary sense of the term that has not happened, and I am still of the opinion that it is not desirable that it should obtain. No one has claimed it or asked for it. What has been established has been merely strategic command, and that has answered every purpose, as the Germans know too well to their cost.

Nivelle's Campaign.

Our first experiment in this direction was last year when General Nivelle was Commander-in-Chief of the French Army. He was in command of the greater army and was chosen to command the whole, and apart from that we were fighting on French territory.

General Nivelle was an exceedingly able and experienced officer. He was the man who commanded in the struggle around Verdun which resulted in a disastrous defeat for the German Army, and he had a great strategic plan for a combined attack on the German Army in April of last year, and he was the first General in this war who devised the plan of attack on a wide front which the Germans have followed with such success since then. And when the attack took place unity of command was established during the battle, but it was to come to an end after the battle was over.

There has been a good deal of controversy about the French part in that battle, and that I shall not enter into.

Taking the battle as a whole, 50,000 prisoners were captured and four to five hundred guns; large tracts of territory, some of it of first strategic importance, were captured. So far as the British part in the battle is concerned it was an attack on the left of the allied armies on the heights of Vimy. The British part of the battle was the biggest success won by the British armies since 1914.

Members will recollect that it ended in sweeping the German troops away from the heights of Vimy, from which the prolonged attacks by the French Army in 1915 had failed to dislodge them. It has been since like a great bastion, which the Germans could neither capture nor turn, and every effort they have made has ended in a most sanguinary repulse, and as long as it was in British hands it made it difficult and impracticable to carry out their great operations for severing the British Army and ultimately destroying it.

Think what a difference it would have made if some of Vimy Ridge had been in the hands of the Germans on March 21. It would have made all the difference in the world. That was the first experiment in unity of command, and it achieved great results, especially for the British Army.

Fortunes Changed by Foch.

Then came the various efforts at Versailles, and afterwards the unfortunate controversy which raged around the efforts in February of last year. We had no time to reap the benefit of it before the great blow fell. The controversy was in the army itself, but the Germans succeeded by their blow in convincing the most obdurate of the essential need of unity of command, and from the moment that General Foch assumed strategic command the fortunes of the allied armies were restored. There have been, perhaps, mishaps like the Château-Thierry disaster since, but by masterly handling of reserves of French, Italian, and American troops, as well as British, he gradually baffled the German efforts, and it has ended in the disastrous retreat from the Marne, which has produced such a wealth of confidence and enthusiasm in allied countries and such depression in enemy lands.

It is too early to predict that the German effort is exhausted, and it would be a mistake for us to imagine it. There is no use in fostering false confidence. The Germans have still powerful forces in reserve, not so many as they had; but although it is too early to say that their efforts are over, it is not too early to say that the chance of March 21 will not come to them again.

Cheers for the Americans.

Those conditions cannot now be reproduced for the German General Staff. The Americans have already a powerful army, and a tried army, and a victorious army in France [cheers] equal to the best troops in the field, and growing every day, and there will be no break in the increase of that army until America will have an army not far short, if at all, of the German Army itself. [Cheers.]

On the other hand, Germany can never maintain the same number of divisions. They are already reduced since March 21. They are now begging for Austrian support—rather humiliating for the great German Army, the army which was to destroy the allied armies by May.

Some of Germany's allies are now becoming a burden to Germany, rather than a support. They are now becoming disillusionized as to German invincibility. Germany promised great things to her allies this year. We can see the effects. Suddenly there was a withdrawal of all peace tenders. When you probed you found they were not there. What had happened? Germany said to her people, "Don't you worry about peace; we can dictate it in a few months. We mean to have a great offensive in the west that will destroy the allied armies."

Peace talk suddenly ceased. You could not hear a whisper, and the tinkle of the telephone bells stopped. [Laughter and cheers.]

The great promise has failed. The economic position of the Central Powers and their allies is one of despair, and their harvests are not too good, and they are short of many essentials. Militarily they are past the height of their endeavors. At sea they know they have failed.

Ready to Help Russia.

Russia has been a great disappointment. Russia has become a tangle to their feet. Russia is broken into a number of diffused but ill-defined entities that make the part of diplomacy exceedingly difficult. In relation to that vast country there is no de jure government there. They attempted to set up one by election. No sooner did the election take place than the Constituent Assembly was dispersed by force.

The idea that we are behaving hostilely toward a great democratic government has nothing in common with the facts of the case. There is no democratic government in Russia now. Whatever its professions it is a government by force, and our only policy was to deal with the de facto government, and that is not easy. We have not the slightest desire to interfere with the Russian people and we have certainly no intention of imposing upon them any particular government. That is a matter entirely for themselves, but when we see Germany imposing her authority on large tracts and exploiting or attempting to exploit them to the detriment of the Allies, against the will of the people, we feel at any rate that the Russian people ought to be free to decide for themselves.

Recent events, violent as they are, demonstrate that they regard the Germans as marauders, and the Russian people is more and more seeking allied assistance. We shall not hesitate to render every help in our power to liberate them from this cruel oppression.

Defends Policy in Siberia.

The Czechoslovak movement is a very remarkable movement. The only desire of the Czechoslovaks was to leave Russia and to come to the west to fight for the Allies. They asked us for ships, and we made arrangements to get ships to bring them away. I say this because I wish to make it clear that we are not exploiting the Czechoslovaks in order to interfere with Russian internal affairs. We took ships away from very important and essential work elsewhere in order to send them to Vladivostok.

Acting undoubtedly under German duress, the Bolshevist Government refused to allow them to get to Archangel and Vladivostok. If the Czechoslovaks have now become the centre of activities which are hostile to the Bolshevist Government in Russia, the Bolshevist Government have themselves to blame and no one else. The first thing they asked the Czechoslovaks to do was to disarm. They would have been lunatics if they had handed over their arms. You cannot blame the Czechoslovaks for getting assistance whenever and from wherever they could in order to save themselves.

We are told that Siberia is Bolshevist. If that is so, why do not the Siberians support that Government? They could not get a decent sized army, and so German and Austrian prisoners have been ordered to attack the Czechoslovaks and to prevent them getting to Vladivostok.

I want to make that clear, because there has been some criticism of the action of the President of the United States in the decision he has taken in conjunction with Japan to send forces to Vladivostok in order to rescue the Czechoslovaks from the plight that they have been put into by the organization of German and Austrian prisoners of war.

No Time for Peace.

I have only a few words to say about what has been said about peace. There are people who seem to consider any effort to make peace as in itself dishonorable and treason to their country. That attitude must be steadfastly discouraged, but is this a moment—I put it to those who only want an honorable peace—when such a peace could be made?

Why did we go into the war? Because the instinct and conscience of the British people told them that something, which is fundamental to human happiness and to human progress, was put in jeopardy by the great military power of Germany. That will remain indelible as long as the caste that made the war is in supreme command in Germany. Has there been any change in that respect?

Let us take recent events, such as the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, when some German statesmen went in, I believe, with intention of negotiating a peace, which, according to their minds, would be fair. What happened? As soon as there was any indication that there was to be anything but a humiliating and drastic peace imposed upon Russia, the German high command swept aside Count von Hertling, von Kühlmann, and Czernin, and imposed their own terms.

The next step was the humiliating and enslaving peace imposed upon Rumania.

The third test was what happened after Baron Kühlmann's speech in the Reichstag, in which he ventured to say things which I should have thought perfectly obvious to any one who had witnessed the course of the war from the point of view of the Germans. In a few days he was swept away.

What did that mean? It meant that the people who made the war were still prosecuting their sinister aims. You cannot have peace as long as they are predominant in the councils of our chief enemy.

Warns of Peace Trickery.

I believe in a league of nations, but whether a league of nations is going to be a success or not will depend upon the conditions under which it is set up. Some of us here have been members of representative assemblies for a generation. Every one knows that when any great decision is to be taken what determines it is not so much what is said as the fact that there is some power behind it which takes a certain view and has the power to enforce that view. It is the electorate here.

In any league of nations let us take care that it is not the sword. The same thing might conceivably happen to a league of nations unless you started under favorable conditions. You might enter it, the Germans not saying it in words, but saying in their actions, "We have invaded your lands, we have devastated them, we have trampled you under foot, you failed to drive us back, you made no impression upon our armies; they were absolutely intact when peace was declared; had it not been for our economic difficulties you would never have won, and we will take great care next time that we shall not be short of rubber, corn and other essentials."

Every time you came to a decision the Prussian sword would clank on the council table. What is the good of entering into a league of nations of that sort? We all want peace, but it must be a peace which is just. It must be a peace which is durable. We don't want to put this generation or the next through the horrors of this war. To be durable, it must be just. It must be more, there must be a power behind it, a power that can enforce its decrees, and all who enter that conference must know that inside that league such a power does exist. And when you have demonstrated even to the enemy that such a power does exist, durable peace will then come, but no sooner.

BRITISH SHIP LOSS FALLS.

Sinkings Less in July Than June, Money Tells Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The losses of British merchant shipping in July were lower than during June, Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, announced in the House of Commons today.

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FIFTH AVENUE

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

ALLIED GUNS TO BLOW GERMANS TO AISNE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

flies which were left behind in the army's flight.

A very interesting light on the German civilian situation is furnished by the fact that the wheat harvested south of the Vesle was shipped back to the soldiers' families in little cotton sacks holding about four and a half pounds. Large numbers of these sacks, all addressed, were found by our men.

Every day of cleaning up after the boche shows evidences of a systematic attempt to terrorize Americans by the use of infernal machines. In a previous dispatch I told how bombs were set in dugouts and houses, how ammunition dumps exploded two days after the Germans had left, and how telephone wires were strung to hidden piles of explosives to be set off from a distance, but yesterday the largest single instance was revealed.

North of Fère-en-Tardenois lies the Château de Fère. It is a large château dating from the fifteenth century, and by its side are the ruins of one dating back to the thirteenth century. The newer château had been used by the Germans for division headquarters, and as it offered some advantages they evidently thought the Americans might make the same use of it.

American engineers going there yesterday, bearing in mind the official warning against infernal machines and to be careful of all wires, noticed the too systematic lying about of wires along the ground and into the château. Examination of this system of wires showed that it ran all through the château and also into the adjacent ruins, among which stands a magnificent arch about ninety feet high. Our engineers traced the wires with great care and found them leading to high explosives concealed in all parts of the château and in the ruins. There were more than three tons of these explosives, which, if touched off, would have wrecked the château and killed every one in it. The infernal machine was laid so that the cutting of any wire would set it off. Of course, the first step in clearing up enemy wires is to cut them.

One Chateau Blown Up.

Another château was destroyed yesterday when a similar but smaller infernal machine was set off. Fortunately no one was killed, as the place had not been occupied by Americans as an important post.

In one château equipped with electric lights these had been arranged so that the turning on of a lamp switch would have blown up the place.

No fewer than 150 of these infernal machines have been found. Without going into details, for samples of water in the locality have not yet been entirely analyzed, it may be said that the Americans have to haul to this district their drinking water.

German depredations take queer turns. Near Fismes is a large French cemetery. Where there had been a line of French graves there now stands a line of graves of German soldiers. The tombstones of the French dead are entirely missing. It is not yet known whether or not the Germans dug up the French graves to bury their soldiers, but it is probable that they simply buried them on the line and hid the French tombstones. This desecration of French graves probably will be well eliminated in the not distant future.

It is acts like this that have made the American soldiers give up in despair trying to discover what sort of human beings they are fighting.

SURPRISE A BIG FACTOR IN THE GERMAN DEFEAT

Foch's Plans Were Known Only to High Command Till the Eve of the Attack.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 7.—Visits to the Headquarters Staff of de Goutte and Berthelot elicit facts which emphasize the skill with which the high command prepared the victorious counteroffensive and the tactical ability of the leaders conducting the operations.

I am informed by a staff officer that the General received orders on July 14—the day before the German drive—to undertake an offensive on July 17, in conjunction with and to a large extent as a pendant to a simultaneous move by Mangin. De Goutte did not receive a single extra man or gun, and carried out the operation with only the troops in his sector. He did, however, receive a force of more than 100 large and small tanks, which played an important part in the operations.

The secret was so well kept that it was only at 9 P. M. on July 17 that the orders were communicated to de Goutte's subordinates that the attack would take place at dawn of the following day. By that time the General and the heads of departments had completed their plans, which only remained to be put into execution. This was done without a hitch during the night, and the enemy was taken wholly by surprise.

Contrary to what occurred in Mangin's sector, the Germans facing de Goutte had not the remotest suspicion that an attack was probable, and their divisions holding the line were of poor quality. Some units were reduced to less than a third of their effectives by the successful Franco-American local actions of the last month and by the ravages of the Spanish grip.

On July 15 de Goutte's front ran from Faverolles, north of the Ourcq, to a point opposite Dormans.

As the world knows, the Germans made initial gains across the Marne under cover of a terrific bombardment, but on the following day were checked by counterattacks in which a newly brought up American division had a gallant share.

On the 17th de Goutte concentrated attention on his own offensive, and the army of de Mitry took over the charge of the Marne region.

De Goutte then faced the problem of getting the most effective results from the action of the comparatively weak forces at his disposal, most of whom had been engaged for two or three weeks in continuous fighting. He adopted the following plan:

On the front between the Ourcq and the Ru de Lua, a rivulet four miles farther south, he concentrated his best divisions as a striking force, supported by tanks and a large part of his available artillery.

The place formerly occupied by the most northerly French troops across the Ourcq was taken by a brigade of the American division that had been training with one of his units, of which scarcely a single man had seen a shot or shell fired in anger.

Their mission was primarily to act as cover for the blow on their right and not to undertake one on their own part; but in point of fact they performed an extremely useful service in clearing Fresnes Wood, where the French for a time were held up by machine guns.

French Under American Leadership.

Another brigade had similar duty of cover on the right flank of the striking force, which was thus able to operate without fear of being turned on the wings. South of it was another French division, and then a Franco-American force in charge of an American corps commander, whose first day's instructions were to act as a pendant to the striking force, in exactly the same way as De Goutte himself was a pendant to Mangin, and not to attempt anything but the attainment of limited objectives.

Mangin had informed De Goutte that he intended to attack at 4:50, without artillery preparation, but the latter felt that in his case he could hardly take the risk with his more limited forces and decided on a middle course. That is, he ordered an hour and a half of artillery preparation, beginning at 3:20, against the zone behind the enemy's outpost positions, which zone was some 1,500 yards deep, and directed that light forces should go forward during the preparation and occupy as much of this zone as possible. At 4:50 the main attack was to be delivered against the principal zone of resistance.

The plan succeeded admirably. The advance guard did its work so well that the main body was able to launch an attack when the moment came from a line more than a kilometer inside the outpost zone, which gave it a considerable advantage.

The enemy resistance was feebly unexciting. The Germans had constructed only a fragmentary defensive organization, and the four divisions opposite the striking force were thrown back in confusion on the Forty-fifth Division, which was in reserve.

Remarkably enough, the French-American forces south of the striking force were able to make progress to an almost equal extent. They, too, drove four enemy divisions before them, who were supported by the Fifth Division of the Prussian Guard, the enemy thus engaging ten divisions on the first day.

During the first two days the advance was somewhat hampered by German resistance north of the Ourcq, where, as I was told, Mangin's right encountered strong opposition in the region of Hautwison Wood.

De Goutte's striking force dared not go far in its push ahead lest its left flank be exposed, but by the night of the 19th the obstacles in its way had been removed.

On the following days, the progress of Mangin's left forced the enemy to withdraw from south of the Marne and begin the evacuation of the lefthand corner of the pocket, where the American advance was particularly rapid, despite the obstinate machine gun resistance.

The rest of the battle was a series of bounds forward, followed by a period of hard fighting as the enemy threw in reserves, including Guards, Jaegers, and other first-class divisions assigned by the Crown Prince.

Three Periods of the Battle.

Thus the battle fell into three periods: The first on July 18-20, which the officer called the battle of Neuilly-St. Front to Châtillon; the second—after the advance—the battle of the Epieds region, from the 21st to the 27th, and the third—after another forward move—the battle of the Ourcq, from July 29 to Aug. 1. This, in turn, was followed by progress to the line of the Vesle.

How desperately the enemy strove to avert retreat may be judged from the fact that no less than twenty-two divisions were engaged against De Goutte, of which four were wholly fresh, from the reserves of Crown Prince Rupprecht. By July 27 more than 6,000 prisoners, 110 guns, 600 mitrailleuses and fifty minenwerfer had already passed through the Franco-American dépôts, besides vast stores of shells said that nearly an equal amount of artillery was yet to be counted, and further large captures of prisoners and material.

General Mangin a Genial Host.

Aug. 6.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent lunched today with General Mangin and his staff at Army Headquarters that late shook to the thunder of hundreds of guns. More than three score of them now line one avenue through the park—trophies captured from the enemy in the victorious offensive.

A brief, simple meal—cold ham, boiled beef, mashed potatoes, cheese, and fruit—was served on the table, whose only ornament was a bowl of flowers picked this morning in a Soissons garden. The walls of the room were of dark oak, decorated with fine stag heads and a series of life-size pictures of the last three generations of proprietors, in stilted sporting attitudes.

The General commented laughingly thereupon, and, indeed, his conversation throughout was gay, general, and varied. It might have been a peace-time hunting party, save for the occasional distant rumble of artillery and the uniforms worn by all, including the servants, of whom there was one left-handed native who has accompanied Mangin since his African campaigns.

Only twice was the war mentioned, once in reply to the query from an American Major on the General's right, "How is the battle going, Sir?" when Mangin replied simply, "The battle is won," and again when the topic had turned to houseflies and the different ways of eliminating them. Some one said, "Use a butterfly net. It combines the exercise of sport and the desired result—what do you think, Monsieur General?"

Mangin smiled, but before he could answer, the Chief of Staff, who had just received a paper from an orderly, put in: "The General keeps his net for the boches. Here are the figures of our prisoners—20,000 in July—I'll wager that beats your fly record."

It was hard to realize that the General, courteous as a host to a King, and so unaffectedly so, was the terrible soldier who had been the spear-head of France's attacks from Verdun until now. Yet even while he scoffed gayly at the pretensions of one of his officers to forecast the weather by the change of the moon, his face and bearing stamped him as a dominant personality.

Mangin is a man of middle height, with a chest like a prizefighter. Though his head is almost square, with its back falling straight to the neck, his face is short, with an abnormal width between the ear and the chin that betokens an implacable will. His nose is strong and aquiline, lips firm yet mobile, and his short moustache, bushy eyebrows, and hair that waves back en masse from his broad forehead are black and untinged with gray. His brown-flecked hazel eyes are bright and passionate. It is the head of a Cesare Borgia, with Borgia's ruthless energy. But Mangin, unlike Borgia, is a man who is the master of his own volcanic temper as once he mastered the African barbarians and the dare-devil soldiers of the Foreign Legion.

Unsparing of himself, he drives others as unsparingly, and his staff, who adore him, have known no idle instant during the last fortnight. From the eve of the momentous attack the General was established in a forward observation post, overlooking the battlefield—"right out ahead even of the divisional chiefs," said an officer at headquarters next morning, as if unable to realize how the fiery spirit of the army's commander chafed against the higher duties that held him back from the front line of the peerless troops with whom he charged at Douaumont.

BERTHELOT'S BLOWS WEAKENED THE FOE

Attacks on Eastern Edge of Salient Had Big Part in Clinching the Allied Victory.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 7.—The task of General Berthelot's army during the battle which was virtually concluded with the retreat of the Crown Prince and his armies beyond the Vesle was a most trying one. Berthelot's orders were to hold on to the pivot southwest of Rheims while awaiting the outcome of Mangin's offensive.

He did not receive any reinforcements in spite of the fact that the Germans had from fifteen to sixteen divisions in line facing his few divisions, which, although small in number, comprised units which had made a name for themselves on many battlefields. Among them also were a couple of divisions of Italians, who vie with their French comrades in courage and tenacity.

Berthelot's first duty was to stay the German rush which started on July 15 to push through the Marne and Ardre valleys, seize Epernay, and turn the mountain of Rheims, which would inevitably bring about the fall of the Cathedral City. He decided that the best way to carry out the task was, while remaining on the defensive, to make it a very active one, with incessant counter-attacks.

This proved very effective in keeping enemy divisions from being taken out of line here in order to parry Mangin's counterblow, which began on the morning of the 18th.

Meanwhile, Highland and Yorkshire divisions had been brought up with the object of taking part in the defensive action, but when it was found that Mangin's offensive was progressing and that de Goutte, with his French and American troops, was pushing up from the bottom of the German salient, General Berthelot asked General ——— to send his divisions into line to attack on the 21st along the valley of the Ardre, whence he could threaten the rear of the retiring Germans by pushing toward Fismes.

After a rapid survey of the situation he declared his troops ready to go and join in battle immediately, and on the 20th they, after a forced march, got into line from the vicinity of Marfaux up to Vrigny, just at the point where the Germans had their greatest masses of troops and strongest positions.

For ten days the British fought some of the most terrific combats side by side with famous French colonial troops and another corps which had distinguished itself by stopping a gap when the Germans made their memorable dash on March 21. The result of their constant hammering on the eastern pivot, while Mangin was dealing smashing blows at the western pivot, was that the German defense gave way and the enemy was ejected from the Ardre Valley and adjacent heights and eventually thrown across the Vesle.

The nature of the operations hereabout was such that the bag of prisoners was comparatively small, only about 2,000, but several batteries of field and heavy guns were captured, as well as 373 machine guns and immense quantities of ammunition and material. In one field alone 300,000 big calibre shells were found.

While the attacks were proceeding on the two pivots de Goutte's army of French and Americans had been pushing the enemy first across the Marne and out of Château-Thierry, and then by vigorous forward thrusts sending him hurrying over the River Ourcq, and, finally, on to the River Vesle, on the northern side of which he seems, at least for the moment, to be making a desperate stand.

HAIG VICTOR ON 5-MILE LINE

Contined from Page 1, Column 3.

heights on the Messines Ridge on the north, and the high ground around La Bassée on the south. In the centre they went to the outskirts of the Nieppe Forest.

That was too great an advance to be strategically valuable until all of Messines Ridge had been occupied on the north and the heights of Bethune on the south.

In the interval between the end of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth phase of the great German offensive—between June 26 and July 15—the Allies launched a series of attacks at certain weak positions along the whole German line. The results of what was done in this way northwest of Château-Thierry and northwest and southwest of Soissons, have been unfolded since July 18. Montdidier and the Somme also received attention, but, in particular, there were movements against the Lys salient, all of which led up to the German withdrawal of the 5th and the British advance of yesterday.

The first of the series on this terrain began on June 26 east of Hazebrouck, when the British took some prisoners and machine guns. Two days later, east of the Nieppe Forest, they took 300 prisoners and 22 machine guns. Then, on July 15, their bag was 328 prisoners in Ridge Wood, and four days later 346 taken in an advance of 4,000 yards at Meteren.

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1,104 NAMES ARE LISTED IN PERSHING'S THIRD DAY'S REPORT ON MARNE CASUALTIES

113 Missing on Army List; 51 Marines Killed in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The casualty lists made public today contained 1,014 names, and brought the grand total of casualties for the army and Marine Corps to 17,887. Seven army lists contained 722 names, and brought the grand total for the army alone to 15,409. One marine casualty list contained 292 names, and brought the Marine Corps total to 2,478. Most of the casualties were wounded.

The army lists contained the names of 99 killed in action, 8 died of wounds, 23 died of accident or other causes, 2 died of disease, 404 severely wounded, 73 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 113 missing. The Marine Corps casualties included 51 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, 33 wounded severely, and 206 wounded to a degree undetermined. Forty-seven officers were named, including 39 army and 8 marine officers.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Aug. 7.	Total.
Killed in action	2,645	99	2,744
Lost at sea	291		291
Died of wounds	1,007	8	1,015
Died of accident or other causes	1,527	2	1,529
Total deaths	6,096	132	6,228
Wounded	7,837	477	8,314
Missing, including prisoners	754	113	867
Grand total	14,687	722	15,409

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France have been distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	29	776
Wounded	47	1,548
In hands of enemy	6	72
Missing	1	
Total	77	2,401
Grand total		2,478

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 7.

Casualties announced today, including names, of the next of kin and emergency addresses:

KILLED IN ACTION—99.

Captain.

COMFORT, W. C.; Mrs. L. L. Comfort, Kit Carson, Col.

Lieutenants.

ALLEN, C. E.; C. E. Allen, Salt Lake City, Utah.
CRANE, V. O.; Mrs. J. McLean, St. Louis, Mo.
FOSTER, G. E.; Miss Bera Foster, Louisville, Ky.
HAZEY, W. H.; Mrs. Hazey, Toledo, Ohio.
KELLER, W. S.; H. V. Keller, Barto, Penn.
KINNE, HAROLD E.; W. B. Kinne, Orofino, Idaho.
McCONNELL, F. J.; F. W. McConnell, Richmond Hill, N.Y.
MOORE, F. R.; F. Moore, Jacksonville, Fla.
MONROE, D. E.; T. J. Monroe, Marion, S. C.
PAYNE, F. W.; J. M. Payne, Charleston, W. Va.
REYNOLDS, H. P.; P. Reynolds, Uxbridge, Mass.

Sergeants.

AGEE, G. T.; R. L. Agee, Kansas City, Mo.
HARRISON, C.; S. Harrison, Canyon, Del.
HILTROP, ALBERT; John Hiltrop, London Mills, Ill.
McCOY, D.; J. C. McCoy, R. F. D. 4, Washington, Penn.
NELSON, LEE; T. Nelson, Fort Ogden, Fla.
PALMER, R.; Mrs. Palmer, Trenton, N. J.
ROTHMAIER, W. J.; Mrs. Wm. Lehman, Hazleton, Penn.
STARK, G. L.; J. M. Stark, Gen. Del., Indianola, Okla.
STULTZ, F. B.; Z. W. Stultz, Roanoke, Va.

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GRIFFEN, H.; Sam Dark, 1,409 S. Garden St., Columbia, Tenn.
HICKMAN, C. D.; Mrs. W. H. Hickman, Waverly, Penn.
MOCK, C.; Mrs. F. Mock, 1,608 Green Av., Altoona, Penn.
MULVEY, J. J.; Mrs. M. Mulvey, Rahway, N. J.
PATINEAUDE, C. R.; G. L. Patineaude, Essex Junction Vt.
PEARSDELL, C.; Mrs. Peabe Jackson, Depauville, N. Y.
SKIDMORE, ISEM; Mrs. Mary Skidmore, Layman, Ky.

Buglers.

HARTNETT, JOHN K.; D. W. Hartnett, Preston, Md.

Cooks.

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LAUGHON, JOHN; Miss Ada Johnson, Odessa, Texas.

Privates.

ADAMS, LEE; Mrs. Lee Adams, Troutdale, Va.
AGNEW, ALBERT; Charles Agnew, Davenport, Iowa.
ALFRED, JOHN; Mrs. Lima Alfred, Woodlawn, Miss.
BOKERMOHR, J.; Mrs. Bokermohr, Hopkins, Altkin, Minn.
BAGGETT, NICK; Gus Baggett, Vellie, Ala.
BOWKER, ALBERT; Mrs. F. Burke, 146 W. 101st St., N.Y.
BUTTERA, A.; Mrs. C. Alvan, Motuporto, Italy.
BOGGIS, JAMES H.; T. Evangelista, Long Branch, Ont.
CAPPELLANO, N.; Mrs. M. Capellano, San Biaso, Italy.
CLAWSON, ALBERT H.; Mrs. A. Clawson, Indiana, Penn.
CUNNINGHAM, T. R.; T. T. Cottingham, Dillon, S. C.
COTTRELL, J. E.; Mrs. M. Cottrell, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
CRANE, CHARLES D.; C. T. Crane, Martinsburg, Mo.
CANNON, J. H.; Mrs. E. Cannon, 50 Huston St., La Grange, Ga.
CAPPUZZA, CARMEN; Angelo Cappuzza, Berwyn, Penn.
CONDON, T. E.; E. Condon, West 2d St., Indianapolis, Ind.
CAPPOLA, A.; Mrs. A. Cappola, Port Reading, N. J.
COLPATTO, F.; Colfatto, Mezzato, Devalo, Italy.
DEMIRAT, JOSEPH; Joseph Demiket, Rockville, Conn.
DILL, GEORGE F.; John R. Tucker, Bloomingdale, Ind.
DUFF, JAMES; Lass Duff, Barbourville, Ky.
DYNAN, JOHN; Mrs. M. Ryan, 116 Austin St., Bklyn, N.Y.
EWING, A. W.; H. Ewing, 4,090 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.
ELLISON, CLARENCE C.; Mrs. L. Ellison, Jamestown, Kan.
FORAKER, R. E.; L. S. Wooldridge, Belle Plaine, Kan.
GONDECK, F. E.; Mrs. N. Gondeck, Hamtramck, Mich.
GOODMAN, H. L.; W. J. Goodman, R.F.D. 4, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
GORKOVI, M.; Mrs. Gorkovi, Slonim, Grodna, Russia.
GRANT, ARTHUR; Mrs. L. Marr, Corpus Christi, Tex.
GELLER, SAMUEL; B. Geller, 1,226 E. 3d St., Phila., Penn.
GONNERMAN, LOUIS; Gonnerman, Hurdlan, Mo.
GRAHAM, M.; P. A. Graham, El Paso, Tex.
HLOUPE, S.; Mrs. E. Hloupe, Chicago, Ill.
HAMILTON, J. W.; S. Fewell, Miles City, Mon.
HOLLAND, LEE N.; Mrs. Kenyon, Rose Bud, Iowa.
KING, GROVER C.; V. Robert A. King, R.F.D. 6, Cana, Va.
LAMBERT, A.; Mrs. Catherine Lambert, Chester, Penn.
LOOMIS, A.; W. A. Loomis, Cheney, Kan.
McINTOSH, ARCHIBALD; Mrs. Archibald McIntosh, Roseland, La.
MAGARREL, W. M.; Mrs. T. M. Magarrel, Acadir, Iowa.
MINNICK, J. F.; Mr. Minnick, Breenville, Ohio.
MARCHEO, TONY; Pietro A. Morow, Everson, Penn.
MICKAYLIK, MIKE; Mrs. Mickaylik, 1,107 Putnam Av., Phila., Penn.
MULLIN, E.; Mrs. M. Mullin, Laya, Wash.
OPELCHUCK, M.; Mrs. V. Smith, E st Cambridge, Mass.
PERSONENI, M.; Mrs. M. Jiles, Shokan, N. Y.
PERRY, M.; Mrs. M. Perry, 310 Pine St., Fall River, Mass.
RENKUNAS, SIGMUND; (no emergency address.)
RUTKINS, TONY; Mrs. Agnes Rutkins, Lambert, Ind.
RABINOWITZ, R.; W. Rabinowitz, 2,819 Mermaid Av., Coney Island, N. Y.
RACHWAL, JOSEPH A.; A. Jarnroga, 120 White Av., Bklyn.
RINGLER, G. H.; M. M. Ringler, 1,270 B'way, N. Y. City.
SPOTTS, C. C.; Mrs. Rose R. Spotts, Tecumseh, Kan.
SCHEWEE, E.; M. Schewee, 1 Main St., Terre Haute, Ind.
SMITH, BURREL; J. M. Smith, Tinsley, Ky.
SANDERS, LEO J.; Mrs. Mary E. Sanders, Ewing, Neb.
SNIDER, Roy N.; Mrs. K. Coster, Pilot Hill, Cal.
STERLING, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Owens, Crisfield, Md.
STRATTON, WILLIAM; Mrs. Olive Stratton, Fall River, Mass.
THOMAS, DANIEL W.; Mrs. H. Thomas, Globe, Ariz.
WRIGHT, FRANK; Miss S. Wright, Methusen, Mass.
WALKER, RALPH J.; R. Walker, Cowpens, S. C.
WETZ, EARL C.; Mrs. J. Wetz, 3,261 Perry York City.
WADE, C. J.; Mrs. M. J. Wade, Toledo, Ohio.
WINDAHL, Bert B.; Berger Windahl, Figeholm,, Sweden.

DIED OF WOUNDS—8.

Corporal.

COX, W. G.; J. B. Cox, 3,508 Tulane Av., New Orleans, La.

Wagoner.

STROUSE, W.; Mrs. A. Strouse, 413 Line St., Sunbury, Penn.

Privates.

BAKER, C. H.; R. H. Baker, Tully, N. Y.
CHANEY, M. R.; O. C. Chaney, Frankfort, Ind.
FERGUSON, W. H.; Mrs. M. Ferguson, Ore City, Texas.
HALL, R. J.; Mrs. M. Hall, Kings Mills, Ohio.
SCHWIND, E.; Mrs. E. Schwind, Dubuque, Iowa.
SAWYER, JOE Z.; Robert Sawyer, Clarendon, Texas.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—1.

Cadet.

PRESTON, P.; M. Preston, 7,144 Meade, St., Pittsburgh.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—22

Corporal.

NEE, LEO C.; Mrs. Ella Nee, Richland Centre, Wis.

Mechanic.

WESTCOTT, W. H.; J. J. Westcott, Ismay, Mon.

Privates.

BARNICK, G. O.; P. H. Barnick, Wells, Minn.
COPELAND, C. A.; Mrs. A. Copeland, Cheyenne, Wyo.
DALMAN, EDWARD; Carl Dalman, Chinook, Mon.
DEAN, G. E.; Mrs. G. J. Dean, 115 11th Av., Spokane, Wash.
ELIASON, JOHN; Andrew Eliason, Pelleon Rapids, Minn.
EVANGELICHI, L.; Evangelichi, Via Dimonto, Italy.
FELIX, A. J.; Edward Felix, Norcross, Minn.
FLADNESS, PETER; Steve Fladness, Missoula, Mon.
FLEMING, L. E.; F. M. Fleming, Gridley, Kan.
HAWS, LEON; George A. Haws, Scotland, S. D.
HUCKETT, EDWIN, C. W. Jaynes, McGehee, Ark.
INGENLATH, R.; R. Ingenlath, 439 24th St., San Fran., Cal.
LAYTON, W. C.; Charles Layton, Layton, Utah.
McCONNELL, SETH; Frank McConkie, Vernal, Utah.
MUSIELAK, J.; Mrs. F. Musielak, 1,838 W. 32d St., Chicago
POSNER, H. J.; Mrs. G. Posner, Worcester, Mass.
ROBINSON, ELBERT; Mrs. B. Apple, Centralia, Ill.
STAELER, F. J.; Mrs. W. Staeler, 1,318 E. 71st St., N. Y. City.
STONE, ARGUS; Thomas Stone, Fortune Bay, N. F.
WEBSTER, J. A.; Mrs. M. Webster, Box Elder, Col.

DIED OF DISEASE—2.

Sergeant.

WEAVER, E. H.; Mrs. S. A. Ashworth, Glenwood, Ark.

Private.

ROCHESTER, T.; M. White, Seat Pleasant, Md.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—404.

Captains.

COTTON, J. W.; W. J. Cotton, Hollywood, Cal.
INCE, E. G.; Dr. E. A. Ince, Quincy, Ill.

Lieutenants.

BOND, M. H.; Mrs. F. C. Parker, Enid, Okla.
BROWN, L.; B. Brown, 5,229 Waterm n Av., St. Louis, Mo.
CHRISTIE, D. F.; B. F. Christie, Milo, Me.
COCKE, G. W.; G. V. Cocke, Bristol, Va.
FLANAGAN, H. M.; Mrs. A. F. Flanagan, Pond du Lac, Wis.
HAYNES, W. H.; Mrs. Glyndon Haynes, Bell Buckle, Tenn.
HICKEY, R. W.; Mrs. D. W. Hickey, Belle Fourche, S. D.
HORNBECK, H. E.; Mrs. B. Hornbeck, Yonkers, N. Y.
KATZ, M. L.; Mrs. M. Katz, 114 Atlantic Av., Atlantic City, N.J.
KIRKPATRICK, L. E.; C. T. Kirkpatrick, Aberdeen, S. D.
MATHIS, ALLEN W.; G. H. Mathis, Fort Payne, Ala.
QUINN, JIM; M. Quinn, 1,876 Overtan Park, Memphis, Tenn.
STEINECKER, H. M.; N. Steinecker, Plymouth, Wis.
SCOTT, G. C.; Mrs. H. C. Scott, Medford, Mass.
THURBER, J. P.; W. B. Thurber, Milton, Mass.
WILSON, JOHN E.; C. E. Wilson, North Lovell, Me.
WARNER, E.; W. Warner, 2,709 E. 75th St., Chicago, Ill.
ZWICKY, W.; Mrs. W. Zwickey, 121 Evans St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Sergeants.

ANDERSON, O. M.; Mrs. E. Anderson, Villisca, Iowa.
BISSON, C. B.; A. Bisson, Skowhegan, Me.
BURKHART, O. A.; C. Burkhart, Shawneetown, Ill.
BRACKETT, A.; Mrs. C. Frost, 25 Tucker St., Norway, Me.
CATTELL, W.; Addie Collings, 938 1st Av., Rensselaer, N.Y.
COOK, G. A.; Mrs. M. Andrews, Cranford, N. J.
DORN, C. C.; C. Lanceinurger, New Waterford, Ohio.
DUPRE, R.; Mrs. M. Dupre, 235 River St., New Bedford, Mass.
FLYNN, E. H.; J. J. Flynn, 11 Concord St., Worcester, Mass.
GRIMES, L.; M. Grimes, 33 McComb's Place, New York City.
GREEN, D. R.; Mrs. L. M. Green, Washington, D. C.
RICHMYER, C.; Mary Richmyer, Waterbury, Conn.
GLATTING, JOHN J.; Frank Glatting, Covington, Ky.
HASKINS, W. W.; Mrs. M. Haskins, Kansas City, Mo.
MARR, ALBERT A.; T. M. Marr, Barre, Vt.
NELSON, D. M. R. E. Wintz, 904 Winona Av., Chicago, Ill.
O'BRIEN, FRANK P.; Miss N. O'Hara, Fitchburg, Mass.
SAUNDERS, W. C.; Miss H. Jeffrey, Somerville, Mass.
TRQUET, D.; Mrs. J. E. Urquhart, Asfield, Mass.
ZEMPEL, W. F.; Mrs. B. Jesse, Jessup, Iowa.
McCULLY, DAVID; Hugh McCully, Belfast, Ireland.
HALL, ELI; Wib Hall, Penny, Ky.
LEVAS, JAMES; L. Rossottas, 306 E. 50th St., N. Y. City.
MORAN, T.; Mrs. M. Moran, 33 Atherton Rd., Brookline, Mass.
PATTEE, G. W.; Mrs. J. Gullup, Bellows Falls, Vt.
STORMS, W. S.; Mrs. J. Storms, Dwight, Kan.
WHITE, E. E.; A. H. White, Cato, N. Y.

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ARNOLD, FRED L.; E. D. Heckerman, Bedford, Penn.
BARBOUR, R. H.; Capt. G. H. Barbour, Cambridge, Mass.
BJORKMAN, O. A.; Mrs. S. S. Steinigger, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, JOHN; Mrs. E. Kohler, Lancaster, Penn.
COX, W. F.; L. L. Duncan, Greenville, Tex.
CARLSON, E. L.; Mrs. E. E. Carlson, Waterbury, Conn.
COOK, B. C.; Mrs. M. Cook, Ithaca, N. Y.
DOYLE, ROY E.; Mrs. L. Doyle, Portland, Me.
DREFAHL, H.; Drefahl, Winslow Av., St. Paul, Minn.
DEVORE, MARTEN; Mrs. E. Devore, Sharon, Penn.
D'AGOSTINO, G.; G. Dagostino, 1,418 Oakly Av, N. Y. C.
DAVIS, E. W.; Mrs. J. Davis, Moreland Station, N. Y.
DENNETT, M. W.; L. P. Houston, West Brook, Me.
EVANS, T. R.; Miss J. Burson, Glenwood, Iowa.
ERICKSON, W. T.; C. Ericsson, Mooreshead, Minn.
FORSYTH, FRANK A.; Mrs. C. Forsyth, Selden, N. Y.
FAHVE, E. M.; Mike Fiahve, Denison, Iowa.
GOUDREAULT, C. D.; Mrs. R. Goudreault, Concord, Vt.
GRAHAM, R. C.; Mrs. M. J. Graham, Philadelphia, Penn.
HADLOCK, HASIL M.; A. Hadlock, Derby Centre, Vt.
HUDDLE, O. E. J. S. Huddle, Vanetten, N. Y.
HOY, S. J.; Miss T. Awman, Port Carbon, Penn.
HOPKINS, JOHN H.; Mrs. M. Smith, Dallas, Texas.
JOY, HERMOENE, A. Joyal, Bilbrook, Sask.
KENWORTHY, H.; Mrs. F. Kenworthy, Lancashire, Eng.
KLEIST, M. J.; J. Kleist, 15 Lawrence St., Syracuse, N. Y.
LIGHTNER, SAM B.; A. Lightner, Wallingford, Ky.
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DESERTER BANDS LOOT IN AUSTRIA

Peasants Terrorized and Plundered After the Manner of Mediaeval Days.

40,000 ARE IN ONE GROUP

German Troops Called In to Cope with the Increasing Mutinies.

BOHEMIANS RAID TRAINS

Civilians Seize Food Passing Through from Ukraine—Strikes at Skoda Works.

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 7.—The present state of Austria-Hungary, as represented by the prisoners taken lately on the Italian front, is extremely serious. Mutiny and desertion in the army, and food riots and strikes among the civil population, occur throughout her heterogeneous empire.

According to these accounts Austria seems to be going gradually back to a reproduction of the old mediaeval days, when bands of discharged soldiers in arms roamed Central Europe, terrorizing and robbing the peasantry, and defying all authority. Scattered about in the forest and moorland there are today many little groups of outlaws and, as in Montenegro, of mere brigands who live by plunder.

Deserters from the Austrian Army rally to these bands of freebooters, more especially men who have returned from long periods as prisoners of war in Russia and find that they now are required to rejoin as soldiers. Military patrols sent against them often go over to the mutineers.

There is an organization of armed fugitives from the service in Moravia, which is known as the Green Guards, and is said to be 40,000 strong, while in Hungary a sort of Robin Hood band has come into being, which calls itself the "Royal and Imperial Brigands of Bihar." There genial outlaws are already heroes of popular ballads, and they have reserves of stolen ammunition and supplies hidden in the forests.

Centres of the settled population also are not free from disorder. German troops have been called in to crush Austrian and Hungarian tumults at Innsbruck, Budapest, and in Wallachia. One of the chief sources of trouble throughout the country is the regimental depots where men are collected for dispatch to the front. In Bohemia the civil population, too, raids the food trains as they pass through from the Ukraine, being given timely warning of their arrival by the railway officials.

There were strikes at the big Skoda works in June. The work people blew up a part of the factory and paraded through the streets. Bavarian regiments there had to use machine guns before the strikers were crushed. A battalion on its way to the front mutinied at Innsbruck in June and locked its officers in the station, the men scattering. On May 15 a battalion of Czechs refused to leave for the front. A Croatian company sent to restore order threw in its lot with them and seized the station. A German regiment of Bavarians was called in and disarmed the mutineers after fighting, in which there were considerable losses on both sides.

An Austrian deserter who recently came over gives a detailed account of a revolt which he says he helped to organize in the 97th Regiment at Rakersburg on the night of May 23. The regiment was 2,000 strong, composed mostly of men who had returned from being prisoners in Russia. The mutiny was started prematurely, owing to an officer abusing some men found drunk in the barracks of their companions, who took their part. Shots were fired and the soldiers tried to rush the gates of the barracks, but the officers stopped them by threatening them with their revolvers.

Some of the mutineers climbed the wall, however, and looted the headquarters offices of the regiment of 27,000 kronen and then tried to set the offices on fire. The revolt was crushed by calling in other troops. One officer and four soldiers were killed and eight soldiers afterward were court-martialed and shot.

The Austrian higher command seems uneasy at the gradual breakdown of the spirit of the army officers, who are ordered to take a closer personal interest in their men and do everything they can to gain their personal sympathy.

Vienna Tramways Breaking Down.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

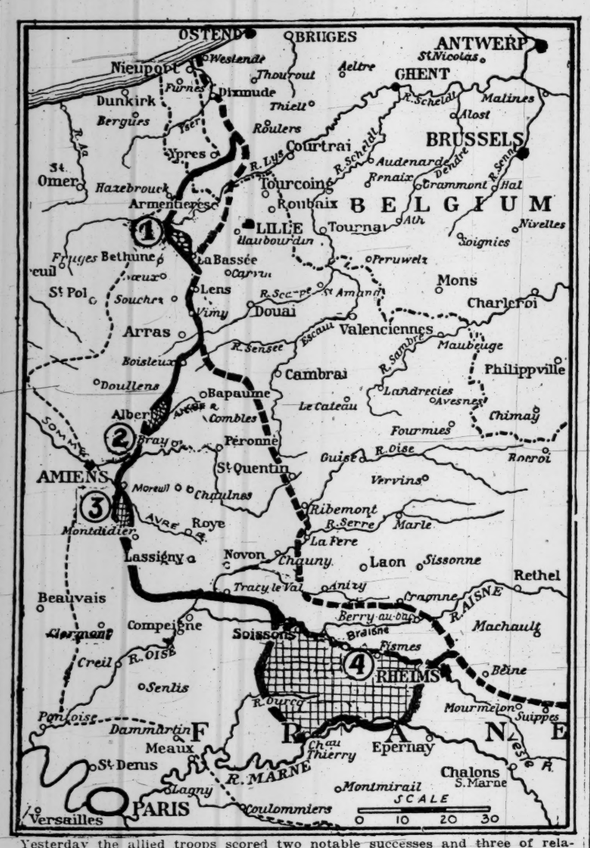
LONDON, Aug. 7.—The London Chronicle's Zurich correspondent reports that in the Vienna Town Hall the Director of the Electric Tramways Service recently made a statement on the extreme difficulty met in keeping the system going. The shortage of all other vehicles has increased the burden on the tramways, which had to carry millions of soldiers, besides the wounded and dead. In only three months 1,900 dead were carried, besides merchandise, and especially provisions.

This traffic has had serious effects upon the rolling stock. Motor wagons have been reduced from 1,100 to 750. The rails are used up and other material is ruined beyond the possibility of repair. Owing to the shortage of labor, the personnel of the service has been exhausted by work and famine.

For these reasons a great reduction of cars is planned. The traffic in the suburbs is completely abolished, and there is to be a reduction for several hours in the centre of the town. Burgomaster Weisskirchner has protested energetically against the measure. He would not admit the need for the reduction, the effects of which would be disastrous to the enfeebled population, and he proposed that a petition should be addressed to the Emperor to demand protection.

Other members of the Municipal Council proposed the issuance of an appeal to the population, exhorting them to take heed of the situation and not to use the tramcars without urgent need. The echo of these events has had a depressing effect on the whole population of Vienna.

Battle Line from Rheims to the Sea



Yesterday the allied troops scored two notable successes and three of relatively local importance.

Attacking in the region of the (1) Lys on a five-mile front along the southern side of the Merville salient, the British advanced 1,000 yards between the Clarence and Lawe rivers.

Farther south, to the east of Amiens, they retook practically all the positions on the (2) Bray-Corbie road which they lost to the Germans on Tuesday.

Still farther south, below Amiens, the French gained local successes in the (3) Montdidier region.

On the (4) Vesle front French and American troops crossed to the north bank of the river between Braisne and Fismes and held their newly won positions on a front of several miles against German counterattacks. Farther east, to the north of Rheims, the French pushed the Germans back more than 400 yards.

PASS THE VESLE UNDER FIRE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

attack was launched, and therefore the action was conducted without much advantage in observation by aircraft.

When the order for their advance was given the men for the most part swept forward in open formation, but the Germans were ready with a defense, and even more. They had prepared, although apparently hastily, a counterattack which they launched without success later in the engagement.

The men on the American right fought their way along the chosen routes. Some of them floundered across through the water, while others used the bridges that were still standing.

German Detachment Wiped Out.

One detachment of Germans, somewhat more than a company, moved forward into the open. Here the American machine guns caught them, and, sweeping them with bullets, destroyed them almost to a man.

The Germans also attempted to strike the Americans a disconcerting counterblow with a considerable force by plunging down a ravine leading to the river. Their path had been cleared by their artillery, and they might have succeeded in reaching the Americans; but the movement had been reported to the artillery stations south of the Vesle, and from them there swept into the advancing column such a mass of shells that the formation was quickly broken.

At another point a detachment of Germans stood until the Americans were upon them. Then it became a hand-to-hand conflict, the only one of the kind during the battle. In the mud and darkness, where the combatants were barely able to distinguish one another, they fought it out, and the Americans won.

The Americans on the left failed to reach their objectives until they had called for a second barrage. Under its cover they rallied and struggled forward to the chosen positions.

The Germans, in attempting to repulse the attack, used guns of 77 and 105 calibre and minenwerfers. They had them on the higher ground, considerably to the rear of the battleline. The American guns did excellent work, not only in covering the advance, but in breaking up formations, especially one large assemblage of infantry.

CAPTURED 300,000 SHELLS.

Berthelot's Army Also Took Over 2,000 Prisoners Near Rheims.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—The army of General Berthelot, whose operations had a marked effect in bringing about the retreat of the Crown Prince across the Vesle by breaking down the eastern pivot of his line southwest of Rheims, effected heavy captures of material during the fighting. In one wood alone 300,000 shells of heavy calibre were taken, in addition to immense quantities of other material.

This army also captured several batteries of heavy and field guns, which are now being used against the enemy. Its booty comprises likewise, in addition to 373 machine guns, hundreds of light trench mortars. The army's bag of prisoners exceeded 2,000.

WADED VESLE UNDER FIRE.

American Patrols at Fismes Defied Machine and Big Guns.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—How American patrols crossed the Vesle after the occupation of Fismes is told in the following dispatch, dated Monday, from a correspondent of The Daily Mail on the American front:

"The Germans have fortified a number of positions north of the Vesle and close to Fismes. Two of their divisions are in the line here, and one of them is believed to be a strong one from the reserves of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

"Early this morning American parties waded the Vesle west of Fismes where it flows at a good pace. They were under machine gun fire from the lower slopes along the river and artillery fire from heights more to the rear. From the north side Americans pushed on while their artillery shelled the German positions intensely. East of Fismes American mounted patrols crossed the river today.

"At the taking of Fismes yesterday the Germans fought desperately in the streets for some time, but finally broke and ran, American machine gunners punishing them severely as they fled down the slopes to the Vesle. German snipers and machine gunners are still in houses in Fismes, although the Americans have been there for twenty-four hours.

"Increasing resistance is expected as we approach the enemy's main line of defense. Meanwhile the Americans are dealing with enemy machine gunners left behind in the fields of waving corn."

SHELLED OUR VESLE BRIDGES.

But the Germans Could Not Baffle Resourceful Engineers.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 6, (Associated Press.)—The Germans have been doing their best to prevent American engineers from throwing bridges across the Vesle, and as a result several American officers have had thrilling experiences. The bridge builders had been eager to proceed with their work despite the German fire, and their officers have had to hold them back.

Lieutenant E. F. Mail of California on Tuesday was under cover with sixty men on the south bank, awaiting a lull in the German shelling in order to build a bridge. It was intended to construct a footbridge on the foundations of a bridge destroyed by the Germans and then to put up a larger structure. Rather than expose his men Lieutenant Mail, carrying two planks, started out on an exploring trip by himself.

The Lieutenant reached the southern pier just as the German machine gunners opened a heavy fire. This did not stop him. He tossed one plank into a temporary position and then put the other in place from the south pier to the pier in the middle of the river. The enemy fire becoming warmer, Lieutenant Mail jumped into the river and took cover on the north bank. Afterward he recrossed to the south bank and rejoined his command amid cheers from the soldiers.

At another point further west of Fismes Major Francis R. Newcomber and Captain James P. Growden, during daylight, felled a tree across the Vesle and crossed to the north bank. There they chopped down another tree, which fell toward the southern bank. Soon afterward they had completed a footbridge, with the tree trunks as stringers. Newcomber and Growden had gone ahead of the bridge-building gang to the position, and when the men arrived they found the work well started. The enemy discovered the footbridge soon afterward and since has subjected it to a lively fire.

TALK OF RATIONING BANKS' CAPITAL LOANS

Federal Reserve Officials Discuss Method of Credit Supervision on Voluntary Basis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Bank loans of more than $100,000 for capital purposes would be subject to review by the Capital Issues Committee under a plan now contemplated by the committee, which already has supervision over issuance of stocks or bonrs of more than that amount for capital purposes. The committee has obtained the promise of co-operation from influential bankers and financial organizations and is expected to make a definite announcement soon.

By supervising capital loans and by tightening existing regulations over security issues the committee would virtually place the nation's money and credit on a rationing basis, similar to that already established for more tangible commodities, such as iron and steel, sugar, flour, and fuel.

Credit would thus be guided into channels where it would contribute immediately to maintenance of industries or businesses necessary for the war and divert from the multitude of projects that might well be postponed until normal times. All this would be accomplished by voluntary co-operation of banks, investors, chambers of commerce, and local, State, and national Governments.

This program has not formally crystalized, but members of the Capital Issues Committee and Treasury officials today predicted that it would be put into effect within a few months.

The concrete meaning of this to the average business man is that before he could negotiate with a bank for a loan to be used in extending his business or establishing a new project, he would be called on to prove to the Capital Issues Committee, or one of its twelve subcommittees in the Federal Reserve districts, that the extension of new enterprise was essential to the war's prosecution.

Efficiency is having the work done by somebody who knows how. Let us do your mixing. It will be to your taste.

Club Cocktails

Invest Your Idle Quarters in Thrift Stamps

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Direct Attention to a Remarkable

Clearance of Women's Mid-Summer Frocks

At Greatly Reduced Prices

The styles in each case are decidedly individual and thoroughly in keeping with the present trend of fashion.

Dainty Foulard and Taffeta Silk Frocks in a variety of the most wanted colorings. Formerly $20.....Now **$15.00**

Smart Foulard and Georgette Crepe Combination Dresses. Formerly $25 to $29.50.....Now **$18.50**

Cool, Shimmering Cotton Frocks Greatly Reduced

All beautifully made and finished

Formerly $18.50 to $29.50...Reduced to **$9.75**
Formerly $10.95 and $12.50..Reduced to **$7.95**
Formerly $8.95 and $10.....Reduced to **$5.95**

Women's Bathing Costumes

Formerly $5.95 and $6.95

Reduced to $3.95

Stunning slip-on waist-line and coatee models fashioned of Satin, Silk Poplin, lustrous Surf Satin and Wool Jersey trimmed in contrasting colors. Sizes 34 to 46.

They are without competition at this low price.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday on the Fourth Floor

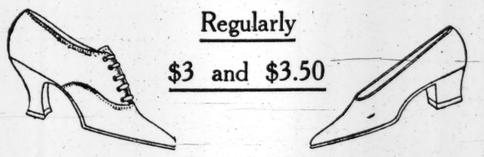
Absolute Clearance of Women's Smart Sport Suits

Developed with rare skill in Wool Jersey, Taffeta and the best of Wash materials. Reduced for Immediate clearance to

$8.50, $12.50 and $15

In An Important Sale—

First Quality Hood White Leisure Shoes



Regularly

$3 and $3.50

at $2.65

Hood white Leisure Shoes are cool, serviceable and unusually graceful of line. They are made of selected Sea Island duck, and have soles and heels of a composition more durable even than leather. Sizes 1 to 8; widths, with Louis XV heels A to D; with military heels, B to D. *Second Floor.*

Fight With the Marines

—the real fighters

Recruits are now needed for the Marine Corps. Get in line and help our boys go over the Rhine. Headquarters, 24 East 23d Street.

WIRELESS OPERATORS

Reprinted from The Times of Aug. 4, 1918.

BAKER PUTS DRAFT AGES AT 18 TO 45

Sends Man-Power Bill to Congress Embodying Step Toward Universal Training.

BACKED BY THE PRESIDENT

Measure Gives Him Power to Call Men by Years Either for Army or for Labor.

trained in our school have met with unusual success. The Army, Naval Reserves and Merchant Marine furnish especial opportunities for trained men. Our short, concentrated and thorough courses qualify you for better pay and rapid promotion.

Tank Division

Our courses in the caterpillar tractor will equip you for service in the Tank Division as a mechanician and operator. This work is important, well paid, and may lead to a commission. They will also qualify you to operate and repair a farm tractor. Apply today, as classes are now organizing and are limited.

Write, Phone, Call.

EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

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Benjamin Franklin says:

"Some are laught at for keeping their money foolishly, others for spending it idly."

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To such persons the *Franklin Trust Company* offers its services as Trustee under a *Voluntary Trust Agreement.*

Send for booklet *"Voluntary Trusts"* which describes this service.

Established 1836

Franklin Trust Company

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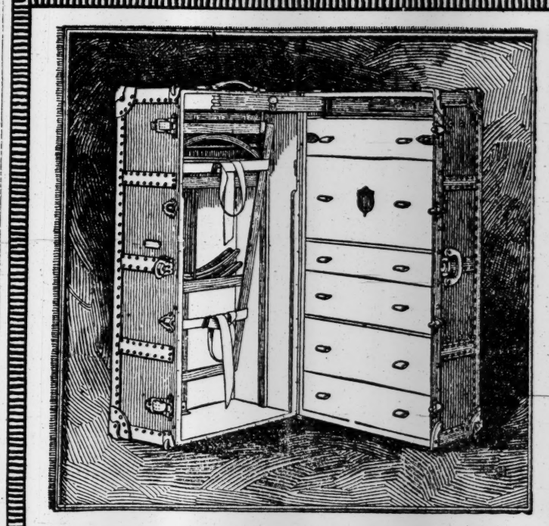

THE case of this wardrobe trunk is of strong, resilient bass wood, loft-dried. No veneer is used. Heavy duck, covered with waterproof black enamel, is firmly glued over this, under pressure.

Tough fibre cleats, attached with coppered-steel tubular rivets, reinforce each panel, and a heavy steel band is riveted into place to hold the two halves of the trunk in position (under any strain) when closed.

The trunk is bound with riveted rawhide. The corners have additional rawhide caps, covered by malleable iron protectors.

Partitions are of bass wood, held in place with steel angles. Drawers, swinging-rack and hangers are of the best woods our experience designates. The steel rods which hold the hangers are nickel plated.

This trunk is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name

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¶ English and American made straw hats of the finest kind in Sennit and Novelty effects. Take your choice of any hat in our stocks (Panamas excepted) regardless of former prices.

All Our Panama Hats Greatly Reduced

Formerly $7 to $10.....Now **$4.95**
Formerly $11 to $15.....Now **$6.95**

Good Selections of Silk and Cloth Caps and Outing Hats Reduced to **.50**

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

PREPARE YOURSELF TO FILL A
War-Time Position
IN 30 DAYS

Hundreds of women have secured Government or business situations paying from $800 to $1500 per year through our course of instruction.

Visitors Invited

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NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING
Singer Building, New York City
Branches—Boston—Philadelphia

They'll Know How to Fight.

Some of the men who will form part of America's third million on the firing line are being trained at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In the current Mid-Week Pictorial they are pictured in action with big guns, trench mortars, rifle grenades, and hand grenades. Many other pictures from the firing line and back of the firing line are shown. At all news stands —10c. a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Is There A Hole In Your Family Stocking?

Do Your Shopping Bills Resist All Attempts To Economize?

We Can Help You

We have a system in this store known as the D. A. —Depositor's Account system of shopping. It is a composite of the conveniences of a charge account stripped of its evils, plus certain unique features of our own.

It Checks Extravagance

by supplying a danger signal when you try to exceed your prearranged maximum of expenditure Briefly you deposit an amount of money with us at 4%. Any amount This is your shopping limit. Against this amount you draw through your purchases until it is absorbed. To draw further, more cash must be deposited. This system induces the practice of thrift, since one shops more carefully when the open charge account has been removed, and when your monthly appropriation is thus fixed in advance.

Besides Which You Save

the following costs attached to all purchases you charge—Cost to the store of maintaining an expensive charge account department with its corps of clerks, collectors and expert credit men. Added to the price of the goods. —Store's loss through "bad" accounts. Added to the price of the goods. —The higher price of the goods whether sold for cash or not, necessary to support the cost to the store of carrying its charge customers. The cost of delivering large quantities of charged goods that were sent on approval and added to the cost of calling for and crediting them A share of which you bear whether or not you have a financial rating.

The Vital Point

IS THIS—IF YOU PAY YOUR BILLS MONTHLY, YOU DO NOT NEED CREDIT. IF YOU DON'T NEED CREDIT, WHY PAY FOR IT?

Cash Prices Prevail

for everything in this store. And cash prices mean that we undersell our competitors at least 6%. We can only do this because we buy for cash. It is our own particular advantage over other houses. Why not accept the opportunity it affords you?

Ask for Particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co's Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

"We must keep those goose-stepping baby-killing educated gorillas away from our shores."

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps may be bought in any Department Store in the city and in hundreds of other places.

BRIDGES ON AISNE UNDER ALLIED GUNS

Gen. Maurice Thinks Germans Will Be Forced to Cross That River.

MAY SUFFER BIG LOSSES

Foch's Continued Pressure and Its Results Show Enemy's Calculations Were Once More Wrong.

By Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The most satisfactory feature of the second battle of the Marne has been the manner in which Foch has succeeded in keeping up pressure upon the enemy. I have little doubt but that the Germans expected to be able to stand on the Marne when they withdrew to the north bank, but the line of the Marne was turned by the American advance through and beyond Château-Thierry.

Again, the enemy hoped to be able to establish themselves on the Upper Ourcq, but again the Franco-American advance on Fère-en-Tardenois was too quick for them. The capture of Fère-en-Tardenois turned the German front between Soissons and Oulchy-le-Château, and at exactly the right moment Foch reinforced General Mangin with an unknown number of British divisions, to whom General Mangin has just paid a glowing tribute in which he divulged the fact that some of them came from Palestine. Mangin, thus strengthened, drove the enemy from the Crise and secured the high plateau between the Crise and the Vesle.

Having lost this plateau the Germans had to abandon the Ardre and fall back everywhere across the Vesle.

This shows clearly how completely the German leaders were out in the calculation on which they based their plans for their last offensive. They believed Foch's reserves to be exhausted and that they had ample time to complete their preparations.

I have, as my readers know, always been skeptical of the Germans having systematically prepared a line of defense south of the Aisne to which they intended to withdraw deliberately. They were thinking of attack kand not of defense, and must have had their hands full with their preparations for the attack.

The Vesle line between Rheims and Condé is not a good line of defense, for were thinking of attack and not of its bridges can be shelled fro mthe high ground south of the Vesle. This Tardenois country is very well known to the British Army, for in September, 1914, we drove von Kluck's rearguards back across it as we advanced from the Marne to the Aisne.

The ground between the Crise and the Vesle and that between the Vesle and its bridges can be shelled from the high flat plateau, the sides of which drop very sharply into the river valleys. Northwest of Braisne the valley of the Vesle opens out to a width of three miles into flat meadow land with occasional woods, and this low ground is completely dominated by the plateau to the south of the Vesle, from the top of which the course of the Aisne and the high ground beyond it are in full view as far as Vailly, so that on this stretch of river there should be no difficulty in destroying German bridges, while those east of Vailly can before long be reached by howitzers working with airplane observation.

Therefore, as Foch has been able to drive the enemy across the Vesle there is every reason to suppose he will also be able to push them across the Aisne.

The enemy has been conducting his retreat with skill. He has not allowed any considerable bodies of his troops to be cut off and he has removed most of his heavy artillery. There has been nothing in the nature of a collapse. He has still to get across the Aisne, which at the end of a long and strenuous retreat will be a difficult operation.

Even if he carries this through as well as he has done the rest, the blow to his prestige will still be tremendous. The military party, with the Crown Prince at its head, have been grossly wrong in their estimates. They have deceived the German people and brought the day appreciably near when they will be called to account.

Meantime, on our own front, we have been quietly and methodically improving our positions to the south of the Somme, in front of Amiens, along the Ancre, and on the Bailleul front, all points at which it was thought possible Rupprecht might strike. Rupprecht's reserves are no longer what they were, and we have had a precious three months in which to recover from the trials of Spring. Therefore, on all grounds we must, as the Prime Minister bids us, "hold fast." This is no time for parleying with the enemy.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In yesterday's review one possible reason for the German retirements was discussed. This was the stiffening of the defensive positions in view of a possible German offensive later. This was not advanced as the real reason for these retrograde movements. As a matter of fact, we are not in a position to interpret such a move with finality. All that we can do until the situation develops is to see what the probabilities are and to prepare for as many of them as are possible. It may prove to be the case that because of the drubbing tho Germans have received they will not dare launch another offensive.

This may apply particularly to the Flanders section, where it was suggested that the next German blow might fall. The fighting in the Hazebrouck salient was as bitter as any the western front has yet seen, and it was disastrous to the Germans almost from the beginning. Their losses were probably heavier in proportion to the number of men engaged than in any other offensive. Moreover, the terrain gives them no advantage, no concealment. It is impossible to concentrate great numbers of men and guns for an attack without this becoming known to the British and French, since from the latter's positions at Scherpenberg the entire German position is plainly visible. At the same time it is obvious that the attack will not come in the south, where the Germans have fallen behind the rivers and would have to drive over them to advance. Therefore, in spite of the difficulties, if Germany attacks at all in her efforts to end the war it must be in the Flanders salient, in spite of the disadvantages under which she labors.

As another object for these retirements closely akin to that which has already been discussed, we might regard fear of a British offensive. If the British were to start an offensive it would naturally come where a relatively small gain would have a maximum effect. This, of course, would be where there were sharp salients. The two salients which were discussed yesterday as existing about Montdidier come under this category. The Albert front along the Ancre also bears a similar relation to the front between the Somme and the Avre. If this front could be broken for but a short distance the front about Villers-Bretonneux would be seriously involved. By her move to the rear Germany has undoubtedly strengthened her positions and would be better able to withstand the shock of another allied blow such as fell on the Soissons flank.

An allied offensive is something which the Germans have very good reason to fear. They had not calculated upon the fact that Foch might have sufficient reserve strength unconsumed in the defense to strike back so effectively. They had no reason to think so and had, in fact, argued themselves into thinking the reverse. Now they know, in part at least, what the real situation is. But what is Foch's reserve strength? Is it sufficient to permit him to undertake a series of offfensives at different parts of the line, as they themselves have done? That they do not know.

The British have not been in serious action for some time. Not since the battle of Flanders have they been engaged in any material numbers. While they were resting their forces were augmented from recruitments overseas until they were stronger than when the Germans attacked in March. If, therefore, Foch was able to hold tightly the other sections of the front, he might well be in a position to have the British attack in force. Just to what extent Foch has taken the initiative the Germans themselves do not know. They do know that the situation is one which cannot be trifled with. They dare not take a chance of weakening one section of the front to strengthen another in order to effect a heavy concentration. If they do, and the Allies find the weak spot, it may spell disaster as complete as that which has just been experienced. Until Foch has made his move and so disclosed his hand it may be that the Germans will be afraid to begin a new movement elsewhere.

Should such be the case, it is probable that there will not be a great deal of fighting this year, at least on a large scale. There will undoubtedly be offensives at various places and times. These, however, will probably be local engagements designed for the improvement of positions. The gamble for the Allies, if they undertook an offensive, would be as great as that which the Germans have taken in their series of attacks. And there is no reason for taking a gamble when a little patience will mean playing a game which is certain to win. The most useless thing in the war, however, is prophecy, since it is seldom right. Too many factors enter every situation, any one of which may change the entire course of affairs.

STILL FOOL GERMANS AS TO OUR STRENGTH

Announcement of 1,250,000 Troops Transported Barred—Posters Ridicule Our Army.

REALIZE DEFEAT ON MARNE

Sulkily Prepare for Another War Winter—Terror of Air Raids Speads Throughout Country.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 7.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from a Dutchman, just returned from Germany, that posters have been put up in German towns, including Cologne and Düsseldorf, representing a ship arriving in France from America with a few men, in town costume, disembarking.

The French are represented as onlookers, asking, "But where are the soldiers?" And one who is armed with opera glasses a civilian, traveling with luggage, answers, "There are no others."

It is stated that these posters have been lately embarrassing to the officials. Germans are beginning to realize that there are American troops in France, but the masses are still convinced they all are fresh and inexperienced.

THE TIMES correspondent can state absolutely authoritatively that the Washington telegram, stating that there were 1,250,000 Americans in France, and forwarded from Holland, was suppressed by the censor in Berlin, and never was published. The educated people of Germany must, however, realize the truth, as the English papers are still allowed to be circulated.

Speaking of the offensive, THE TIMES informant said, "The people now realize that the present offensive has failed, and that they must go through another Winter before they can win, and they have resigned themselves to it sulkily, although the offensive was advertised as 'a peace-bringing offensive.'

"Asked whether Germany would cheerfully face another war-Winter, a German Army man said, 'The people will go through it admirably, partly through the hope of a final victory, and partly through the power of habit.'

Air Raids Cause Consternation.

"There is not the slightest chance of a German uprising against the Government, unless it is caused by outside circumstances. The air raids have come nearest to producing a panic but the military control is still complete, and any attempt on the part of the citizens to revolt is severely punished. In spite of all precautions of the German authorities to prevent stories about the air raids spreading, these tales are circulated over the whole country, and the recent Cologne raid appears still to cause consternation. One German from Cologne even stated that there were 400 burials of air raid victims in one day.

"According to statistics, the Kölnische Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt have the widest circulation at the front. The Fatherland Party is much favored, as is also the Annexationists, although there are many stories to the contrary, with the apparent attempt at misleading the socialists in allied and neutral countries. The people at the front certainly are much more imperialistic than the civilians at home.

"The hatred of the Austrians in Germany is increasing in direct proportion to the Austrian desire for peace. It is now openly stated that Austria was never anything but a burden to Germany, and the people are dissatisfied with the Austrian military achievements and with the fact that Germany is obliged to help with these achievements; and with the fact that Germany is obliged to help with food, and they call the Austrians traitors and spies.

"According to another informant from Berlin, hopes no longer are placed in Ukraine supplies.

Food Conditions in Berlin.

"I find very little difference between the food at The Hague and Berlin. Bread is not only better in Germany, but the ration is much larger. [This statement is confirmed by others.] Potatoes have been scarce for the last few weeks, but we will now get seven pounds weekly. There is, of course, more milk and butter in Holland, but the question of meat and eggs is similar. In both countries most things are obtainable by the backdoor system, and as the German working class is earning five or six times as much as in peace times and the whole family goes to work, the wages of a family of four or five heads often aggregates 1,000 to 1,500 marks weekly. The Dutch, on the other hand, are earning but little more than peace time wages.

"Last Christmas a goose in Berlin cost 150 to 200 marks, but it was the workmen's wives who purchased these at the market halls. Also butter sold at 20 to 25 marks a pound. Eggs cost 1 mark in Berlin and a little less in Holland, but the German workman eats eggs. Food conditions are worse in Berlin than anywhere else.

"The question of clothing is becoming serious, and posters are placarded, asking the people to give up their clothes for workmen. All the newspapers have had an insertion reading, 'If you will not starve or freeze, help the farmers and the war industries. The workmen need working clothes. Give any suits not indispensable!' A vigorous campaign for the control of clothes has commenced, and an announcement that any one giving one suit of clothes would not be visited by the Controller has had the effect of producing thousands of suits. A comic paper had recently published a cartoon of the Pied Piper of Hemelin, followed by a thousand unoccupied suits of clothes."

GERMANS NOW DREAD FUTURE OF THE WAR

One Paper Expresses Fear of "an End of Terror as in Russia."

LOSING FAITH IN THE ARMY

Critic Praises Ludendorff for Admitting the Failure of His Operations.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The despondent tone of the latest German press comments is emphasized daily in special dispatches from Holland. A dispatch to The Daily Mail from The Hague today includes an editorial by the Düsseldorf Nachrichten, which says that nobody looking into the future can see an end to the war.

"For though it is true that the end might come quickly," it adds, "It could only be an end of terror as in Russia."

Vorwärts of Berlin says that events of recent days at last have shattered the illusion, created by inspired optimism, that Germany is invincible. It says:

"The German people at last realize the colossal gravity of the situation. Let us have courage to admit that as long as the war is not ended it is not won and can be lost."

The principal North German organ of the majority Socialists, the Burger Zeitung of Bremen, says:

"Black and dark is the hour. The sacrifices made by the people are immeasurable and those of the fifth year of the war will be gigantic, but no refreshing breath of freedom and civic equality blows through the oppressive night of our discontent."

Reserve Strength Still Left.

The Germans are not likely to remain on the defensive long, according to General von Ardenne, the military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, as quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch.

"It is clear that the defensive battle fought by our retreating troops will not continue indefinitely," says General von Ardennein: "The German offensive has suffered an unpleasant interruption, but it will certainly revive, and what will contribute to its revival is that the fact that the armies between the Aisne and the Marne were able to carry out their operations with their own reserves, without being obliged to draw upon the other reserves, the unrestricted possession of which secures the initiative to the German supreme command."

Captain von Salzmann, the military critic of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, takes the view that German operations south of the Aisne are approaching a termination and the great advance upon the Marne has come definitely to an end. He pictures the German forces as retiring into a stronghold whose gates are slowly closing.

The writer pays a high tribute to General Ludendorff for the latter's frank admission that German operations have not gone so satisfactorily as had been hoped. This he regards as a sign of high confidence on the part of the supreme command.

"There was no talk of victories that were not won," he says, and he asks the German public to be proud of a "retreat during which the German troops repeatedly turned upon their pursuers, inflicting heavy losses." This retirement, he says, will be an example as a strategic retreat for all times.

The new front upon which Captain von Salzmann expects the Germans to stand, and which he believes will be stoutly held, runs from southwest of Rheims along the Vesle River past Conde, joining the old German front line north of the Aisne. Desultory fighting, he predicts, surely will develop on the new Vesle-Aisne front and, he says, "it will be to our interest if the enemy attacks in force here."

Austrian Praise of Foch.

ZURICH, Aug. .—The German hope of ending the war by a military decision before the arrival of the Americans was blasted by the recent allied offensive, the Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna points out in concluding a recent article on the military situation.

"All the explanations and comments cannot alter the patent fact that in this double offensive the gain of ground, and consequently the only visible sign of success, is on the allied side," the newspaper says.

"While it is admitted that this victory does not yet possess any decisive character, there is one result which cannot be called in question—the strong moral effect produced by the three German offensives against Amiens and Paris has been completely destroyed. The Allies today have a chief whose name inspires confidence and whose ability is in no way inferior to that of Ludendorff or von Hindenburg. Furthermore, the only hope of the Germans to end the war in a military way before the Americans were in line has disappeared as the result of this last French offensive."

ARCH ZEPPELIN RAIDER KILLED WITH HIS CREW

Capt. Strasser, Who "Often Successfully Led Attacks," Fell in Monday's Sortie.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7. — Captain Strasser, one of Germany's most successful squadron commanders in Zeppelin attacks, and the entire crew of the Zeppelin which led the attack toward the British east coast on Monday night, perished when the dirigible was shot down over the North Sea. An official communication from Berlin dealing with the attempted raid on the English coast was received here today. It said the raiders caused heavy damage in bombing attacks, but that Strasser and his crew probably met with a heroic death. The text of the communication follows:

"Monday night one of our airship squadrons, commanded by Captain Strasser, who so often has successfully led our airship attacks, again wrought heavy damage on the east coast of England by effective bombing attacks, particularly on Boston and Norwich and the fortifications at the mouth of the Humber.

"With this brave crew, Captain Strasser probably met with a heroic death. All the other airships participating in the attack have returned without losses or damage despite strong resistance."

Quits Hotel for Alimony Club.

Dr. Elias Bier, dentist, amateur sportsman and polo player, left a comfortable suite at the Hotel Majestic yesterday to take up quarters in Ludlow Street jail rather than pay $270 alimony to his wife, Mildred, who is suing for a separation. The court granted Mrs. Bier $35 a week, but on the dentist's application the sum was reduced to $20 a week.

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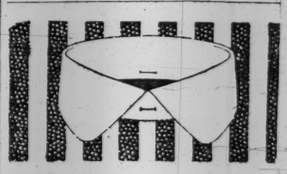
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WARNS THE ENTENTE OF BULGAR PEACE DRIVE

Trying to Gain Territory by Double-Faced Negotiations, Greek Ex-Minister Says.

ATHENS, Aug. 7.—Bulgaria is engaged in a peace offensive synchronizing with the German movement in the same direction, according to Alexandre Karapanos, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. She is playing particularly upon the friendly sentiment existent, at least in the past, in Great Britain and the United States, he asserts.

"The rumors of a possible about-face on the part of Bulgaria have been confirmed by M. Michalapopoulos, our Minister of Agriculture, who has returned from London, whither he went on a special mission," says M. Karapanos in an interview printed in the Messenger of this city. "Bulgaria is employing her old method of blackmailing her allies in order to obtain the largest possible sections of the territories of her neighbors and is exploiting the eternal philo-Bulgar illusion in America and England, a proceeding which has been employed particularly of late."

M. Karapanos recalls the "deplorable consequences of the volcanic illusions among the Entente nations in the past, which weakened the confidence of Greece in the Entente." He says:

"Three years of war have shown clearly the artful and brutal policy of Bulgaria, as well as her ardent militarism, the purpose of which is to accomplish destruction and to gain ultimate dominion by violence. It is to be hoped that by this time the powers know how to appreciate at its true value the pretended repentence of Bulgaria."

He lays stress on the necessity for the smaller Balkan allies seeing this question clarified.

"I believe," he continues, "that I interpret the ardent wish of the Greek people that it be no longer permitted to catch a glimpse of the unhappy possibility of an insane bargaining to assure the predominance of a predatory race which already holds under its talons Greek, Rumanian, and Serbian populations. One must not forget that the Greek Army, receiving reinforcements daily, is fighting on the Macedonian front to revenge the innumerable victims of Bulgarian atrocities and the destruction of Greek communities in Bulgaria."

M. Karapanos speaks in favor of diplomatic action to clarify the opinion of the Allies on the necessities for the existence of the Hellenic race and the aims of Greece in this war. He says that the Allies are at present insufficiently informed concerning the rights of the Greeks.

"The aims of the Greeks," he says, "are inspired, not by egotism, but by the necessities of the existence of Greece and her independence in the community of nations."

In conclusion M. Karapanos expresses the conviction that the rights of Greece and the equitable disposition of the Allies guarantee that she will be freed from all danger.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—The press and public opinion continue to show disquiet at rumors of the possibility of a volte face by Bulgaria. Although there is no disposition to admit that the allied Governments would be capable of committing the inconsistency of favoring Prussian manoeuvres in the East at the very moment they are fighting Prussian militarism, nevertheless there is fear that the efforts of certain British and American Bulgarophiles may influence public opinion in these countries. As these efforts might be exploited here by the anti-national propaganda in order to lessen the enthusiasm of the Greeks in favor of a victorious struggle, the hope is expressed in Athens that the allied Governments will see fit to dispel these misgivings by analogous declarations.

THANKS OUR CHURCHMEN.

King Albert Receives a Greeting from American Federation.

BELGIAN ARMY HEADQUARERS, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—King Albert today received in audience the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, who presented a message from the council.

King Albert said that he was deeply touched by the sentiments expressed in the message, and that he was happy to show his army to the Rev. Mr. MacFarland, who, he hoped, would avail himself of the opportunity to observe the superb morale and unbending endurance of these men, separated from their families for four years.

The King added that the sentiments of the American people, so admirably expressed in the message, would be a great encouragement to the Belgian nation, and would serve to strengthen the noble spirit of the Belgian soldiers and people. King Albert thanked the federation for its message.

GRAVES TO LEAD OUR SIBERIAN ARMY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

patches. The belief here is that the original American force landed at Archangel was composed of bluejackets and marines. General March said today that when American troops arrived at Murmansk and the facts were reported to the War Department he would give them out.

It is reported that Alexander F. Kerensky, formerly Provisional Premier of Russia, who is now in London, will leave soon for Archangel, having given up his contemplated visit to the United States, and that other political leaders of Russia will go to Archangel from various European capitals.

War Declaration by Reds Likely.

There is much interest here in the possible course to be adopted by the Bolsheviki against the Allies and America in view of the occupation of the Murman coast, Archangel, and points in the interior by allied and American forces and the projected military movement in Siberia to relieve the Czechoslovaks. No surprise would be caused by a declaration of war by the Lenine Trotsky régime against Japan and the Entente powers, but it is doubted by some of those best qualified to judge that the Bolshevist leaders would include the United States among their formal enemies.

It is the determination of the allied powers to force the Bolsheviki to make the decision, and it is hardly doubted that the declaration will shortly follow, inasmuch as the Bolshevist chiefs realize that the allied activities in northern Russia and in Siberia menace their existence.

In Japanese circles it was learned that Japan is prepared for any development in Russia. Japanese opinion inclines to the belief that there will be a coalition of the Bolshevist forces with those of the Central Empires. In this connection it was intimated that Japan was ready, when President Wilson addressed the Tokio Government on the subject of joint action in Siberia, to dispatch to Russia twice the number of troops the United States proposed. In addition, Japan is able to rush to Siberia on the shortest notice any number of soldiers which may be needed to meet any situation likely to arise through the acquisition by Germany of complete political and military control over the Bolsheviki.

It is believed here that the first task of the American-Japanese troops will be to clear the Amur branch of the Trans-Siberian Railroad of Bolshevist and German-Magyar forces, which would put all Eastern Siberia in the hands of the Allies and loyal Russians.

BRITISH TROOPS LAND AT VLADIVOSTOK

Dictator Horvath Arrives There in Conciliatory Mood—Czechs Falling Back.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.—British troops landed at Vladivostok at dawn yesterday, says a dispatch from that city. They met with a friendly reception.

General Horvath, head of the recently established provisional Siberian Government, has arrived at Vladivostok in response to an urgent call from his partisans. The possibility of the establishment of a coalition government is denied, but General Horvath is animated by a conciliatory spirit, and is willing to include the best men of Eastern and Western Siberia in his Cabinet.

No government can exist in Siberia unless supported by the Allies, in General Horvath's opinion, but he believes his government, with allied support, will be able to reform the Russian Army, re-establish the front against the Germans and possibly, with adequate assistance, reach the Ural Mountains this Fall. General Horvath is ready to co-operate fully with the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia.

The Czechoslovak troops operating along the Usuri River, north of Vladivostok, are retiring under pressure of superior forces, it is stated in advices from Vladivostok.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.) — General Semenoff, leader of anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia, has withdrawn somewhat on the trans-Siberian line toward Vladivostok, his corps now being between Khailar and Manchuria station, in Manchuria, near the trans-Baikal border. They are awaiting there the arrival of the Czechoslovaks, who express great satisfaction with the co-operation of General Semenoff, and that of General Khlmikoff, which they believe gives assurances of large Cossack reinforcements when once an advance is begun.

Austro-German reinforcements are reported arriving on the Manchurian and Nikolsk fronts. Magyar cavalry is especially active, but the prospects of active co-operation against the Germans is uniting the Russians.

AID ALLIES TO PURSUE REDS AT ARCHANGEL

Russian White Guards Co-operating—Diplomats Expected to Make Port Their Headquarters.

KANDALASKA, Russian Lapland, Aug. 5—(Associated Press.)—Volunteer detachments of White Guards are giving aid to the allied units pursuing the Bolshevist forces retreating southward from Archangel.

The new Archangel Government has arrested most of the Bolshevist leaders who had not fled. The Bolshevist Commissioner of War, Zemkevich, was killed; otherwise the change in Government was virtually bloodless.

Before the allied troops landed at Archangel the local Bolsheviki issued a proclamation to the troops urging violence toward allied citizens.

The new Government of Archangel includes in its supervision the Murman territory, and it is prepared to assume relations, diplomatic, financial, and industrial, with foreign nations for the "region of the north."

The heads of this Government, which include representatives of six of the Russian northern provinces, are members of the group which proclaims itself to be working for the restoration of real democracy in Russia.

David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, returned here today from the Murmansk region and will remain at Kandalaska pending developments. The allied diplomatic corps expects to move to Archangel shortly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Felix Cole, United States Consul at Archangel, reported to the State Department today that before the American and allied troops occupied the city he had been arrested by the Bolsheviki. He was released when the Bolsheviki were compelled to give up possession of the city. The Consul said he had received no word from the department in Washington since July 7.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.—Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist War Minister, says a Moscow dispatch by way of Berlin, has issued a proclamation denouncing as traitors, unishable with death, all representatives of the Soviet power who desert their posts before having done everything possible for defense.

He alludes to the allied occupation of Archangel and the flight of the local Soviet. Trotzky orders the immediate arrest of those members of the Archangel Soviet who can be regarded as deserters, and will put them on trial before a revolutionary tribunal.

GAIN IN PLAY SCHOOL.

Pupils Increase 29¾ Pounds In Two Weeks at Summer Nursery.

An aggregate gain in two weeks of 29¾ pounds for twelve children was reported yesterday by the Children's All Day Centre at Public School No. 3, Grove and Hudson Streets, conducted under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The mothers of the children were forced by the war to undertake gainful occupations. Most of the children at the Centre lack nourishment.

One child gained 6½ pounds in the two weeks, another 6, and a third 5 pounds. The other children gained from one-half a pound to 2½. The mothers of the children last night were invited to a party at the school. It is planned, at the request of the mothers, to make the school, which was only a temporary Summer experiment, permanent.

ITALIAN PATROLS ACTIVE.

They Harass the Advanced Lines of the Austrians.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The official statement issued by the War Office today follows:

Between Asiago and the Brenta our patrols effectively harassed the enemy's advanced lines, inflicting losses and capturing prisoners.

In Albania, on the Semeni River, our cavalry attacked an enemy column and brilliantly dispersed it. The enemy left many dead, and we captured seventy-two men and five machine guns.

9,866 BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Total Is Nearly 3,000 Less Than That Reported Last Week.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—British casualties reported in the week ended today totaled 9,866, compared with an aggregate of 12,893 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 105; men, 1,809.

Wounded or missing: Officers, 374; men, 7,778.

BAVARIANS FEAR WANT.

Harvest Worse Than Last Year and Ukraine Hopes Fail.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Chronicle's Zurich correspondent reports that the Bavarian papers, commenting on the statements made by Minister Brettreich upon the food and economic situation, declare that the outlook for the near future is very gloomy.

Thus, the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten, after citing the official regarding the food rations and the proposed meatless weeks, adds that the accounts and figures will not conceal the actual misery, and show that the Government is not able to prevent a breakdown of the provisioning system in Germany, the harvest situation being worse than in 1917, and the hopes based upon Russia, the Ukraine, and Rumania not being realizable.

Referring to the statements by Minister of War Helligrath about the rumors current throughout the German Empire tending to destroy public confidence, the Government journals declare that these stories are not disseminated by enemies of the empire, but are born of the terrible situation of the suffering people, who seek an explanation of these endless misfortunes.

TRY TO KILL MINISTER.

Ukraine Strikers Warn Other High Officials of Death Sentence.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.—Inquiry at Kiev has proved that the railway strike there was a result of foreign influences and directed against the Ukrainian Government and the Central Powers, according to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Several enemy agents, from Great Russia, who are under arrest, the newspaper says, belong to a secret organization which is well financed. One of the manifestoes of this organization reads:

"The enemy is despoiling us and stealing our bread in order to continue fighting. All this delays the revolution in the west.

"Comrades, we have put up with the Kaiser's dogs long enough. Cease railway traffic and thereby help thousands of armed peasants to overrun the towns at a given moment."

A newspaper says that workmen made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of M. Britenko, the Railway Minister, and warned other high officials that they had been sentenced to death by the Strike Committee. Several persons have been arrested by the authorities and executed. It is stated that the strike is now abating.

DENIKINE CORNERS REDS.

Former Chief of Staff Rounding Up Bolshevist Forces in South.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.—General Denikine, former Chief of Staff of the Russian Army and who is now opposing the Soviet Government, has penned the Bolshevist forces in the narrow space between Taman, Ciscaucasia, and Yekaterinodar, capital of the territory of the Kuban, according to dispatches received here from Kiev.

Novorossysk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, is now the only large place in the hands of the Bolsheviki, whose troops are reported to be demoralized.

Kiev newspapers announce that a large legislative assembly of the Don Cossack army will meet on Aug. 15 at Novo-Tcherkask.

MILLION DESERT PETROGRAD.

Population of the City Now Said to be Only 1,417,000.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A census just completed at Petrograd shows that the population of that city is now 1,417,000, or a million less than it was eighteen months ago, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

UKRAINIAN EX-MINISTER SHOT.

Stelschenks's Murder Gives Rise to Report of Killing of Terestchenko.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—M. I. Terestchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Premier Kerensky, has been assassinated at Poltava, according to an announcement made by the Hamburg Fremdenblatt and reprinted by Paris newspapers. The identity of his assassins, it is declared, is not known.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—M. Stelschenks, former Minister of Education in the Ukrainian Cabinet, was shot and killed at Poltava recently, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The dispatch adds that the assassin made his escape.

There has been no confirmation here of the report from German sources of the murder of M. I. Terestchenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of former Premier Kerensky. It seems possible that, because of similarity in names, the assassination of M. Stelschenks was reported as that of M. Terestchenko.

A report received in London on July 6 said that Terestchenko had arrived at Bergen, Norway, from Russia, and would go to Paris to join Premier Kerensky. Since then there have been no reports concerning his whereabouts.

BALLIN QUITS COUNCIL.

Holzendorff, Another Steamship Man, Also Out of Economic Conference.

ZURICH, Aug. 7.—Albert Ballin and Herr Holzendorff, Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, have resigned as members of the German Economic Council, says a dispatch from Hamburg.

At a meeting in Berlin July 26 leading members of the German Economic Council proposed that there be co-operation in the re-establishment of commerce. It was declared also that Germany should enforce an economic peace in Europe. The council, it was proposed, would drop politics in trade. It was reported that Ballin had been made a member of the Preliminary Committee.

SUBWAYS LESS CROWDED.

Commission Recommends Longer Express Trains in Rush Hours.

The Public Service Commission reported yesterday that conditions on the subway lines were steadily improving. At Times Square conditions were materially better, and there was no confusion or crowding.

Inspectors also reported that the transfer arrangements between Rector Street and Wall Street were working smoothly. The commission made the following statement on the service yesterday:

"On the Lexington-Fourth Avenue Subway, the number of trains and cars operated has steadily improved, but on account of dampness north of Forty-second Street, many delays and gaps are troubles in the signals.

"On express trains, an observation at Grand Central showed little overloading between 8 and 9, and likewise on the locals. On the Broadway Subway, however, Bronx Park, and Van Cortlandt Park expresses were very heavily overloaded and consisted of eight-car trains. To provide adequate service these trains should be increased to ten cars during the rush hours, and possibly additional trains should be operated. The service on the Seventh Avenue Subway via Lenox Avenue to West Farms was ten-car expresses, but at rather long intervals; this service will also have to be bolstered. There was not much overloading on the local trains on the Seventh Avenue-Broadway system. Taking the dual system as a whole, there seems to be a general improvement in the train service."

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Direct Attention to a Most Uncommon Collection of

MEN'S MADRAS SHIRTS

of a quality in material and tailoring most unusual

at $2

¶ Not an average pattern in the lot, but each and every one so rare and tasteful as to make it comparable only to the finest productions that ever left a loom.

¶ Tailored in cloths purchased many months ago and now absolutely impossible to duplicate at this price. Some are in clever novelty stripings, others are in neat Pin Stripes; and worthy of special mention are the Satin Stripings in two and three-color effects. All sizes.

A Special Sale!
Washable Cravats at 15c
Six for 75c. In a large selection of tasteful figured and striped patterns. Made of mercerized materials that launder like a linen 'kerchief. Exceptional values.

SAKS
Hot Weather Clothes for MEN
—None Cooler Made

¶ Making suits that keep the busiest of men cool on the most sweltering hot day has long been a specialty at Saks.

¶ For the man who wants a de luxe proposition in a Silk Suit we have a Novelty Silk that just teems with individuality. Nothing like it anywhere.

¶ For those seeking comfort in a "cooloff" suit, we have one of the most complete collections ever assembled.

¶ And our Mohair Suits are as light as a wafer, and as cool as a breeze. Shown in plain colors and striped effects of a most distinctive type.

Prices range from $9 to $33
according to the weave in which the model is developed.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

CITY NEVER SO HOT; 102 A NEW RECORD

Weather Bureau Gives Hope for Thundershowers and Cooler Weather Today.

HOT WAVE COVERS THE EAST

Philadelphia Records 106 Along with Washington, Baltimore, and Richmond.

FOUR DEATHS IN NEW YORK

Low Humidity Probably Saves the City from Long List of Weather Fatalities.

Yesterday was the hottest day on record in New York City, the thermometer reaching 102 at 4 o'clock. This was two degrees higher than the previous high mark, which was made on Sept. 7, 1881.

Five deaths were reported yesterday and 126 prostrations directly traceable to the heat. Records for heat were broken in cities in many parts of the East. Philadelphia reached a new high mark of 106 degrees and Atlantic City registered 104.

New York was probably saved from a long list of deaths by comparatively low humidity. When the high mark of 102 degrees was reached the humidity was only 35 per cent., so that the atmosphere was unusually light and dry for a Summer day, and the heat therefore more endurable.

The Weather Observer sent out the following cheerful prediction at 10 o'clock last night:

"Thunder showers and not so warm Thursday. Friday fair, with moderate temperature. Light west winds."

Up to 9:30 last night the data which had been received at the Weather Bureau indicated that the weather today might equal that of yesterday, but signs of a break in the heat were conveyed to the local office later by telephone and telegraph from other observatories within the area of the heat wave.

Official records have been kept by the Weather Bureau in this city since 1871, so that yesterday is known positively to have been considerably the hottest day in forty-seven years.

While the official record makes yesterday only two degrees hotter than it was on Sept. 17, 1881, it is probable that yesterday's heat was much worse than that on the earlier date. At that time the temperature was taken on the roof of the old Equitable Building, which was surrounded by structures with metal roofs, which put an extra edge on the heat. The thermometer on the Equitable Building usually registered one or two degrees higher than thermometers on the street. The opposite is the case today. The official recording instrument in the Whitehall Building is usually a shade lower than instruments on the street.

Indirectly the heat yesterday caused a large number of deaths, because it sent tens of thousands to seek relief by bathing in the ocean and a large number of drownings were reported. Many factories and business establishments closed on account of the heat. In the evening, when the humidity rose as the heat went down, the weather was almost as oppressive as when the sun was at its highest. Tens of thousands went to Central Park to sleep, and hundreds lay in Bryant Park and in other open spaces, to get the benefit of occasional breaths of air which were stirring and to escape from the tenements and apartments in which the four walls retained the temperature of midday and let the humidity in without letting the heat out. The official record of yesterday was:

	Temp.	Hum.		Temp.	Hum.
7 A. M.	86		4 P. M.	102	35
8 A. M.	86	63	5 P. M.	100	37
9 A. M.	89	59	6 P. M.	99	38
10 A. M.	98	54	7 P. M.	98	36
11 A. M.	94	50	8 P. M.	96	50
12 M.	97	42	9 P. M.	92	65
1 P. M.	97	43	10 P. M.	92	72
2 P. M.	99	39	11 P. M.	90	72
3 P. M.	100	37			

New Yorkers have within the last year experienced unprecedented extremes of heat and cold. Records for cold were shattered repeatedly last Winter, the new record being finally established on Dec. 30, when the temperature dropped to 13 degrees below zero, seven degrees colder than the temperature recorded in any previous year.

The four reported dead of heat, two being infants, were:

LING, HERBERT; 38 years old, 180th Street and Clinton Avenue, the Bronx; found dead, evidently from the heat, in a vacant lot at 178th Street and Morris Park Avenue.

JEWELL, ROGERS, 3 years old, 749 Gates Av.

MARAHAN, JAMES, 40 years old, of 206 West 80th St., a bartender, collapsed at 40 West 60th St. and died at Flower Hospital.

RIZZO, LENA, 56 years old, 189 Madison Av., overcome by heat in her home and died before she could be taken to a hospital.

TORTINGTON, JAMES, 4 months old, of 2,451 2d Av.

The Weather Bureau report on the heat wave yesterday read:

"The further development of the hot wave carried the area within which the temperature exceeded 100 degrees eastward across the Atlantic States to within a few miles of the coast. Yesterday the maximum temperature at Detroit, Toledo, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh reached 106 degrees. At Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond it reached 106, and readings nearly as high were reported generally in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. In the northern plains States the heat has moderated considerably. Showers have occurred in New England, the northern lake region, upper Mississippi Valley, middle Gulf States, middle Rocky Mountain sections, and southern plateau region.

"Thunder occurred near New York last night, but no rain was reported. The heat will continue to be excessive during the next thirty-six hours, but with some prospect of abatement by Thursday night. Winds will continue moderate variable to southerly."

The heat was so overpowering in many buildings that not only did thousands report unable to work yesterday morning or quit during the day, but the managers of several plants came to the conclusion that they were impairing the efficiency of their forces by keeping them employed, and voluntarily shut down. Wessell, Nicholes & Gross, piano makers at 456 West Forty-sixth Street, closed early in the day and gave a holiday to 200 men and women.

More than 25,000 employes in plants in and around Newark, including the shipyards and other war industries, were forced to quit work because of the heat.

A majority of the ship construction men at the Submarine Boat plant stopped work at noon. The Foundation and the Federal shipyards were not seriously affected and only a few men quit work.

The greater part of the Splitdorf Electrical Company's plant was forced to close, and the Westinghouse and the General Electric plants also quit at noon. Several thousand men and women employed by the Newark Celluloid Company left the plant.

Passengers were made frantic by the heat when a B. R. T. subway train came to a stop in the broiling sun on a trestle over Coney Island Creek. There was a long line of trains extending all the way to the station, where there had been an accident, and many passengers took chances with the third rail and the danger of falling into the creek and picked their way across the trestle to land, rather than stay in the cars, which had become ovens.

Some of the women conductors opened their car doors when they were appealed to, but others refused and held their ground against angry crowds.

Mrs. Rebecca Rubin of 6,001 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, carrying a baby, asked to be allowed to get out onto the trestle because she was faint. Miss Margaret Rogers of 717 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, the guard, refused to open the door, and she was threatened by the crowd. She caused the arrest of Mrs. Nellie M. Altough of 29 Watson Avenue, Newark, alleging that she had caused a disturbance.

In another car Max Leman of 1,031 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Stella Andrews, the guard. She declared he created a disturbance and tried to thrust his foot through the glass of the door. He was fined $10 in the Coney Island Court. Serious trouble was prevented in the train by policemen on their way to the Coney Island station.

While the Coney Island crowd of Tuesday was the greatest weekday crowd this season, yesterday's multitude was larger. Every beach was crowded to capacity, and the lines of people waiting for lockers were longer.

Transportation difficulties were reported on the Culver line, Brighton line, and the West End and Sea Beach subway lines. On the Brighton lines the expresses that usually start from Brooklyn Bridge started from Franklin Avenue.

As early as 10 o'clock in the morning the Coney Island Beach was black with bathers, and long lines were waiting at the bathhouses. Before noon all establishments had hired out all their bathing suits, and then prices began to mount. Several instances were reported where persons anxious to get into the cooling ocean offered as high as $3 for suits which ordinarily rent for 50 cents.

Lazarus Iffelbacker, 66 years old, a compositor, was found dead yesterday in a bathtub in his home, at 163 Bay Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Gas was escaping from the jet, and the police reported the death as suicide caused by the heat.

Crazed by the heat, Dominic Bornoni, a twenty-one-year-old clerk, living at 8,721 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, dashed from the surf at the foot of Twentieth Avenue, Bath Beach, yesterday and ran to the porch of the Buena Vista Hotel. The veranda was crowded with women and children, but before Bornoni could injure any one he was overpowered by bathers. The police sent him to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

The heat caused a novel spectacle last night in the Men's Night Court when Magistrate Groehl took the bench in his shirt sleeves and unincumbered by patrolmen, court attendants, defendants, and spectators might doff their outergarments. On the streets men without coats were more numerous than those wearing them.

An appeal was made to the Board of Health yesterday to intervene to prevent thousands of chickens, shipped here for the kosher trade, from being killed by the heat in New Jersey, where they are kept, because of the strike of the "schochets," or vice rabbis, who are deputized to perform the ceremonies required in the preparation of kosher meat. Shipping terminals in New York have been overcrowded for several days past because the refusal to unload the chickens from being handled, and losses of several thousand dollars a day have resulted, according to P. Q. Foy, publisher of the daily market report.

Hastings-on-Hudson found itself in a critical condition regarding its water supply yesterday, and arrangements were made to tap the New York City supply. The reservoir at Pocantico had gone dry because of the heat and lack of rain. The National Conduit and Cable Company gave its thousands of employes half a day off yesterday because of the heat. Many factories and business houses were closed in Mount Vernon on account of the heat. In New Rochelle a half holiday was declared in all city offices.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS GO.

Up to 106 in Philadelphia—Ship and Army Workers Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Shattering all previous observed records of high temperatures, most of which were built up yesterday, the prevailing hot wave today drew to a climax over the Atlantic Coast area north of Norfolk, Va., and tonight was being destroyed in a series of self-induced thunderstorms.

Philadelphia, with an official temperature of 106 degrees; Atlantic City, with 104, and New York, with 102, set new records, the Weather Bureau reported. Washington showed 104½, in comparison with 106 yesterday.

A new centre of low atmospheric pressure formed over the New England States, the experts said, and continued the furnace-like drawing of heated air out of the mid-continent section during the day. But the heated blanket close to the earth's surface, expanding upward, finally displaced cold air in the high levels, and thunderstorms broke at several widely separated points.

The outlook is still for high temperatures, Weather Bureau officials said, but the present torrid wave is broken.

The heat wave today, the third of its sway, struck mercilessly into the miles of temporary barrack buildings in Washington where war workers are employed. There were no deaths, but much suffering. Temperatures of 114 degrees again were recorded here. A force of ten physicians and thirty-six nurses, working from forty-five rest rooms, were occupied throughout the day, the Surgeon General's office reported, and when extra cots were used Red Cross ambulances were pressed into service.

Sections of some bureaus closed during the afternoon, but in others the work was considered too pressing, as in the Department of State, War, and Navy Building where the casualty lists from France are being compiled.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The Government thermometer this afternoon recorded 106 degrees, breaking all local heat records. The suffering was so intense at Hog Island that the great shipyard was shut down at 3 P. M., about 25,000 men being sent home.

The high temperature also had its effect upon other industrial plants and establishments, and hundreds of workers were forced to quit. At noon four deaths and many prostrations had been reported.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Little relief was experienced in Chicago and the Middle West generally from the hot wave which has prevailed in this section for three days. In Chicago the temperature at 1 P. M. was 93, five degrees cooler than at the same hour yesterday. Six deaths today brought the total fatalities in Chicago up to eleven. Several hundred heat prostrations have been reported.

Crop reports issued at Springfield, Ill., asserted that corn in the central and southern portions of the State was "almost ruined" and great damage to the corn crop in Iowa was reported by the Crop Bureau at Des Moines.

WINCHESTER, Va., Aug. 7.—Apples cooking on the trees in the great orchard region of Northern Virginia, is one of the freaks of nature being caused by the hot spell. State Fuel Administrator Byrd is displaying fruit from his orchard, where the thermometer registered 120 degrees in the sun, which has been thoroughly sizzled, if it actually has not been baked, and other growers say the fruits are being threatened with ruin. Other growing crops are withering under the hot wave.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The official thermometer registered 102 at the local Weather Bureau at 3:30 P. M. today. This was the highest temperature since July 4, 1911, when the mercury climbed to 104.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—Temperature records for recent years here were broken when the mercury registered 101 in the United States Armory Post Hospital late today. This thermometer is considered official. Several factories closed at noon.

K. OF C. PAY TRIBUTE TO MILITARY HEROES

Lay Floral Crosses on Joan of Arc Statues in Honor of Foch, Petain, and Pershing.

GREET FRENCH DIGNITARIES

High Commissioner Knecht Praises Organization's Work Among Soldiers of All Creeds.

The Knights of Columbus, in annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, sent congratulatory messages to President Wilson and Secretaries Daniels and Baker, and through Ambassador Jusserand conveyed greetings to President Poincaré of France, Prime Minister Clemenceau, and Foreign Minister Pichon. A message also was sent to the Pope asking for his benediction on the plans for a great expansion of the work of the Knights of Columbus in France.

In spite of the heat the convention was stirred by the eloquence of M. Marcel Knecht, French High Commissioner, who described the military value of work of the Knights of Columbus and in increasing the fraternity of the French and Americans.

"The Knights of Columbus in the United States, in Canada, in Cuba, and elsewhere, have responded enthusiastically," he said, "to the inspiring appeals of President Wilson, Secretaries Baker and Daniels, and to the patriotic messages of Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Farley, and other leaders of the Hierarchy.

"The United States and Canada are stirred by the same spirit of brotherhood, and the Knights of Columbus, faithful to their fine tradition of Christian charity, have never been in unfriendly competition with any other patriotic organization. In the camps or on the firing line, the devoted secretaries in khaki, wearing on their arms the well known 'K. C.,' have been always ready to give their complete services, not only to the Catholics, but to all the soldiers of democracy.

"Last year, just before its sailing to France, I was privileged to address the 165th, your old fighting 69th, and its chaplain, Father Duffy, predicted the glorious part which that regiment has recently played. Hundreds of chaplains of the type of Father Duffy have accompanied your boys and your K. of C. units."

The following telegram was sent by the convention to Ambassador J. J. Jusserand:

New York, Aug. 7.

J. J. Jusserand,
French Embassy, Washington.

The delegates of the Knights of Columbus, assembled in annual convention and representing 425,000 members, unanimously express to your Excellency their respectful and sincere attachment to noble France and her worthy representatives in the United States.

They beg your Excellency to convey to M. Raymond Poincare, President of the French Republic; Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, and Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon, their warm admiration for the sacrifices and heroic deeds of the French nation in arms and their intense patriotic joy to contemplate the everlasting friendship of the American and French soldiers and sailors in the battle against autocracy and militarism.

Today, in order to commemorate the baton of Marshal Foch, the Military Medal of General Petain, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of General Pershing, the Knights of Columbus have laid crosses of Lorraine in flowers on the New York and Paris statues of Joan of Arc, Saint of patriotism and immortal peasant girl of Domremy.

JAMES A. FLAHERTY,
Supreme Knight.

Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Government's Committee on War Camp Training Activity, praised the work of the Knights of Columbus in France and in this country, and said that he was strongly in favor of having all organizations work together in the interests of efficiency, but he said that he thought the plan for achieving this consolidation would have to be worked out by the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., and kindred organizations.

The following Supreme Directors of the Knights of Columbus were elected: William P. Larkin of New York, William J. Mulligan of Thompsonville, Conn.; Luke E. Hart of St. Louis, Mo., and John F. Martin of Green Bay, Wis. Most of the sessions yesterday were held behind closed doors.

The Knights of Columbus will hold a rally at the Hall of Records next Friday. Alfred E. Smith will be Chairman. Gifts will go to provide a day's outing for soldiers and sailors at Coney Island.

AMERICAN SCOUTS DODGE GERMAN FIRE

Foe Shoots Some of His Own Men in the Confusion of a Surprise Near Fismes.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—Reconnoitring a few nights ago, a California Lieutenant and two sergeants, one of the latter from Milwaukee, crossed the Vesle River into the outskirts of Fismes, and before they knew it the three were inside the German lines. They were crawling on hands and knees when the Milwaukee sergeant saw through the darkness another crawling figure approaching.

The Americans realized that they had encountered an enemy and waited for him to make the first move. Instead of continuing forward the enemy demanded in German, "Who goes there?" The Milwaukee sergeant answered with his best German words, in preference to using his pistol, seeking to avoid arousing any additional Germans.

But the enemy prowler, apparently detecting an American accent, opened fire and German reinforcements quickly came into action. Americans dodged aside in the darkness and the Germans fired in such haste and confusion that they shot several of their own men.

The Americans sought refuge in impromptu hiding places, where they remained until dawn. Then, at last being able to see the proper direction, they made a dash for the south side of the Vesle and safely reached it.

Another Milwaukee Sergeant, who was assigned for duty with a bridge-building contingent, was slightly wounded in one of his feet recently. He made use of his first aid kit and it was two days before his companions discovered by chance that he had been wounded. The determination of this Sergeant to stick it out is only one illustration of numerous cases of Americans remaining on the job until it is done, wound or no wound.

HANGARS BLOWN DOWN AT GERSTNER FIELD

Many Airplanes Destroyed in Storm — Two Men Killed There, Eleven Elsewhere.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 7.—Twenty-two of the twenty-four hangars on Gerstner Aviation Field, near Lake Charles, were blown down and many airplanes were destroyed by the tropical storm which struck this region late yesterday, according to word received here today.

Two persons were killed at the field, Sergeant George Magee and Private Lester Williams. Their addresses were not announced.

Ten persons were killed at Lake Charles, four at De Quincey, and three at Big Lake.

Food for 1,200 men, trucks, and other material needed by the military forces, sent from Ellington Field at Houston by special train, arrived late this afternoon. So far as could be learned here tonight there was no loss of life at Gerstner Field.

In Lake Charles at least five persons were killed and six severely injured. Half a dozen lumber mills were destroyed by the wind. In the business district many brick buildings were badly damaged, but frame buildings, for the most part, withstood the storm.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 7.—Three lives were lost in Tuesday's windstorm at De Quincy, La., and three negroes were killed at Hammond Camp, two miles east of De Quincy, according to a telegram received by the Gulf Coast Lines. De Quincy is twenty-five miles northeast of Lake Charles.

Heavy damage has been caused in the oil fields near Vinton and Edgerly, La., according to reports at Beaumont.

TRAINS CRASH IN STORM.

Engineer Killed and Fireman Missing In New Haven Accident.

SAYBROOK JUNCTION, Conn., Aug. 7.—During a terrific storm over this section tonight two freight trains came into collision two miles west of this place, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Engineer Clarence Danes of New London was killed, and a fireman is also believed to be dead. Ten freight cars were demolished.

Says Junkman Got $2,500 Savings.

Joseph Zolo, a junkman at 216 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny yesterday after Mrs. Margaret Bombraski of 195 North Sixth Street had told her story to Magistrate McMahon in the Bridge Plaza Court. According to Mrs. Bombraski she collected a heap of rags yesterday and sold them to Zolo for 20 cents. She said that in delivering the rags to the junkman she used a schoolbag in which, she alleged, was $2,500 in cash, her savings. Zolo asserted that Mrs. Bombraski's bag had held nothing but rags.

PROPAGANDA HUNT BY FEDERAL AGENTS

Homes and Offices Searched in Cities Wide Apart Under Government Warrant.

VISIT PLANTS IN READING

Correspondence and Documents of Dr. Michael Singer Seized in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. Aug. 7.—Search warrants were executed today upon the offices of three manufacturing concerns in Reading, Penn., for German propaganda, and similar searches were made on offices and homes of certain persons in New York, Chicago, and Lancaster, Penn., according to a statement issued by United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane.

The Reading concerns are the Textile Machine Works, Berkshire Knitting Mills, and the Narrow Fabric Company. According to the District Attorney's statement they are largely controlled by two German-Americans, Ferdinand Thun and Harry K. Janssen.

Simultaneously, according to the District Attorney, the offices of three of their associates in New York City were searched. They are Wilhelm Kaupe, Rudolph Pagenstecher, and Charles H. Unverzagt, who are men of means. These men, the District Attorney said, together with a group in Reading, had made contributions to the support of German periodicals and writers in this country. Most of the contributions, it was asserted, were sent through Professor R. C. Scheidt of Lancaster, Penn., whose home was also searched, the District Attorney announced.

A search also was conducted at the homes of German writers who, the District Attorney's statement said, had been subsidized in Chicago and New York City.

The homes of five Superintendents and foremen of three Reading plants were searched because of their alleged connection with German propaganda and activities, the statement said.

District Attorney Kane said today that he was satisfied that he was on the track of persons who had the handling of money that purchased German bonds, helped finance the German Alliance, and gave aid to the magazine "Bull" published by Jeremiah O'Leary and other pro-German publications.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The offices of Der Zeitgeist, published by Dr. Michael Singer, were raided today by Federal officials, who seized correspondence and documents. This action was taken at the request of Government agents at Philadelphia. Dr. Singer formerly was editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

AGENTS MAKE SEARCHES HERE

Visit Pagenstecher's Home and Offices Under Federal Warrant.

The home and business office of Rudolph Pagenstecher have been searched by agents of the Department of Justice, who acted under the authority of search warrants issued by a Judge of the Federal District Court of New York. The business offices of William Kaupe, at 117 Madison Avenue; C. Unversagt, at 405 Lexington Avenue; the office files of Ferdinand Thun, President, and H. K. Jansen, an official of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, the New York offices of which are at 25 Madison Avenue, and the offices of the paper called Issues and Events, at 25 West Broadway, have also been searched by Department of Justice agents, who in each instance served Federal search warrants on those whose papers it was desired to inspect.

Mr. Pagenstecher is one of the best known German-American residents of New York. It was recalled yesterday that his wife was named by Charles Eliot Ware, former publisher of The Boston Journal, as one of the men who negotiated for the purchase of that paper. In those negotiations Mr. Ware testified that Pagenstecher was associated with Friedrich Stallforth, the German banker of Farral, Mexico, who is a friend of Rintelen, the spy chief. Stallforth is now imprisoned in a Southern internment camp.

The home of Mr. Pagenstecher is at 52 West Fortieth Street, and his office is at 30 East Forty-second Street. The agents of the Department of Justice visited both of these places and are said to have made a thorough search and to have taken possession of a number of documents, which are now being studied at the offices of Chief De Woody in the Park Row Building. Chief De Woody refused yesterday to discuss the matter beyond admitting that the search warrants had been served on Mr. Pagenstecher.

In his testimony before Deputy Attorney General Becker, Mr. Ware said that Pagenstecher and Stallforth had advanced $2,000 to The Boston Journal. The money was repaid, he added. Both Pagenstecher and Stallforth, he said, intimated that they might be willing to consider the purchase outright of the property, but he added that when Stallforth got into trouble Pagenstecher discontinued the negotiations.

Ferdinand Thun, President of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, a Pennsylvania corporation, is said to be a close friend of Hugo Schmidt, the former agent in New York of the Deutsche Bank. Schmidt, like Stallforth, is now in an internment camp.

Chief De Woody refused yesterday to give the reason behind the action of the Government in searching the home of Mr. Pagenstecher and the offices of the other persons named.

"I am sorry," said Chief De Woody, "but all that I can tell you is that the places named have been visited by Government agents who were provided with the necessary search warrants."

The paper known as Issues and Events before this country entered the war ranked with The Fatherland, of which George Sylvester Viereck was editor, as one of the most violently pro-German publications in this country. The paper was edited by Frank R. Dorl, a German subject who is now interned. A few weeks ago the paper reappeared under the name of The Liberal American. After one or two issues of the paper under its new name circulation through the mails was cut off.

Kaupe is described as an advertising agent in the Government records, while Unversagt is said to be a dealer in investments.

One of the reports current yesterday was that the Government was endeavoring to uncover financial transactions having to do with the financing of German propaganda.

"The investigation has only begun," said an official of the Department of Justice.

Jacob Grimm, Chief of the Fire Department of Newton, N. J., was before the Town Committee of that place on Tuesday night to answer the charge that he is pro-German. Chief Grimm was born in Bavaria and has been a citizen since 1879. He denied the charges and characterized them as a "frame up." A second hearing will be held in Newton on Monday night.

Joseph A. Firpo of 200 Millford Street, Brooklyn, was convicted in the Federal Court yesterday of harboring a deserter from the army. He was sentenced to serve a year and on day in the Federal Penitentiary.

10 DAYS FOR HIS DRIVING.

Fur Manufacturer Not Allowed the Alternative of a Fine.

Nicholas Melian, member of a firm of fur manufacturers of 35 West Eighth Street, this city, was sent to jail for ten days yesterday by Magistrate Conway in the Long Island City Police Court for reckless driving. His attorney asked in vain that the alternative of a fine be given because Mr. Melian's business would suffer materially if he was away for ten days.

According to the testimony Melian was coming from Far Rockaway Tuesday night with eight other persons in a big touring car. He was driving, and on Queens Boulevard, at Harold Avenue, he had a collision with a car owned and driven by Charles E. Callahan of 118 Eighth Street, Elmhurst, and then struck a car owned by Joseph M. Rogers of Cottage Place, Mineola. The Callahan car was badly wrecked, the Rogers car was damaged and Melian's car had a wheel torn off and fell on a trolley track, where it tied up traffic for several hours. After the collison Melian was arrested by a motor cycle policeman. He said the collision was due to the blindness caused by a flashlight in his eyes while Callahan, whose automobile was wrecked, testified that Melian was trying to get ahead in a line of automobiles when he lost control of his machine. This testimony was borne out by the policeman who made the arrest.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND IN BAY.

Police Alarm Had Been Issued for Missing Margaret Lane.

The body of 12-year-old Margaret Lane, daughter of F. V. Lane, manager of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, was found yesterday floating off New Dorp, S. I., twenty-four hours after she had disappeared from her father's Summer home at Cedar Grove Beach. Earlier in the day a general police alarm had been sent out in the Metropolitan district because of a false story that an automobile had dashed into the beach colony about the time of the girl's disappearance.

Mr. Lane said last night that his daughter had played tennis on Tuesday afternoon and then had gone for a swim. His daughter was an expert swimmer, but he said she probably had been seized with a cramp.

Cries for help by George La Tourette were regarded last night by other bathers as jesting, and he was drowned in Watchung Lake, near Plainfield, N. J. Tourette was 24 years old, and lived with his wife and two young children at North Avenue, Plainfield.

While the south pathway of the Manhattan Bridge was thronged yesterday with east side mothers, endeavoring to give their children a breath of the fresh air from down the Bay, an unidentified man pushed his way through the crowd, vaulted the rail and leaped off. Policeman John McGoey witnessed the suicide and notified Harbor A. The body was not recovered.

POSTPONE HEARING OF SUFFRAGISTS

Women Arrested in Front of White House to be Arraigned Tuesday —Local Leaders Exasperated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—At the Government's request the local Police Court today postponed until next Tuesday the hearing of the case of forty-eight women, who were arrested yesterday for attempting without police permits to hold a speech-making demonstration before the White House in protest against the Senate's failure to act on the Woman Suffrage amendment. The women object to continuance on the ground that many of their number were munitions workers, and would be put to great expense by the delay.

Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, Congressional Chairman of the New York City Suffrage Party, gave out this statement yesterday, concerning the arrests of forty-eight women in Washington.

"I know that the City Suffrage Party has no sympathy with picketing in any of its phases. Active Republican women have no sympathy with the movement or the political theories of the National Woman's Party. We have the best elements of the Republican Party, and the others will be with us. Those who are not yet with us, will be."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, said:

"The militant members of the National Woman's Party have again brought the cause of woman suffrage into disrepute without gaining by their tactics a single practical advantage. Their methods must therefore be characterized as foolish and futile, lacking in the dignity with which American women should seek their rights, and despicably lacking in the proper respect due the President of the United States. Party members who feel that their cause is harmed by those who should help and defend it naturally feel exasperated and disgusted.

"There is no doubt that in time our cause will triumph. But it will triumph in spite of the militants, not because of them, and it will triumph because theer are thousands of American women who know how to make the right kind of plea to the American man, who will win him, not through attack or criticism but through an appeal to his sense of justice and fair play."

WOULD LET SUFFRAGE WAIT.

Senator Baird Disagrees with Wilson on Amendment Question.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 7.—United States Senator David Baird in a letter to President Wilson, made public here today, said he did not agree with Mr. Wilson's view that the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment at this time is vital to the winning of the war.

"Would it not be better to leave the settlement of this extraneous question to calm and clear minds when the war is over?" the Senator wrote. He recalled that New Jersey rejected woman suffrage by 50,000 majority and added that he did not know that the people of the States have since changed their minds.

"I can frankly say my mind is still open, although from principle I should be against it, according to the vote in my State," he said.

The letter is a reply to one the President recently wrote the Senator regarding the latter's attitude on the question.

SUBWAY TRAINS COLLIDE.

Motormen Injured in Crash in Lexington Avenue Tunnel.

The first collision in the new Lexington Avenue subway occurred yesterday when two empty trains met head-on at 138th Street and Brook Avenue, the Bronx. The motormen of the two trains, Edward C. Knowles, 32 years old, of 1,932 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, and William Hebsacker, 25 years old, of 44 Darvall Street, Corona, were injured. Both were taken to Lincoln Hospital by Dr. Steinhart. Knowles suffering from a concussion of the brain and Hebsacker from a lacerated eye and possibly internal injuries.

The collision occurred at the switching slot between the Brook Avenue and Alexander Avenue stations, which is the present terminus of the new subway. The police say that one train with lights out was already in the slot when the other train pulled in and brought on the collision.

College President Installed.

Professor George A. Romoser was installed last night as President of Concordia College, in Bronxville. The exercises were held in St. Luke's Lutheran Church, at 233 West Forty-second Street. Professor H. W. T. Dau of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis preached the installation sermon. Concordia College is maintained by the Synodical Conference of the Lutheran Church in the United States.

RODE ON FIRST ELEVATED.

Bronx Artist Tells of Opening of Ninth Avenue Line 51 Years Ago.

Leo Foehrding, a lithographic artist of 2,806 Valentine Street, the Bronx, is one of the very few New Yorkers attending the opening of the new subways a few days ago who was present at a similar event fifty-one years ago, when the Ninth Avenue elevated was opened to the public.

Mr. Foehrding yesterday spoke of the contrast between the events, pointing to the fact that tens of thousands of persons packed the cars of the new underground lines, but half a century ago the public was timid about patronizing the "railroad up in the air," since it had been freely predicted that the elevated pillars, then called "T stems," would surely collapse under the weight of the cars. Mr. Foehrding says he was among the first passengers to ride on the Ninth Avenue elevated when it was opened in 1867.

"The first regular elevated trains were propelled by a cable on a single track structure on Ninth Avenue from Cortlandt Street to Twenty-ninth Street, with a spur track at Twelfth Street," said Mr. Foehrding. "The cable ran over the road and under the ground, and the trains, consisting of one car only, had a habit of starting with a series of tremendous jerks before getting properly under way, which caused the public to condemn the whole scheme to failure right away. Not discouraged, the promoters sought and finally overcame this cable difficulty and continued to make other improvements which experience warranted, until the road became really quite popular.

"The cars were built with the floor low down in the centre, just clearing the rails, and the ends were raised over the wheels, necessitating a climb of a couple or steps to get there. It was thought that, built this way, the cars would be less likely to leave the track and fall over into the street. A coal stove was placed in the centre of the car, and the passengers would make a grand rush for positions and crowd around it. The fare was 10 cents, but when the line took over the Hudson River Railroad passengers a reduction was made to 5 cents.

"While the experimental road was building people argued that it wouldn't be a success and that trains riding over those 'stems' (T-columns) couldn't possibly be safe and would topple over into the street sure. Myself and three other men, who lived in the same block in Twenty-third Street, used to go downtown to business together every morning by the stage coach, which made the trip in about twenty minutes. We were all so prejudiced against the road before it opened up that even when we did get our courage up to believe it safe we let several weeks go by before we informed our families that we had traveled on it from the beginning—were afraid to tell them, in fact, fearful the shock would kill them or else set them crazy. They ran the trains without power sometimes; that is, they coasted them down hill, which people thought was a very risky thing to do.

"When the steam engines were put on the public continued to talk and criticise. The engines were too big and the cars much too heavy, they said, and the owners couldn't expect any one to ride on a structure that swayed first one side and then the other every time a train went along. They thought better of it when the T's were reinforced on both sides at the top and another track built parallelling the first one on the other side of the street, the two braced together. After that traffic took a big jump, the number of cars being increased to two, three, five, and then seven to a train and with frequently two engines in front."

Mr. Foehrding also grew reminiscent of the days when horse-drawn coaches were the principal means of transportation. He told of the different routes then in operation: The Twenty-third Street and Broadway stage line, which had all white horses and ran to City Hall on a two-minute schedule; the Madison Avenue line, from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street, and the Fifth Avenue line, running from Twenty-seventh Street to Fulton Street. He says passengers scrambled to get aboard these coaches just as they rush to get on the subway trains now. The coaches had a capacity for sixteen passengers seated and as many others who could crowd into them. There were no rules of the road observed by the drivers, the right or wrong side of the street being all the same to them.

"There were no conductors," continued Mr. Foehrding, "but the driver had a little bell on the side of his seat, and every time a passenger got aboard he rang the bell as a reminder of the fare. If the passenger didn't have the exact fare he tapped a little window back of the driver, and the latter, in return for a quarter or half a dollar as the case might be, received an envelope containing the equivalent in change."

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Men's Shantung Silk Dusters . . at $18.50
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PARIS RELIEVED BY MALVY VERDICT

Already the Hold of Clemenceau Cabinet on Confidence of Nation Is Strengthened.

DETAILS OF THE TRIAL

Crime of Forfeiture Applied to Ex-Minister Called Striking Development in French Procedure.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Generally speaking, the condemnation of Louis J. Malvy for having "ignored, violated and betrayed his duty" as Minister and his sentence to five years' exile have been received here with deep satisfaction.

A small section of the press, consisting almost entirely of Socialist journals, which has espoused the cause of Malvy largely because of the tolerance which he showed during his tenure of the Ministry of the Interior toward anarchist and other revolutionary agitators, who, without any real foundation, claimed to represent the working classes, is unqualifiedly antagonistic to the verdict of the high court, as was to be expected. The vast mass of the people, however, from the man in the street to the overwhelming majority of the members of the Chambers, has received the result of the trial with a feeling of distinct relief.

General opinion implies a feeling of gratitude to the Clemenceau Government for having had the courage to take the steps which have resulted in the rooting out of the upas tree of defeatism which one time threatened to poison the very life of the nation at the moment of its greatest peril.

The findings of the court place the policy of Malvy in deadly relief. Malvy was fully aware, in the opinion of his judges, that at the end of 1914 a plan existed to ruin the national defenses of France by attacking the moral strength of the country and the spirit of discipline in the army, and that this criminal propaganda manifested itself in the form of the creation of newspapers, the distribution of tracts, speeches and lectures.

His Methods Caused Mutinies.

Witnesses have proved in the view of the court that these methods were the principal causes of mutinies in the army in May and June last year. The court found that Malvy refused to suppress this poisonous propaganda, and that on his instructions the ordinary action of the penal laws was suspended or prevented to benefit notorious anarchists who were being searched for as criminals.

The court characterized as "vain" Malvy's defense that he had only carried out the instructions and policy of his Government, and found that the accused ex-Minister was guilty of having pursued a personal policy of abandonment and weakness and permitted the daily increasing growth of a danger the gravity of which he could not have misunderstood.

After dismissing as equally vain Malvy's defense that he acted as he did for the purpose of preventing a still more dangerous crisis and outbreaks, the court asserted that the fallacy of Malvy's action was proved by the almost unanimous patriotism of the French working classes, and loudly accused him of having committed a serious error in supposing the latter to be capable of making common cause with fugitives from justice and disreputable men whom they would have driven out of their associations had they known of their acts and plans.

"The judges, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's paper, "had only one object—to seek the truth; only one preoccupation—the supreme interests of the country."

Gustave Hervé, who throughout the trial has defended Malvy in his paper, La Victoire, with singular persistency, while, on the other hand, reiterating statements that leave no doubt as to his opinions as to the guilt of Caillaux, who is universally regarded as the patron and inspirer of Malvy, characterizes the verdict as a judicial error. In this, however, Hervé stands alone.

The judgment, it is felt, will stimulate the country in its resolve to continue the war to a victorious end, while it is generally admitted that the result of the trial has been to give added strength to the already firm hold which the Clemenceau Government has upon the confidence of the republic. It is equally generally believed that the result foreshadows the nature of the verdict that will follow the pending trial of his former leader, Caillaux.

Proceedings at Malvy Trial.

Now that the Malvy case has been disposed of by the 182 Senators who form the High Court which judged him, what purport to be details of the private proceedings of the court are available.

The High Court first, after a highly technical debate on juridical points, affirmed by 98 votes against 84 its sovereign character, and then by 102 votes against 79 affirmed its competence to deal with the case before it.

Having thus disposed of this question of the law the High Court proceeded to consider its judgment on the main charge of high treason brought against Malvy by Léon Daudet, who alleged, it will be remembered, that Malvy in 1917 betrayed his country by delivering to the enemy through agents belonging to the Bonnet Rouge gang the plans then pending of the French offensive against the German positions on the Chemin des Dames and that the then Minister of the Interior deliberately provoked mutinies in the army for treasonable motives.

By a majority that amounted almost to unanimity, the High Court, as was expected, after the practical abandonment of these charges by the Public Prosecutor acquitted the ex-Minister on all these charges. By a majority of 121 against 35, with 25 abstentions, he was also acquitted on the charges of complicity in treason arising out of the same circumstances.

Senator Flandin, basing his action on the fact that the court, having already declared its sovereign character, was legally fully competent to take such a step, moved that the articles of the code concerning what is known in French law as the crime of forfeiture should be applied in the case of Malvy. This motion marks a striking development in French judicial procedure and will prove of the deepest interest to jurists throughout the world. Forfeiture is defined in Article 166 of the French Code as "any crime committed by a public functionary in the exercise of his functions." Article 114 provides that any functionary who has ordered or committed any arbitrary act or any action against individual liberty or the civil rights of any person or against the Constitution shall be punished with the loss of civil rights, and Article 115 provides that if the guilty person is a Minister the penalty shall be banishment.

Aim of Flandrin Motion.

The Flandin motion, it is understood, had in view various alleged criminal acts of Malvy, in his relations to the Almereyda, Duval, Lipsehel, Cochon, and other affairs. It is remarked that the word forfeiture was only once mentioned by the public prosecutor in opening the case against Malvy, and that was in connection with the destruction by the accused of a number of highly compromising documents contained in the dossier of the Anarchist, Sebastian Faure.

Malvy explained that he destroyed these documents as part of a deliberate policy of conciliating Faure and other dangerous characters and thereby preventing them from committing acts that might lead to revolutionary risings, and that he immediately acquainted the Ministerial Council with what he had done.

By 98 to 56, with 27 abstensions, the court accepted Flandin's motion.

When the High Court assembled in public session yesterday morning, M. Dubost, the President, after reading over the list of culpable acts alleged to have been committed by Malvy in his capacity of Minister of the Interior, said the question to be decided was whether Malvy had, by these actions, ignored, violated, and betrayed the duties of his official position to the extent of constituting the crime of forfeiture and incurred the penalties provided by Article 12 of the Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875.

Public Prosecutor Merillon, in reply to the President, expressed the opinion that the court was empowered, under resolution of the Chamber, to deal with the charge of forfeiture against the accused. At the same time, in view of the disproportion between the original charges and the misdemeanors now alleged against him, he urged that Malvy should, in any case, benefit from infliction of a lighter penalty than would have been the case had he been found guilty of the more serious charges.

STEEL MEN AT RATE HEARING

They Oppose Certain Reclassifications of Freight Shipments.

At the hearing before Examiner C. J. Colquitt of the Interstate Commerce Commission at 244 Madison Avenue, regarding the proposed reclassification of freight rates, yesterday, the iron and steel men present voiced their opposition to the changes suggested by the special revision committee, relating to double, triple, and so-called "continuous" loading. The latter method, it was brought out, had to do with the distribution of weights and the charges where metal shipments were of a character requiring a unit of three cars. It was alleged that metal shipments of this kind, especially in the South and West, would be adversely affected.

Examiner Colquitt suggested that the metal men confer with the carriers and the Revision Committee with a view to securing modifications in the contemplated new ratings. "If you don't get the interpretation on the section in question you deem fair, then come to the commission," he said.

Pleas for lower classifications on several commodities were made. The hearing will be continued today.

DEMPSEY RIDICULES B.R.T. STRIKE THREAT

Vice President Declares Employes Have Their Own Organization and Are Loyal.

MEN BACK UP STATEMENT

Trustees of Association Say Wages Have Been Raised and They Have No Grievance.

J. J. Dempsey, Vice President of the B. R. T., issued a statement yesterday denying that the B. R. T. had hindered the organization of its employes and characterizing the efforts of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to precipitate a strike of motormen as purely "bluff." Supplementing the official statement was one from the Trustees of the B. R. T. Benevolent Association, the employes' organization, declaring that no reason for a strike existed, that the men were loyal, and that the present was no time for labor disturbances.

Asserting that the union controlled the majority of the motormen and motor switchmen on the Brooklyn transit line, L. G. Griffing, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, declared last night that he expected to hear from the War Labor Board today, and that, pending the hearing before the Federal mediators, no effort would be made to tie up traffic.

Mr. Dempsey's statement follows:

"Mr. Griffing, of course, is in no way connected with our company. He either directly or through another outsider has for the last twenty-three months been engaged in an attempt to destroy the system of co-operation which has been in vogue between the employees and the company, with the view of establishing in control an outside organization in the place of that created by the men themselves. Thus far these efforts have met with no success and the talk of a strike with the interposition of the United States Labor Department is nothing more than a final bluff. They concede that no question of wages or labor conditions is involved in their grievances.

"As a matter of fact, there is no disturbance of relations between the company and its employes, whom these outsiders wrongly claim to represent. Our men have their own association, represented by Trustees who from time to time confer with the officers of the company regarding employment conditions. This relationship has worked well. Over 50 per cent. of the elevated and subway motormen have been in the company's service for at least ten years and upwards. They have not shown the slightest disposition to change their relationsip to the company, or to resort to the suicidal weapon of a strike. The company believes that a relationship which has been so successful should not be broken to serve the selfish purpose of outside labor organizers, and it believes that its men have the same feeling.

"Mr. Griffing makes the charge that men have been discharged because of their activities in promoting the interests of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This is not true. Each of the men referred to was discharged for violation of rules which justified his dismissal. It is true that the company does not look with favor upon any movement the result of which is likely to change the present relationship between company and men. It believes that dictation of discipline and working conditions by an organization controlled by outsiders is not productive of benefit either to the employes or to the public. By an overwhelming vote the employes have created their own local organization, and with that local organization through its accredited representatives the company proposes to continue its present cordial relations.

"If any small minority of our men prefer to follow this outsider leadership and leave their positions, we have sufficient other men who can take their places, so that the public will not suffer from curtailment of service."

The statement furnished by the men's representatives was:

"We represent all of the motormen and motor switchmen employed on the elevated and subway lines in matters affecting working conditions. We from time to time present to the company suggestions and requests for the improvement of those conditions. The latest request was for an increase in wages, which was granted and became effective on Aug. 2. With that increase the men are generally satisfied. They do not want outsiders to determine employment conditions which can more successfully and beneficially be determined between the representatives of the men and the officials of the company. Almost without exception the motormen and motor switchmen are loyal to the company, have no idea of striking, and believe not only that this is no time for labor disturbance, but also that there is no occasion for it."

ACCLAIM FOCH AND PETAIN.

French Papers Rejoice Over Honors Conferred by Government.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The honors bestowed by the Government on the victorious leaders in the second battle of the Marne—General Foch and General Pétain—are acclaimed as most fitting by the press. General Foch has been made a Marshal of France, while General Pétain receives the Military Medal.

"The names of Foch and Pétain," says the Petit Journal, "are inseparable, and it is with whole-hearted gratitude that the country bestows the highest national rewards upon them."

The Gaulois and Figaro point out that the honors given to the great French Generals and the condemnation of M. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior, on the same day, bear a double lesson, indicating that France knows how to reward good servants, as well as how to punish weak ones.

WILL FLOAT THE ST. PAUL.

Wrecking Company Builds Coffer Dam About the Steamship.

A coffer dam is being constructed about the American liner St. Paul, which tipped over at her pier several months ago, and the wrecking company hopes to be able to float her on an even keel about the end of this month. No more hauling can be done on the cables from Pier 60, North River.

Lieut. Com. Arthur R. Mills, U. S. N. R., the former captain of the St. Paul, recently visited his cabin and rescued his sextant and about $400 in bills from a drawer. The money had to be dried and ironed before it was presentable for circulation. His uniform and clothing in the lockers of the cabin were ruined. All the saloons and cabins on the ship had been taken out, with the exception of those on the promenade deck, before the ship went to drydock last April.

Long-Range Gun Shells Paris Again.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The long range shelling of the region of Paris was resumed today.

PREPARE RIVIERA HOSPITALS

French Arranging to Care for American Wounded There.

NICE, Aug. 7.—Extensive hospital arrangements for the use of American soldiers during the coming Winter are being made in the French Riviera. The equipment provides for a total of 25,000 beds, of which 4,000 are at Cannes.

Several large hotels at Nice will probably be taken over for hospital purposes.

JAPANESE BOAT SUNK, CREW SAVED

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Scotia coast. The vessel was sunk without warning about 200 miles off shore on Aug. 1, according to the crew.

The submarine fired five torpedoes before the freighter went down, members of the crew said. Several hours later the U-boat came alongside the small boats and the German commander questioned the Japanese regarding their vessel.

The Tokuyama Maru, which was owned by the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, was on a voyage from England to an American port. The crew took to the small boats and were picked up by the American schooner. The vessel was built at Kobe in 1915.

The Tokuyama Maru, sunk by a submarine off the Nova Scotia coast, was on her way to the United States to take to Japan a cargo of steel ship plates, agents of the owners here said yesterday. The vessel was loaded with a part cargo of chalk taken on board at a British port.

REPORT FIFTY U-BOATS LOST IN MUTINY PLOT

Sailors Said to Have Surrendered or Sunk Them in Revolt Against Undersea Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Daily Express prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at Amsterdam:

"Extraordinary rumors are afloat at Wilhelmshaven regarding serious acts of submarine sabotage perpetrated by a number of revolutionary sailors who for the last six months have been carrying on propaganda with the object of bringing about an early stoppage of submarine war.

"The reports reaching me are somewhat conflicting, and it is difficult to ascertain the actual facts, but I am told on good authority that the sailors revolted because of the increasing dangers of submarine work owing to the Allies' new anti-submarine methods. They incited other sailors about to leave on submarine cruises either to attack their officers while at sea and surrender their ship or to take the first opportunity of sinking their ship and getting themselves interned in neutral harbors. More than fifty submarines disappeared, sometimes with all hands.

"The revelations made at Wilhelmshaven caused a great sensation among the people who were informed of them. The police arrested twenty-three ringleaders, who were court-martialed and sentenced to death within three days. Many of their accomplices at Kiel and at other harbors have been arrested, but have not yet been sentenced.

"The sudden resignation of Holtzendorff as Chief of the Naval Staff was caused by this extraordinary scandal, which was reported to the Kaiser last week by the Imperial Naval Cabinet. Holtzendorff was immediately sent for. He entered the Kaiser's room as Chief of Staff, and left it half an hour later as a retired officer.

"The Kaiser was expected to pay a visit to the fleet this week, but he abandoned the plan for the present owing to the state of ferment prevailing at Wilhelmshaven, where the heavy losses of submarines, the lack of food, and bad news from the west front produced a state of mind among the sailors that was not conducive to an enthusiastic reception."

Agreeably like coffee in flavor
But with none of coffee's disagreeable effects.
INSTANT POSTUM

GAIN 296,696 TONS OVER U-BOAT LOSS

British, Allied, and Neutral Shipbuilding for Quarter Ended June 30 Is Announced.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of the Admiralty, in announcing the tonnage of merchant ships constructed in the three months ended June 30, says that the output of the United Kingdom and allied and neutral countries exceeded the losses from all causes by 296,696 gross tons. The total output was 1,243,274 tons, as against 870,317 tons for the first quarter of the year. The United Kingdom built 442,966 tons, as compared with 320,280.

During July the United Kingdom constructed 141,948 tons, as compared with 134,159 tons in June, which, compared with July, 1916 and 1917, shows an increase of 174 per cent. and 71 per cent., respectively. The United Kingdom's total output for the first seven months of the year was 905,194 tons. For the year ended July 31 the output was 1,490,025, compared with 965,147 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Secretary of the Admiralty says that the July figures were not as high as had been expected, owing to the holidays. The influenza epidemic had a transient but marked effect on shipbuilding, as it caused the absence of from 35 to 50 per cent. of the employes of the yards.

"Having regard for all circumstances, I consider the July output reasonably satisfactory," the statement concludes.

NORWAY'S LOSS 856 SHIPS.

Fourteen More Sunk in July and 55 Sailors Missing.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Norway lost fourteen vessels through war causes during July, it was announcd by the Norwegian Legation here today. The tonnage of the vessels lost aggregated 15,444. Fifty-five sailors were lost during the month.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Norway's loss of fourteen vessels in July through German submarine ruthlessness, the Norwegian Legation here announced today, brings Norway's total losses to 856 vessels, aggregating 1,169,587 tons, since the beginning of the war. In these sinkings 1,802 of Norway's seamen lost their lives.

Attacked by Two U-Boats.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 7.—The officers of a Brazilian freighter, which arrived today from France, reported having been attacked by two submarines, one after the other, twelve days ago, 150 miles off the French coast. Each submarine fired a torpedo. The second was seen coming in a bee line for the stern. The rudder swung over, caught it on the side, and deflected its course, so that there was no explosion. The gunners on the freighter fired at the submarines, which dived in turn.

Do you buy Thrift Stamps regularly?

Best & Co.

August Sale of Fur Garments

Save one-fourth or more of the cost of your fur garments by purchasing now. Our stock is owned and offered at prices that will be unlikely again this season.

Featured for Today—

Natural Nutria Coats—model as illustrated—sport length—superior quality skins—richly lined with figured satins.

147.50

Purchases made in this sale will be stored without cost until desired in the Fall.

You Never Pay More at Best's

The U. S. Marines needs more men

Greeley 1234

Best & Co.

London Paris

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Established 1879

Compensation for August heat in these **Midsummer Sales** & *Advance Fall Styles.*

AMONG THE "JUST ARRIVED" are several new frocks for Misses and Juniors. An adorable navy satin—in Junior sizes—is the youthful counterpart of Mother's best loved and most serviceable gown. 13-15-17 *yrs.* 29.50

A SLIP-ON of navy serge, with peasant neck and simply trimmed, is one of those comfortable and convenient frocks that no wardrobe should be without. *Misses sizes.* 29.50

FOR YOUNGER GIRLS—a new arrival of wash dresses in light and dark calico colorings—crisp and cool looking. The kind that welcome school and play wear and frequent launderings. 4-12 *yrs.* 3.95

Special Attention!
is called to the attractive prices prevailing in the Misses' and Children's Department (Second Floor) for end-of-the-season dresses, many of which can also be utilized for fall wear.

Note Only 3.95
For Girls' Dresses

Calico, Gingham, Voile—Quaint little scalloped frocks of Grandmother's calico with bonnet to match, ideal for seashore or garden, for little tots of 4, 5 and 6 years. For older sister there are gingham play dresses with bloomers or dainty guimpe frocks of gingham or voile for afternoon wear. *Sizes up to 14 yrs.* **Sale 3.95**

A Practical New Velour Suit for Women
Introducing a War-Service Model
(Trade-mark Applied For. All rights will be fully protected.)
45.00

Practical for the early days, the smart convertible collar *when thrown back* affects easy *sport lines.*

A suit that is also *equipped* to meet rough winds and boisterous weather—the snug comfort of the collar *as shown* make it so.

It comes in four of the best new fall shades, and is just the suit which young business women and devoted workers at the Red Cross and Canteen will need.

When you examine the suit note the smart lining and the clever slip pocket inside!

Charming Gifts for the Baby

Hand embroidered afghans just arrived from France, at not the advance in price that you might expect.

French pique, hand scalloped	2.50
French pique, daintily hand-embroidered	3.75
French pique, very elaborate with eyelet embroidery	4.50
Pillow Covers that are exquisite too:	
Fine linen, scalloped	1.50
Fine linen, hemstitched	1.65
Fine linen, hand embroidered	2.00, 2.50, 3.25

Hosiery—*for Women & Children*

1.15 for a pair of Silk Stockings
Reliable "made-in-America" stockings of guaranteed dyes. Made for service—pure silk mixed with fibre for *strength*—reinforced foot.
An excellent stocking for swimming or any sports requiring firm, even-thread hosiery that looks well and *stands the strain.* Good-looking enough, too, to wear with your best Oxfords. Black and white. *Sizes 8½ to 10½.*

.85 for Children's imported Socks
Three-quarter English socks—the popular length and the popular make. Full fashioned with the straight ribbed fashioned top (found only in English socks) which keeps it from slipping down. Gold, white, medium and dark tan. *Sizes 5½ to 9½.*

.75 for Striped Socks
Also from England. Plain white and white with vertical or circular stripes in colors. *Sizes 5½ to 9½.*

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Be Cool and Comfortable!

ELECTRIC FANS

Wind-sweep the nursery and bedroom before retiring.
Keep the kitchen range at a living distance.
Drive the flies out of the corners, off the ceiling.
Put your arms in water and dry them in front of this fan.

Adjustable—Operates with either Direct or Alternating current—Wall clamps—Warranted free of mechanical and electrical defects—Brass blades.

8 inch, one speed, $7.49 | 8 inch, three speeds, $8.49
8 inch, three speeds, oscillating, $12.19
10 inch, three speeds, oscillating, $14.57

Macy's—Basement, Front, Centre.

Herald Square *R. H. Macy & Co.* New York

UNDER DOUBLE TAX, SEES THEATRES CLOSE

Lee Shubert Says Increase to 20 Per Cent. Will Cause Failure of Many Productions.

LESS GOVERNMENT RETURNS

Patrons, Obliged to Economize, Will Change from High-Class Amusements to Cheaper Forms.

The statement issued by Marc Klaw last week regarding the proposed increase of the theatrical war tax to 20 per cent. was augmented last night by a statement from Lee Shubert. Mr. Shubert takes the view that the doubling of the tax would decrease the revenue derived from the theatres by the Government instead of increasing it, inasmuch as a large number of playhouses would be compelled to close their doors.

"The theatrical business," declared Mr. Shubert, in his statement, "will suffer to such an extent that not only will the managers, themselves, lose money, but the Government, instead of increasing its revenue from this source, will find that the returns will be much less than under the existing law.

"The attitude of managers in this connection is far from selfish. The patriotism of America's amusement purveyors can hardly be questioned when it is remembered how managers have co-operated with the Government in every possible way in the spreading of patriotic propaganda and in the furnishing of entertainment for the soldiers and sailors, and there is no class of men who will go further, and do more, for the great cause than they.

"But for the managers to be able to co-operate with the Government it is necessary for them to be able to keep their houses open and to produce plays for presentation in them.

"If the admission tax is raised from 10 to 20 per cent., as is proposed, there is an absolute certainty that many productions will fail and many theatres will have to close their doors—some of them permanently.

"In this way an industry, which has been called essential by the Government, will suffer greatly and will have to be curtailed; and the returns which the Government should have from it will be reduced.

"While theatrical entertainment has been officially classed as essential, there is no doubt but that it is a luxury in the sense that persons whose living expenses approximate their income will cease going to the theatre, or seek cheaper forms of entertainment than they have been accustomed to before they will cut down on such necessities as food, clothing, and housing.

"The great advance of prices in all directions leaves the average citizen with a smaller margin for expenditure upon amusements than before even under the most favorable conditions.

"If in the future they have to pay double the tax that is now collected whenever they go to the theatre, the high-class houses are sure to suffer, and motion pictures and cheap vaudeville will be the gainer.

"The present 10 per cent. tax on a two-dollar ticket yields the Government 20 cents. Those persons who are accustomed to sitting in an orchestra seat do not care to go upstairs. When they have been in the habit of going to dramatic houses, if the tax makes it prohibitive for them to occupy their usual seats, they are much more likely to go to a picture theatre, where they can sit on the ground floor for 50 cents, than they are to go upstairs in the regular theatre at $1 or $1.50.

"Thus, while the Government at 10 per cent. gets 20 cents from such people, at 20 per cent. it would only receive 10 cents if those same people changed from the regular theatre to the movies.

"That such would be the case in thousands of instances there is no doubt, because many such cases have come to notice even when the tax is only 10 per cent."

FOUR NEW DE WINT CATS.

Yonkers Judge Orders Flea-Bearing Aggregation Disposed Of.

Four cats have been added to the collection of Mrs. John P. H. De Wint of 612 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, according to witnesses who appeared yesterday in Special Sessions when Mrs. De Wint was arraigned on a charge that she had violated her agreement with Judge Bleakley to dispose of the twenty-two, now twenty-six cats, recently adjudged a menace to the health of the neighborhood. The four new cats were born a few days ago, it was said.

Patrolman John Fitzpatrick said he had seen Mrs. De Wint and her sister, Miss Mary J. Anderson, feeding the cats on Sunday. Mrs. De Wint countered with the explanation that she had to feed the cats to catch them before disposing of them. "They are very wild and would scratch and bite us unless we fed them," she said.

Judge Bleakley told Mrs. De Wint she must dispose of the cats by Saturday or he would impose a fine of $25 each on her and Miss Anderson and Mr. De Wint, and they would be fined if they fed the cats in the meantime, he said. He appointed John J. Bytler, Westchester County Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as official feeder.

It was the third time in ten days that Mrs. De Wint had been in court as a result of her desire to keep cats which, the neighbors complained, brought a pest of fleas upon them.

YOUNG BANDIT KILLS GROCER

Masked Youths Are Surprised at Robbery Attempt—Leader Shoots.

Ferdinand La Regina, a grocer at 286 East 108th Street, had just opened his store at 5 o'clock yesterday morning when he was shot in the abdomen by the leader of three masked youths who forced the front door, bent on robbery. The victim died in the Bellevue Hospital at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

La Regina, who was 54 years old and lived with his wife and 14-year-old son in the rear of the store, told the police before his death that the bandits were about 21 years old and each had a red handkerchief across the lower part of his face. To all appearances they were amateurs and were disconcerted when they found the proprietor in the store. Each carried a pistol.

The leader ordered La Regina to hold up his hands and then waved his gun nervously, but discharged it without apparently intending to do so. After the shooting the youths ran down the street to Third Avenue and disappeared.

RIVETER HAS HOTEL SUITE.

Worker In Seattle Yards Spends Vacation at the Waldorf.

Dennis J. Horgan, a ship riveter, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from Seattle, Wash., with his wife and engaged a suite of rooms, where they will spend their vacation. In telling of the work done in the yards where he helped the Skinner & Eddy Shipbuilding Company to achieve their record in completing vessels, Mr. Horgan said:

"We have been putting in some good licks at Seattle. The boys are as proud of the shipyard record as the bosses, and the man who would talk strike in our yard out there at the present time would fare a little worse, if anything, than a German spy caught red-handed. The liberal bonuses and overtime pay have fattened the pay envelopes, of course, but the good old spirit is back of it all, and the boys all feel that they are doing their bit to help win the war."

Mr. Horgan said that weekly pay envelopes containing more than $100 were a common occurrence among riveters.

PRAISES SOLDIERS' HONESTY

Miss Cora Van Norden Says They Paid Their Canteen Bills.

Miss Cora L. Van Norden, daughter of the late Warner Van Norden, banker, has returned to America after eleven months of continuous service in Salvation Army huts in France. She is now on her way to Chicago, where she will speak for the Salvation Army. During most of her service in France Miss Van Norden's canteen has been attached to the 18th Infantry of the 1st Division. She recently received a special citation from the regiment for her work. Miss Van Norden yesterday praised the honesty of the American soldier.

"Many times," she said, "when men did not have money for articles which they bought at the canteen I have trusted them—sometimes for large sums. Of all these men only one failed to settle the bill when they received their pay, and he was an officer. Major Theodore Roosevelt's battalion once visited our canteen when they were entirely without money. We trusted many of them, and every one paid.

"When one of the Salvation Army trucks was moving down a road," Miss Van Norden said, "the Germans found its range and started shelling it. The driver ditched it and made for cover. For twenty-four hours the Germans fired at it. Two shells tore the canvas covering, but never once struck the chassis. None of the supplies was injured."

PALMER CLEARS AMERICANS.

Have No Connection with German Interests in Worsted Mills.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, yesterday exonerated the American owners of the Garfield Worsted Mills from any connection with German interests. He said:

"Certain residents in Germany own 47 per cent. of the stock of the company, but its control and management are entirely in the hands of American citizens. The misapprehension which developed before the investigation of the affairs of the company was complete has been cleared, and the management has consented to elect to the board four Directors nominated by the Alien Property Custodian to represent the minority interest now standing in the name of the Alien Property Custodian. There will be no change in executive management."

CANADIAN TURFMAN KILLED.

Lieut. Col. McLennan of Montreal Raced Steeplechasers Here.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—Word was received here today that Lieut. Col. Bartlett McLennan of Montreal, one of Canada's foremost turfmen, who a few years ago raced an extensive stable of steeplechasers on the New York tracks, was killed in action in France on Aug. 3.

He left Montreal with the very first divisions of Canadian troops and during the four years he was in service, he was in the thick of the fray, and was twice cited for bravery. At the time of his death he was in command of the 42d Battalion of the famous Canadian Black Watch. One of his citations was the Distinguished Service Order.

FOOD OUTBREAKS IN SPAIN.

Shots Exchanged Between Rioters and Police at Guadalajara.

GUADALAJARA, Spain, Aug. 7.—Serious outbreaks have occurred here owing to the high cost of living and the poor quality of bread. Shots have been exchanged between the demonstrants and the police. The crowds are especially incensed against the shopkeepers and the public authorities.

Guadalajara is a provincial capital, thirty-four miles northeast of Madrid. It has a population of about 12,000.

Delicatessens Closed Sundays.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The New York State Retail Grocers' Association today passed a resolution pledging its members, including delicatessen dealers of New York City, to close their places of business all day Sundays. The resolution further provides for a ten-hour day as the maximum for groceries.

3,000-MILE FLIGHT FOR 22 WAR PLANES

American and British Aviators to Visit Fourteen Middle Western Cities.

TRAINING FOR OVERSEA TRIP

Will Show Battle Manoeuvres and Demonstrate Progress of Aviation.

What promises to be the greatest airplan cross-country flight ever made will begin in Cincinnati on Aug. 14, when a squadron of twenty-ewo American and British planes, in charge of Major C. K. Rhinehardt of the First Provisional Wing, U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. Lee of the British Royal Flying Corps, will fly 3,000 miles, stopping at fourteen cities. The trip has beenu arranged by the Division of Military Aeronautics, assisted by a sub-committe of the Committee on Public Information. The purpose of the flight is to give the people of the Central States a better idea of the progress of aviation than they have heretofore been able to get, and also to give a thorough training to the aviators who will probably be selected to make the proposed flight across the Atlantic.

The fliers, who have been selected because of their exceptional records, are Captain F. H. Harvey and Lieutenants Benner, Connell, Carroll, Watson, Clarks, Welsh, Boyd, Kelleher, and Reitenbaugh. They will leave Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, today for Dayton, Ohio, where they will get their machines. These are the Type H Curtiss planes, equipped with the latest Hispano-Suiza motor. The British fliers will use the Avro scouting plane.

Every possible precaution has been taken to avoid accident, and although the people in each city will be permitted to see all kinds of manoeuvres, including the loop, the side slip, and other combat stunts, it is expected that the program will be carried out without a hitch. The squadron will reach several of the cities at the time that State fairs are being held. At each stop Major Rhinehardt will speak to the crowds on phases of aviation, and General Lee will tell them of the progress of acronautics in Great Britain.

The itinerary is as follows: Aug. 14, leave Cincinnati for Dayton; 15, arrive Dayton; 16, Columbus; 17 and 18, Cleveland; 19, Toledo; 20 and 21, Detroit; 22 and 23, Indianapolis; 24 and 25, St. Louis; 26 and 27, Kansas City and Pattonsburg Fair; 28 and 29, Omaha; 30 and 31, Des Moines; Sept. 1, 2, and 3, St. Paul and State Fair; 3, Milwaukee; 5 and 6, Chicago; 7, Indianapolis.

ITALY HONORS AMERICANS.

22 Ambulance Men Receive War Cross for Piave Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Twenty-two American Red Cross ambulance men have received awards of the Italian War Cross of Merit for their work during the recent fighting on the Piave, a dispatch from Rome today announced. The Duke of Aosta and Major General Charles G. Treat of the United States Army were present at the bestowal of the crosses.

Those decorated were J. Campbell, S. M. Brunson, W. Frothingham, G. Steward, S. Richmond, F. Cady, W. Lothrop, H. H. Reid, C. B. Griffin, W. H. Wolds, Z. C. Simmons, A. Meyer, T. M. Fast, A. W. Green, Jr., F. W. Spicel, R. W. Lindsey, L. K. Pourt, S. Russell, H. Kahn, J. G. Greggie, Jr., S. S. May, and H. Greenland.

Thirty-nine Red Cross men had received decorations heretofore.

Heat Postpones New Play.

The opening of "Mother's Liberty Bond," announced for last night at the Park Theatre, was postponed because of the heat, and is now scheduled for tomorrow night.

AIM AT BIG ALLIED POOL.

Americans in London to Seek Unity on War Materials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The arrival in London of L. L. Summers, a member of the War Industries Board, and its technical adviser, with a party of ten other experts, was announced today by the board. They will confer with representatives of the allied nations on the various interallied councils.

Conservation of shipping space, shortening of ship haulage, better methods of distributing materials, and means of preventing inflation will be discussed.

Mr. Summers will be spokesman for Chairman Baruch, and will sit as one of the American representatives on the munitions council. In the absence of an official announcement, it is not known here whether the presence in Europe of a number of high American Government officials means that plans for an interallied pool are nearing completion.

Food Administrator Hoover, who reached London several weeks ago, has already put into effect a pooling of food. Mr. Summers's efforts probably will be directed toward a pooling of all war materials. There are now five interallied councils in Europe aiming at an ultimate unity of purpose. They are the War Council, Shipping Council, Munitions Council, Food Council, and Commission on Finance. These councils, it is understood, will be made more or less correlated through the American plan now under consideration.

In the party with Mr. Summers are Chandler P. Anderson, counsel of the War Industries Board on international matters; George M. Armsby, chief of the tin section; Albert M. Paterson, chief of the foreign wool section; Lincoln Hutchinson, mineral expert; John Hughes, tin specialist; Edward A. Pierce, formerly of the raw materials division of the board; Paul Mackail, chief of the rail, alloy steel, and projectile bar section of the steel division; Frederick K. Nixon, Arthur D. Whiteside, Henry W. Boyd, leather section, and James B. Mahoney, Secretary.

GERMANS 'LED BY THE NOSE'

Delbrueck Warns Against Accepting Fallacies About America.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 7.—In the August issue of the Prussian Jahrbücher Professor Delbrück utters another of his periodical gentle complaints that the German people are being sadly misinformed on intrinsic truth about America's participation in the war.

He goes so far as to say that the German people are "being led by the nose, and willingly so," by a large section of the press, which is continually hammering on the fallacies that America entered the war to save her investments, or to arm against Japan, or merely because "blood is thicker than water."

Professor Delbrück asserts that America and Germany are virtually agreed on one of the most important issues in the war, the freedom of the seas, as shown by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling's acceptance, on Feb. 25, of President Wilson's "four principles," enunciated on Feb. 11.

"Why, then," he asks, "do we not have peace negotiations?"

He supplies the answer by saying, "Because the others do not want peace. True, but why don't they? America is far on the road toward an agreement on principle with us, and England realizes that, even if the fortunes of war turn in her favor, the predominant sea power for which she is fighting is dwindling away."

He suggests, somewhat timidly, "Are the others alone to blame, or is not our own policy somewhat at fault for the fact that we cannot get together to talk about peace?"

FOCH, WITH OUR AID, PLANS FINAL BLOW

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the men from 40 to 45 should be used in the army or in industry. General March said these were questions of policy, and it was agreed that they would evolve as time went on. Under the bill, the President is allowed wide discretion, which, of course, would be exercised with the advice of the military experts on the General Staff.

It developed during the meeting with General March that several Senators were opposed to allowing the volunteer system to continue, not only in the army but in the navy as well. Senator Chamberlain and Senator Wadsworth, Military Committee members, take this stand. Because of this, it is expected that Secretary of the Navy Daniels will appear tomorrow before the committee, together with several of his bureau chiefs.

The Senators who oppose continuing the volunteer system hold that all men between the set ages for the draft should not be allowed to join where their preference would militate against fitness.

Sentiment for Early Reassembling.

While General March said it would not be necessary for the Senate to meet before the time agreed upon when the three-day recesses began, there is still a sentiment that the members should assemble in Washington within ten days or so. The Prohibition bill has automatic right of way on the calendar, and it is feared that this might sidetrack the Man-power bill. Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, author of the National Prohibition amendment, said today he thought the Senate should be called back to work so it could pass the Man-power bill in a few days, and then take up prohibition. It is said, however, that no matter how anxious are the prohibitionists to advance their measure, Administration pressure would shelve it until the army program was put through.

Chairman S. Hubert Dent, Jr., of the House Military Committee, has not yet given any indication of calling his committee together to work on the Man-power bill. He still holds that Aug. 19 will be time enough to start. Mr. Dent has said it would be difficult for him to obtain a quorum, as so many members of his committee are away. Five are now in the city. Seven more would be needed to constitute a quorum.

MANGIN'S HIGH PRAISE OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Army Order Credits Them with Capturing 91 Guns and 7,200 Prisoners.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 7, (Associated Press.)—General Mangin, who was in direct command of the allied forces in the drive against the German right flank south of Soissons, has issued the following order of the day thanking the American troops for their brilliant participation in the battle which caused the German retreat between the Marne and the Aisne:

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the Third (?) American Army Corps:

"Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades, you threw yourselves into the counteroffensive begun on July 18. You ran to it like going to a feast. Your magnificent dash upset and surprised the enemy, and your indomitable tenacity stopped counterattacks by his fresh divisions. You have shown yourselves to be worthy sons of your great country and have gained the admiration of your brothers in arms.

"Ninety-one cannon, 7,200 prisoners, immense booty, and ten kilometers of reconquered territory are your share of the trophies of this victory. Besides this, you have acquired a feeling of your superiority over the barbarian enemy against whom the children of liberty are fighting. To attack him is to vanquish him.

"American comrades, I am grateful to you for the blood you generously spilled on the soil of my country. I am proud of having commanded you during such splendid days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world."

SEEK TO DRAFT REPORTERS.

Iowa Board Holds Their Work Not an Essential Occupation.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 7.—A local draft board today ordered reporters on a daily newspaper here to appear "to show cause why they should not either engage in an essential occupation or be placed in Class 1 in the draft."

The original order included pressmen, linotype operators, and advertising solicitors, but later was amended to apply only to reporters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Newspaper work never has been included among the nonessential occupations outlined in the "work or fight" order, nor has it been the intention of the Provost Marshal General's Department that men legitimately employed in publishing newspapers should be required to seek other occupations.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Three Faces East" will have its premiere at the Cohan & Harris on Tuesday of next week, instead of Monday.

The Columbia Theatre will begin its annual burlesque season next Monday afternoon.

Edmund Gurney has been engaged for "Head Over Heels," the musical comedy in which Mitzi Hajos is soon to return to Broadway.

Wilton Lackaye will be seen at the Palace next week in a playlet entitled "Quits."

Willette Kershaw is the latest addition to the cast of "The Crowded Hour," soon to be placed in rehearsal.

William Rock and Frances White will make a single appearance at the Century Grove on Friday night, when the "Oh, Lady! Lady!" company will be entertained.

The complete cast of "Humpty Dumpty," in which Otis Skinner is to star this season, includes Elizabeth Risdon, Beryl Mercer, Maud Milton, Ada St. Claire, Ruth Rose, Fleming Ward, Morton Selten, Robert Harrison, William Eville, and John Rogers.

Rehearsals of "Yip, Yip, Yaphank," the Camp Upton show, are in progress at the Manhattan Opera House. The plans for a daily parade have been abandoned.

John Warner, Mrs. Russ Whytal, Isabelle Lamon, and Robert Vaughn are among those engaged to support Alice Brady in "Forever After."

The vaudeville show for uniformed men at the Casino next Sunday afternoon is being recruited by Frank Carter, and the entertainers will include Will Rogers, W. C. Fields, Harry Kelly, Eddie Cantor, Savoy and Brennan, Frisco, Marilynn Miller, Ann Pennington, Irving Berlin, Nora Bayes, and Bert Williams.

VIENNA FOOD LACK GREW.

Shortage Increasingly Critical During First Half of Year.

ZURICH, Aug. 7.—Food conditions in Vienna became more critical every month during the first half of 1918, according to an official report issued there. During that period 20,000,000 free meals were distributed, and since the beginning of the war 92,000,000 meals have been provided for the people, at a total cost of 20,000,000 crowns. The city is paying 42,000,000 crowns a month toward the support of soldiers' families. The total relief expenditure up to the end of June was 945,000,000 crowns.

Official warning is issued that, owing to the scarcity of labor and the lack of materials with which to repair cars, tramway service may be suspended during the Winter.

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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to $2.00.
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ALL SEATS SOLD AT BOX OFFICE
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BERNARD [AND] MANN
in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20.
Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
GOING UP
The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20.
LAST. MAT. SAT.
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Commencing Tuesday, Aug. 13—Seats NOW
COHAN & HARRIS Present
THREE FACES EAST
A Play of the Secret Service.
By ANTHONY PAUL KELLY.
With a Notable Cast, including
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SEVENTEEN
EIGHTH MONTH.

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COMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF GERMANS.

We invite the attention of the German Emperor, of his military staff, of his chiefs of State, and of the German people to the statement made before the Senate Military Committee yesterday by General MARCH, Chief of Staff, in pressing for the immediate enactment of the bill extending the army draft age to include men from 18 to 45. We quote from the press report of the hearing:

> In urging enactment of the bill, General MARCH told the committee that the War Department plans an army of approximately 5,000,000 men, to be raised as soon as possible. About July 30, General MARCH said, the United States reached a decision to enlarge its military program to carry out the policies agreed upon at the recent inter-allied conference at Paris to speed up prosecution of the war and bring it to an early conclusion.

Upon what reserves of force can Germany draw to meet this enormous increment to the military power of the nations arrayed against her? On the present showing of the war maps she may insist that she has been victorious. Her troops occupy large areas of enemy territory. The showing is delusive. She is no longer able to defend with her old resisting might the ground she has won. During the last three weeks her armies have been beaten back from much of the territory they had won by fierce assault; they are not yet secure in new positions they have chosen. Germany has been outgeneraled, overmatched, although America has sent to the front only a small beginning of its great reinforcements to the allied armies.

We shall have 3,000,000 fighting men in France next Spring; 2,000,000 more will be ready to respond to the call if they are needed. Germany may read her certain doom in the lines of this new army bill, in the resolve of the Inter-Allied Conference that the war shall be forced to an early conclusion. The issue between German military autocracy and civilization is to be settled for all time, and soon. It is not alone with men that we respond to the call. The boundless resources of industrial America are enlisted in the cause. We have curtailed or suspended nonessential effort; the energies of our 100,000,000 people are concentrated upon the undertaking of the war. We are producing guns, rifles, munitions, ships, in quantities we should never have believed possible until the call came. Our enormous and continual transport of foodstuffs has relieved the need and the anxiety of France, England, and Italy. We are contributing billions of money for their use; in Liberty bonds and by taxes we have imposed on ourselves we are supplying to our Government many more billions, all the billions it needs or can spend, for the prosecution of the war.

It is madness for Germany to continue the struggle another day, and her persistence in the attempt to stem the irresistible tide running against her is proof that she fights on, not under the guidance of reason or of hope, but with the blind fury of a madman. If we ask the Hohenzollerns, if we ask Potsdam or the titled savages who constitute the leadership of the war party what they are fighting for, we know the answer. They are fighting to save themselves, to save the dynasty, autocratic rule, the military organization dominant in Germany, and the arrogant, conscienceless imperial ambitions. But if we ask the German people what they are fighting for, how will they answer? For them there is no hope, no reward save in the defeat and overthrow of the ruling class they blindly obey.

We are going to end the war by the marshaling of an unconquerable force. The Germans will be driven from France, from Belgium. They will make their last stand behind the forts of the Rhine. If they do not then yield, they will be driven from those defenses by overmastering legions that will press forward, ever forward, until, if need be, the conquering host will march through the Unter-den-Linden and General FOCH, with his headquarters in the Imperial palace, will await the German proposals for the preliminaries of peace. Is it for that the German people are fighting?

SUFFRAGIST DISORDERS AGAIN.

President WILSON has done a great deal more than anybody else for Federal woman suffrage. In his desire to promote it he has even reached or passed the proper limits of executive discretion. His forbearance and magnanimity in the case of the extremists who made such a scandal and nuisance of themselves by their picketing performances at Washington, of course, have had no effect on those strange creatures. They made another row opposite the White House Tuesday. They marched in long procession, carrying banners enriched with the romantic invention that the President, who has used all his influence and powers of persuasion to bring about Federal woman suffrage, is responsible for "the continued disfranchisement of American women." Finally, four dozen of them, arrested on a technical charge of congregating in a park, were lugged to the police station in a patrol wagon.

It was a mistake to send demonstrants of this sort to the workhouse, as was done last year. In the first place, they disturbed the order and discipline of the other lodgers in the workhouse. In the second place, while the Constable has to be called in when they make too much trouble, it is not to a court that they should be sent. The place for them is the clinic of the pathologist or the psychiatrist. The workhouse can do nothing for them, and they injure the workhouse. Their cases are purely pathological. What proportion of contagious emotional excitement, of hysteria, of neurotic morbidity there is in the malady which prompts them to such distressing breaches of the public peace it is for him to decide.

Witchcraft, tarantism, suffrage obsession, and its violent phenomena, are proper subjects, as this humaner age knows, for psychotherapy.

MALVY'S SENTENCE.

To Americans the sentence of banishment for five years, together with the loss of his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, imposed by the French Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice on LOUIS J. MALVY, former Minister of the Interior, will seem extremely light. But this view depends partly on certain misconceptions conveyed by the very brief first accounts of the findings of the court, partly on failure to realize that in the circumstances a great deal was gained when MALVY was convicted at all.

It is incorrect to say that MALVY was acquitted of treason, or that he was found guilty of communication with the enemy. The French Penal Code does not speak of treason, but specifies the character of and penalties for a number of offenses which are lumped together as treason in other countries. The prosecution announced that the accusation made by LEON DAUDET against MALVY of having communicated the plans for the offensive of April, 1917, to the enemy was not borne out by the facts, nor that of having given away information about the Saloniki army. In other words, the charges of having communicated with the enemy, which would come under the ordinary definition of treason, were dropped. The charge on which MALVY was found guilty was that of malfeasance in office, in that he permitted and even fostered the defeatist propaganda which led to serious disturbances in the French army in May and June of last year.

This would perhaps come very near to "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," as our Constitution puts it; and it might be construed as coming under one of the provisions of the French code. But the evidence first available makes it appear that MALVY was convicted, not for what he actually did, but for what he permitted others to do.

In effect, no doubt, these sins of omission were far more serious than the act of a man who might actually levy war against France or betray military information. But the damage was done when the still powerful remnants of Caillautist influence obtained the transfer of the trial to the Senate instead of keeping MALVY, like BOLO, DUVAL, and the other small fry, before a military tribunal. With four former Premiers appearing as witnesses, from whatever motive, to assert that MALVY's policy was their own, with political influences working in the Senate which tried him, it should be regarded as a considerable achievement to get a conviction.

The sentence carries with it the forfeiture of MALVY's seat in the Chamber; it certainly would appear to have ended his career. For a man who has controlled the internal administration of France for years, under one government after another, this is a stern punishment, though hardly worthy of the crime. As for the efficacy of banishment—in itself a severe punishment to the average Frenchman—it depends on the land which MALVY may choose for his exile. From his past record he might well be expected to go to Zimmerwald, or some other Swiss locality congenial to his international-pacifist associations. MALVY in Switzerland, the playground of German, Austrian, and Bulgarian agents, their habitual meeting place with spies and traitors from the Entente countries, would stand a good deal of watching. Deportation to an island in the old Roman style would be a good deal safer.

One may speculate concerning the emotions of the four ex-Premiers who said that they were in full harmony with MALVY's idea that repression of defeatists and pro-German agitators would destroy the unity of national sentiment; if they had foreseen his conviction, they might not have been so liberal with their indorsement. There was a sense in which the early Summer of 1917 was more dangerous for the Entente than even the black days after Caporetto, or during the offensive of last March; France, the cornerstone of the alliance, was discouraged, full of intrigue, weakened in the face of a powerful enemy. While MALVY was promoting national unity by punishing police officials who investigated German spies, the Crown Prince's armies were conducting a determined offensive along the Chemin des Dames; and history may eventually decide that the allied cause was saved because that line was held by French troops whose ideas of the way to keep France united differed from MALVY's.

WAR PROFITS AND EXCESS PROFITS.

In forming an opinion about the merits of the Treasury's proposal for a new revenue law in comparison with Chairman KITCHIN's plan a start is conveniently made by recalling Representative HULL's statement of the present law:

> We now have in separate laws three so-called normal taxes, two supertaxes, and two exemptions, whereas all could have been combined in one simple provision.

That represents superposition of taxes, according to the word incautiously used by Secretary MCADOO in proposing two taxes, but as alternatives, not as additions to each other. The excess profits tax is well described by its name. It is designed to reach those who make more than an arbitrary percentage upon capital. It is an accident that the excess profits tax is imposed in wartime. It is a merit of the excess profits tax, in the view of those who approve it, that it applies to all times, and not especially to wartimes. At least one defect of the excess profits tax is that it discourages initiative, enterprise, and investment, as though "capital" were something dead, like mortgage money. That never earns excess profits because it does not increase production. The present excess profits tax penalizes the use of borrowed capital when used productively. It discourages the use of accumulated profits as capital. It taxes income cumulatively in such cases as those of subsidiary corporations and holding companies, in dislike of that manner of doing business. These instances suffice to indicate that a tax on capital is like discouraging the growth of a tree which bears fruit, and that is objectionable in peace or war alike.

The Treasury proposes a war profits tax and an alternative tax designed to benefit the Treasury when the failure to make war profits would enable the escape of taxation. There are corporations and individuals who have made war losses as well as those which have made war profits. There are corporations which make large profits on small capital, and others which make small profits on large capital. The Treasury wishes alternative taxes which shall be adjusted to each other, so that they shall be least burdensome to all and yet inclusive of all.

Chairman KITCHIN said yesterday that the Treasury plan would fail to collect $200,000,000, and that "nine-tenths of the corporations of the country would pay from 50 per cent. to 300 per cent. more than they did in 1917." It is difficult to reconcile those statements. The increase on the nine-tenths would seem to be larger than the loss on the one-tenth which would escape because profits were about the same before and after the war, and, therefore, show no war gain. The prediction of those who do not favor the Treasury plan may be contrasted with results under their own plan. Official compilations of the tax returns of 7,899 representative corporations, whose taxes were paid without appeal and, therefore, are normal, show that the present law bore hardly upon the smaller concerns and lightly upon the large ones. At the bottom of the scale 5 per cent. of corporations with less than $20,000 capital had income less than 20 per cent. on capital and, therefore, paid less than 14.25 per cent. tax. In each class of corporations graded upward according to capital there was an increase in the percentage of those who paid the like tax until the class of $5,000,000 capital, and over. In that class 85 per cent. had an income less than 20 per cent. and paid tax less than 14.25 per cent. On the other hand, as the income and the tax percentages rose together the percentages decreased in reverse order, being largest for the smaller corporations and least for the largest. No corporation with over $5,000,000 capital had an income over 60 per cent. and paid over 40 per cent. tax. Only twelve had that income and paid that tax among the forty corporations which had capital between $500,000 and $5,000,000.

It has not been understood that the present law was designed to favor large capital at the expense of discriminating against small capital. Yet on the basis of 1917 earnings of the 7,899 only 51, with capital of $1,000,000 or more, would fall into the new classification to pay 80 per cent. on excess over 25 per cent. Of corporations with $100,000 or less 2,323 would fall into the 80 per cent. tax class. So far as the record discloses, the present law discriminated against the moderately capitalized corporation while designed to discriminate against the too rich. That is rather an aggravation of the error. All discrimination is bad, but the richer and stronger can the better protect themselves. Perhaps the Treasury's alternative taxes may not be so unproductive as Mr. KITCHIN fears. They are somewhat experimental, necessarily, although based on the British experience, but they might work better than the plan that is strictly American, and none the better on that account.

CANDIDATES AND PETITIONS.

The designating petitions have all been filed at Albany, and it is to be hoped that all the candidates are as happy as these gracious tantrums of the mercury permit. First be saluted Governor WHITMAN, to whose petitions 45,000 citizens have set their hands. He must be surprised at the moderation of his County Committees. It is a rare Republican County Committee that is not his chattel. Doubtless these industrious collectors of signatures were instructed not to show too much zeal. The Governor has such a chastity of scrupulosity to avoid anything that smacks of the methods of the machine.

Next among Republican names comes the clever, pugnacious, and nagging Attorney General LEWIS, tracker of Boloism and buoyant invader of the sacred reserves of Whitmania. Ten thousand is the number of his signers. Happier than their Xenophontic predecessors, may they never know retreat!

It is a pleasure to welcome into the shindy Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNETT, champion against Mr. WHITMAN himself of the Directed Primary, bulwark of the "middle classes" against the Bolsheviki and the "sentimental rich." Mr. BENNETT sounds his terrible approach with 6,000 stalwart signatures. He leaps into the fray with a full heart and a full State ticket, barring two names. Mr. BENNETT is out to enjoy himself. Orphaned of him, what would a primary campaign be?

Out of Herkimer, out of the keep of Ilion, emerges Mr. SETH G. HEACOCK, sometime a State Senator, and wants to be a Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It would be impolite to recall the little rumpus, legal, judicial, and political, which raged in the Onondaga Reservation about the present Lieutenant Governor, Mr. EDWARD SCHOENECK. Only with sorrow can the good remember that Mr. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, lord of the Syracusan and Onondagan Republican faithful, was but lately a backslider, sinned against the light and the Governor, and put his name on the round robin that sang in vain to Colonel ROOSEVELT to be a candidate for Governor. What of sanitary discipline, punishment, political finesse, or scenery lies in the petition of HEACOCK of Herkimer time shall unfold. Meanwhile, his resuscitation is grateful to students of novelty.

The Democratic ticket, with the multipopular Mr. ALFRED E. SMITH at its head, is supported by 16,000 signatures. Unfortunately for Mr. SMITH, his multipopularity is grievously hampered by an indorsement which every other candidate has shooed away strenuously, by what the archaeologists would call an "intrusive burial" in Mr. SMITH's Tammany and Democratic territory.

Six thousand Democrats support the petition of Mr. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, a man most worthy to be Governor, in his brave enterprise against Tammany and its up-State partners. In a spirited address to the enrolled Democrats Mr. OSBORN says:

> My attack is not on the ticket, but on the system that produced the ticket, and on the men who control it and disregard the law. It is the system that has for years kept live men out of the party. It is the control that has kept us barren and ashamed when the Democracy of the country was moving victoriously on.

It is a tough old system. Everybody knows that. Mr. OSBORN shows how it worked in his case:

> I was the high man with the up-State committee. Under orders, the votes were distributed so as to give me a bare lead of one. Then it was announced in the press that I had been "eliminated." Had I appeared in the conference, the power of the New York City organization, controlled by MURPHY, would have eliminated me indeed. I declined to be "eliminated." I declined to enter the conference trap. I stated before, during, and after the conference that I would appeal to the party vote. I now do so.

If it is a forlorn hope which Mr. OSBORN leads, at least his courage and high public spirit will be honored by all who desire to see Democratic State and local politics raised above the Tammany level.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Contrast in Sense and Clothes.

Yesterday's heat, while mitigated somewhat as to its effects by the decreased humidity, had to be met with a decrease of resisting power due to the sultry days and nights that had preceded it, and even the few whose rooms and offices caught what there was of a southerly breeze were not appreciably helped by it, for the moving air seemed to be even hotter than the air that was still.

The number of sunstrokes and heat-strokes showed the increase usual when one hot day follows another, even though the temperature does not rise. As always, a majority of the victims were men, a fact explicable chiefly, of course, by the greater amount of hard work men have to do without protection from the sun, but something of the difference certainly can be ascribed to the refusal of men to adjust clothing to hot weather with anything like the good sense and efficiency that women show.

Starched collars and cuffs, on days like these, cover heavily two regions of the body where great quantities of blood are brought constantly close to the surface, and would be cooled, more or less, if they were freely exposed after the commendable feminine custom. The dress of women this year is in almost perfect accord with the dictates of reason and with aesthetic laws, and they can well afford to ignore the silly criticism they are receiving from exactly the same persons who not many years ago were scolding them so harshly for sweeping the streets with long skirts. The scoldings then were fairly well deserved, but those they are getting now from prudes and perverts are really compliments.

Weak man dares not appear in public without collar and necktie, and he must wear in midsummer a coat about as warm as is deemed sufficient by women for Winter. Well, if he chooses to bear the resulting discomforts and take the resulting risks, probably that is nobody's business but his own.

Incredible as Well as Unpleasant.

On first reading the story printed yesterday about the luring of a German submarine to its destruction by making its commander believe that on an otherwise abandoned ship there was a woman with a baby, the first thought of all who are familiar with the crimes of such as he must have been one of satisfaction. To some, however, second thought brought doubt as to both the propriety and the expediency of resort to that particular device, even against pirates and assassins.

It is, of course, by no means certain that any submarine commander would bother to save the lives of a stray woman and child in the circumstances described by the narrator of the tale, but it was at least possible that one commander would have done it before he fixed and exploded the bombs required for completing his work on his prize. If he did have an exceptional gleam of common humanity, the disclosure that the woman was a disguised man and the baby a disguised bomb, and the two a trap set for the utter undoing of the submarine and its crew—that cannot have any other result than the providing of submarine commanders with an excuse for not attempting rescues in the future.

The unlikelihood that any of them would make such attempts, even though the trick had not been played, is so small, however, that the discussion is rather academic, and it is made still more so by another unlikelihood—the unlikelihood that the story is true. Without denying its veracity outright, the cautious critic will recall the fact that for good and sufficient reasons submarines are not wont to approach other larger and stronger craft near enough to make possible the throwing of a bomb from the other vessel's deck down the submarine's hatch or even on her deck. Invariably, so far as is recorded, the boarding of prizes is from a considerable distance and by means of small boats.

And there is a second justification for incredulity. The inventor of the baby-bomb trick might use it, but if he had any sense at all he would not make it worthless and worse by telling about it outside of a very narrow circle. For, while not a few might do such a thing, nobody would be really proud of the doing.

A Typical German Triumph.

As a war measure, the sinking of a lightship on the enemy's coast is probably legitimate and justifiable. It is, however, an act that any honorable combatant would commit with the utmost reluctance and only when he could clearly prove not only military necessity but a considerable amount of military efficacy as well. If the resulting advantage to his side and country were of brief duration, and especially if in amount it were hardly measurable, almost certainly any navy man not German would spare such a vessel, just as any army man not German would spare an architectural monument in the enemy's country if he could do so without incurring thereby an obvious and large military disadvantage.

The Diamond Reef Lightship off Cape Hatteras is maintained by the United States Government, but it and the men on board of it perform an always dangerous service for the ships of every nation having business off our coast, and that means something not far from all the world engaged in ocean commerce. To sink it hurts us a little, but so very little! And though the sinking just possibly will result in the loss of a ship or two in the safe arrival of which we are interested, this will hardly compensate Germany for the additional weight of anger and detestation brought upon her by this achievement of her submarine commander.

War may be war, but a dirtier, more miserable part of war there cannot be than the sinking of a lightship, unless it be the knocking down of a lighthouse. Both are deeds worthy of savages—which is the same thing as saying of Germans.

Jobs for Men in the Draft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is noticed that, in the advertising columns of New York City newspapers, many applicants for positions and employers in advertising to fill positions make use of the term "draft exempt" as either a desirable qualification or essential requirement. To use such a term in discrimination against men of draft eligibility, on the part of employers, does not seem to the writer to savor of the proper spirit of patriotism which should be a predominant feature of our national character in this crisis. On the other hand, men who seek positions are taking advantage of the fact that they are not able to give equal service to their country by announcing their draft disqualifications in competition against draft eligibles who at this time are the very backbone of our national honor. Men of draft eligibility instead of being commercially discriminated against should be given every preference even though business concerns suffer considerably from frequent changes in their personnel by reason of draft calls.

The writer has no personal axe to grind in bringing up this question of fair play, as at the present time he is over the draft age, but he would certainly like to see the draft eligibles given the commercial consideration which without question they deserve as physically qualified Americans. Let them hold the best jobs until called to the front.

A. C. MACNAIR.

New York, Aug. 6, 1918.

IN A SMALL FRENCH TOWN.

A Fourth of July Celebration at Salon, in Provence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fourth of July found me in the pretty little town of Salon, in the most beautiful corner of Provence, and I was so impressed by the enthusiastic manner in which our national holiday was celebrated in this rather remote corner of France that I am sure the readers of THE TIMES would be interested and pleased, too, to know how warmly our old national friendships have been revived, a friendship that now has a feeling of kinship. Of course your readers know how Paris and Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles observed the day, but the enthusiasm shown in this little town, off the beaten track of travel, would have pleased them much more than the impressive and grandiose celebrations of the large cities, demonstrating, as it did, how the love of America has penetrated every corner of France.

Salon, as you may perhaps know, is the centre of the olive oil industry, and I doubt if in the States you can find a town of its size that contains as much wealth. Certainly you will not find one as pretty as this, with its quaint old twelfth century fortified church and the rugged castle of Queen Jeanne framed in hills that remind you of Greece and Italy and yet that are French, too, in beauty and coloring and kissed by breezes that seem laden with all the spices of Araby.

The town boasts of a very ambitious club, le Cercle des Arts et Métiers, with a clubhouse that would grace a city many times its size, and here the fête in honor of the American Independence Day had been arranged. I being an American, and my wife and her sister (French women) having done much in the States in the cause of France, we were chosen as guests of honor, the symbols of America, and as such the recipients of the flowers of rhetoric. The President of the club made a laudatory address, dwelling on all that America meant not only for France, but for civilization, a theme that was eloquently enlarged upon by the Mayor, the Deputy, the commandant of the garrison, and a local genius whose discourse was most poetic; and in response I did my best to express the appreciation, personal and national, of all the glowing words of praise and admiration. Then "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise" added fuel to the enthusiasm. It was a most moving scene. One enthusiastic member in a fervid appeal asked as a crowning honor that one of the principal streets should be named for President Wilson, and the Mayor, equally enthusiastic, said the wish could be considered as fulfilled, and in addition a plaque on the wall of the club will commemorate the day.

And the fortunate American who had taken part in the fête had his hand wrung in a strenuous manner by those who wished to express their friendship for his country and countrymen, and he left with a still greater admiration for this lovable people, a sentiment that is shared by every American in France now, for they have seen the soul of France. The war has torn away the veil hiding the real character of a people too modest to disclose their virtues, in such marked contrast to that other people who had sounded their own trumpets so loud and so long that the world was beginning to believe they were all they claimed to be until the war disclosed them the savages they were.

ROBERT C. WATKINS.

Salon, France, July 5, 1918.

School Lunches a War Measure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An appropriation of $39,000 has recently been asked by the Board of Superintendents of the Board of Education for the purpose of equipping thirty elementary schools with facilities for school lunches. Already fifty elementary schools have this equipment and it is desired to extend the beneficial work to the additional thirty schools. The Board of Superintendents recommends the establishment of a Bureau of School Feeding as a special department of the Board of Education, instead of having the school lunches run by a private organization, as it has been in the past.

The importance of having school lunches available can only be appreciated by a consideration of the large number of undernourished children who are growing up to imperfect manhood and womanhood from causes that should be prevented. In the food exhibition held last Spring, among 1,000 children examined, 66 per cent. were found to be below the normal. According to a recent survey of the Board of Health, 2 per cent. of the children in the New York public schools are suffering from undernourishment.

President Summers of the Board of Education has been quoted as favoring school lunches on a pay basis. The importance of this question is not only immediate, but remote. The immediate effect of undernourishment is poor scholarship; the remote effect, badly equipped and inefficient men and women. The country must depend upon the latter for service and defense in future years. Hence this question is really a war measure.

Apparent stupidity or bad mentality in school children is often the result of undernourishment. The right kind of a school lunch will help correct such a condition. By establishing a Bureau of School Feeding as a department of the Board of Education and extending the lunch system throughout the city, a chance is now afforded New York to not only correct the great evil of undernourishment, but to set a practical example to the rest of the country.

HENRY DWIGHT CHAPIN, M. D.

New York, Aug. 5, 1918.

FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Dear Ones at Home:
To you this fleur-de-lis
Goes as love's gage from him across the sea.
Though it may reach you faded, dull, perchance,
Oh, be assured, all's well with us in France!

Close to her heart this nation, bleeding, sad,
Holds in the tenderest clasp each homesick lad,
Strengthening the bond of which traditions tell,
Watchful for us, her wards, that all be well.

Never a thought of losses or of grief—
Through days of courage almost past belief—
Alters her care in stress of circumstance.
Oh, sorrow not, all's well with us in France!

Mother of sons no braver ever known.
She smiles on us, as on her loved, her own.
Within her arms, as brothers fond, we dwell,
Cherished, inspired. With us all's well, all's well!

Prize, then, this fleur-de-lis as emblem of a land
That for world-rights to death itself will stand.
Proud, as she leads, to victory we advance—
Fear not, dear hearts! All's well with us in France!

ELLA A. FANNING.

A FIGHTING PEACE LEAGUE.

The Present Allied Powers as the Best Guardians of Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the very remarkable fact that the plan advocated by a powerful organization in the United States to establish a league of nations to enforce peace has not been adversely criticised either in our press or on any public platform by any of our prominent men, the Governments and peoples of Great Britain, France, and Italy have evidently felt a great delicacy in criticising it themselves, assuming that we offer it to them as carefully thought out and as unanimously supported by the Government and people of the United States. Their attitude toward it, therefore, has been tactfully respectful, but by no means eagerly receptive. They realize, in the first place, as we should, that the so-called "peace advocates" everywhere in their enthusiasm for their cause entirely overlooked existing conditions before the war, and were wofully wrong in their belief that the dawn of universal peace was at hand. Their interpretation of the signs of the times proved to be a stupendous illusion, and was to a very large extent directly responsible for the unpreparedness of civilized mankind to meet the sudden and mighty invasion by the Hun of Belgium and France. They soon saw their mistake, and nearly all of them hastened to support most loyally the allied cause, and to join in the cry for the complete defeat of the German armies; but they still retain their desire to organize the world to enforce, after the war is ended, a true and lasting peace.

That purpose is more laudable than practical. A league of nations would naturally include all the nations that are now neutral and that have proved over and over again that they are not disposed to fight even when they are trampled on. Those nations would always be more or less under the influence or control of Prussia, and would not only weaken but probably vitiate the whole plan. They would naturally argue that the way to enforce peace is for each nation to abstain from making war. In short, they would furnish phrases but not forces. It is doubtless the secret hope of Prussia that a league of nations to enforce peace will be formed. What she fears and dreads is that the present allied powers will remain allied. We are the fighting powers, the restraining powers, the moral powers of the civilized world, and we should keep united and free to act until the Prussian peril is ended for all time.

Let the league of nations idea be confined to The Hague, and be developed there along the lines that have already been discussed there. It should be remembered that the real object of the conferences at The Hague was to establish a league of nations to regulate their relations with one another on the bases of law, order, and peace. That work should go on. It is a work that is necessarily slow, for it demands constant compromises of ideas and ideals; but it is beneficent, and ultimately should bring the nations into accord, and enable them to establish an international system that all will faithfully support. The Hague league is properly one that should include all of the allied nations, the neutrals, and even Prussia, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. In the meantime the great allied powers of today should remain allied, trusting neither the weak neutrals nor the unprincipled Prussians, but ever ready to strike to prevent this war from having been fought in vain.

HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Woodstock, Conn., Aug. 6, 1918.

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

What Fate Is In Store for the Ruler Who Brought About the War?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When in 1848 the Hungarian republicans, lead by Kossuth, had rebelled against the Austrian rule, Nicholas I., Czar of Russia, who considered himself to be a guardian of Europe's order, sent his army to Austria and smashed the rebellion. Certainly he never could imagine that the time would come when his own great-grandson would fall victim to a revolution in his own empire. Yet that is exactly what happened seventy years later. A handful of the Russian revolutionists in Ekaterinburg, scared by the Czechoslovaks' successes, have hurriedly decided to execute the man once crowned as Nicholas II., autocrat of all the Russias. Sic transit gloria mundi.

I remember while living in Petrograd in 1895 I witnessed how the imperial horses were rehearsed during several days for the coronation procession. They were taught to stand a grand orchestra of bugles, trumpets, and drums playing "God Save the Czar." All the Romanoffs since Peter the Great have been buried with great pomp in the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, Petrograd, and only the last one was hurriedly buried somewhere in Ekaterinburg. Tempora mutantur.

In France, Louis XIV. used to identify himself with the State: "I am the State," ("L'Etat, c'est moi,") proudly declared the King surnamed the Sun, (Roi le Soleil.) But Louis XVI. lived to realize all the vanity of pretensions of his great predecessor. He was forcibly brought from Versailles to Paris and later executed there as one of numerous victims of the glorious but terrible French Revolution. "Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas," Napoleon I. used to say.

In Germany some ten years ago, when Chancellor von Bülow had defended his Kaiser in the Reichstag, boldly assailed for his imprudent interview with an English correspondent, many German officials, terrified, whispered: "Is a republic coming?" Later Wilhelm II. asserted that his errors were greatly exaggerated, and so were the apprehensions and expectations of his functionaries. But the time will surely come when the Kaiser, too, will learn that "there are judges in Berlin." He is yet dreaming of a triumphant entry into Paris. He forgets what an entry into that very city Louis XVI. had. The ancient Greeks held that Nemesis, the implacable Goddess of Retribution, never fails to punish criminals, be they simple mortals or crown bearers. One cannot tell yet how this terrible war will end for the Kaiser who dared to unchain all the furies of the war.

Ca ira
Qui vivra
Verra.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1918.

For American Sailors in Wales.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of American sailors are now regularly visiting this port, where the Missions to Seamen has a church and institute on the dock site quite near to the shipping. We try to make the institute as homely and comfortable as possible for these men, as well as for our own, and with this object in view I write to ask if any of your readers would kindly send us a copy of an American weekly newspaper. Speaking to a young American the other night he said that although the news would be a bit stale they would still like to see it.

W. BENTLEY,

The Missions to Seamen Church and Institute.

Penarth Dock, South Wales, July 19, 1918.

GERMAN EXILES' VIEWS.

Support for Their Opinion That Germany Must Be Beaten.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Bohn's letter in your issue for Aug. 1, contains statements which are very notable, if true. I add the proviso, not because I doubt the writer's veracity, but because of two circumstances which suggest caution.

The opinions quoted are those of exiles, men who for some reason are not at home, who are exceptions from their fellows, and may not truly share the opinions of the masses. Also, since Dr. Bohn himself is a Socialist, his intimate friends among these exiles were probably all Socialists of some sort, futile dreamers in a state of bitter disillusionment in view of the drift of events. Their picture of the German masses may be drawn in too sombre colors.

But, making due allowances for these facts, the opinions of these exiles are still notable, and should be pondered well.

Any one who can read the omens as all and has followed the news from inside the battle ring of steel must have come to see pretty much the same vision of Germany as these exiles have. The eager greed for eastern loot, the acquiescence of the Reichstag in the Pan German scheme of conquest, the unprotested substitution of a Pan German militarist for von Kühlmann as Foreign Minister, the complete subjection of the Chancellor to the Great General Staff, the rejection of any sort of electoral reform for Prussia, the unresisted disciplining of Austria, all prove only too clearly that the German people are either heart and soul back of their autocratic rulers, wishing what they wish and ready to gamble the nation's blood and treasure for the prize of a world to loot, or are so helplessly bound by their masters that their wishes can have no influence upon the course of events. Either or both may be true, and there is no longer any need for half measures or counsels of prudence in their masters, and these have thrown off the uneasy mask of constitutionalism familiar in years of peace, and have come out frankly as what they always have been, a military autocracy no longer tempered by impertinent advice from the representatives of the people.

All this has an important meaning for us and we ought to realize it. There was a time, not so long ago, when certain Americans still made a distinction between the German people and the German Government, and the former were still considered the reservoir of all those ancient virtues which have been admired in the past. They were to be kindly dealt with, now and hereafter, as being greatly sinned against by a group of rulers, who by a deceitful coup in an hour of victory, half a century ago, had foisted upon a jubilant nation a goodly seeming Constitution, which had proved no better than a tyrannical farce in practice. They were imagined to be ready to undo this wrong, if only the rest of the nations, in their greater freedom, should give them moral encouragement.

As a stage in our own national education it was well to entertain such a notion for a time, as a thinkable hypothesis, until stern facts proved the falsity of it, just as the geometer arrives at truth sometimes by demonstrating the absurdity of every other alternative assumption. But now that the facts are before us, it is proper to draw the correct conclusion, and not merely conclude, but act.

The correct conclusion is this: The German people can not or will not reform from within. No enlightening influence of any calculable weight can be exerted from without, as long as the German Government retains control over news, whether delivered openly by the press or surreptitiously by the enemy or over neutral borders.

The old double formula, that the German Government must be made democratic or too weak for further mischief, becomes henceforth the single one, that the German nation must be beaten into impotence. Whatever may happen to Government or people afterward, crushing defeat is the only possible first step. We can no longer think of sparing the people while crushing the Government. For good or evil both are one, and will remain one until beaten, and the inexorable truth is, that the Government can be crushed only by crushing the people.

The only proper answer to the unfaltering support of autocracy by the German people is equally unfaltering unity in support of democracy the world over. The stay and support of this devotion to the end should be a healthy American ideal, that of absolute unity with citizens of all national origins in the prosecution of the American purpose to complete victory.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL.

University of Michigan, Aug. 3, 1918.

Apologists for the German People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pro-Germans who were so strong in their allegiance to Germany and who have been silenced by the fear of the law have found another insidious vent for their enthusiasm in discussing the economical problems to come after the war. To enlist the sympathy of the public they have launched the following campaign: They say that the people of Germany have tried and convicted the Kaiser, the junkers, and the war party of having thrown the world into a cataclysm, and the German rulers are held responsible for all the savage atrocities that have been committed and the millions of lives that have been sacrificed. All this and more they maintain in order to exonerate Germany, so that she may live on in her arrogance upon the nations she tried to crush and bring under her tyrannous rule.

The soul of Germany has been lost, and her people have willingly given up to the regime that had them fight for the supremacy of the world. Otherwise fuel could not have been secured for this unbelievable conflagration. Savages at heart they have shown themselves to be, and it will be many decades before even the veneer of civilization can be put on again for purposes of deception.

A. O. A.

Atlantic City, Aug. 5, 1918.

A War Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article on graduates of educational institutions in the war, printed in THE TIMES of July 21, President Thwing omitted the name of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Nearly 700 of the graduates and former students of this school wear the uniform of the army and navy, and nearly all of the others are engaged as engineers in some one of the war

ALICE WILSON WEDS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

President's Niece Marries the Rev. Isaac Stuart McElroy, Jr., in the Blue Room.

SIXTEEN SEE CEREMONY

Simple Arrangements Owing to the War—Father of White Sulphur Springs Pastor Officiates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The fifteenth wedding in the White House took place this evening, when Miss Alice Wilson, daughter of Joseph R. Wilson of Baltimore, only brother of the President, became the wife of the Rev. Isaac Stuart McElroy, Jr. The ceremony was performed in front of the long windows of the Blue Room by the Rev. I. S. McElroy, father of the bridegroom. Mrs. Martin Crook, sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor and the bride's only attendant. The best man was Professor M. R. Turnbull of the Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Va., from which the bridegroom was graduated in May.

All arrangements for the wedding were as simple as a wedding in the White House could be made, owing to the war. The decorations in the Blue Room were green and white. The long windows leading to the south portico were outlined with tall palms studded with white hydrangeas and gladioli.

The bride, escorted by her father, entered the Blue Room from the main corridor and Mr. McElroy and Professor Turnbull entered from the Red Room. There was no improvised altar, only a small satin prie dieu, in front of which the bride and bridegroom knelt during the short double-ring ceremony, which took place at 8 o'clock.

The Bride's Costume.

The bride wore a gown of white georgette crêpe embroidered in beads and silk threads, made over satin. The skirt was short, with a panel in the back. Her tulle veil, which formed the train, was held with a coronet of rare old lace, loaned by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and the orange blossoms were those worn by Mrs. Crook and Mrs. C. C. Crowell of Columbus, Ga., sisters of the bridegroom, at their weddings. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Crook wore a gown of white net over pink trimmed with lace and iridescent beads, and carried pink roses.

The small company, which numbered sixteen, including the members of the wedding party, dined in the State Dining Room immediately following the ceremony. The good-sized wedding cake was plain, in keeping with the other details of the wedding, and was cut by the bride. The State apartments of the mansion were simply decorated with flowers.

After the dinner party Mr. and Mrs. McElroy left for a short honeymoon in the mountains of Virginia. They will then go to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where Mr. McElroy is pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. McElroy, traveled in dark brown charmeuse and Georgette crêpe trimmed with chenille, with a dark brown velvet hat, trimmed with dark blue burnt ostrich feathers, and carried a light coat in green and silver tones.

The Wedding Guests.

The small company which witnessed the ceremony included the President and Mrs. Wilson, the latter wearing a cool orchid-colored chiffon gown; Mrs. Joseph Wilson, mother of the bride, in flesh-colored Georgette crêpe; Mrs. McElroy, mother of the bridegroom, in white Georgette crêpe; Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, in white Georgette crêpe; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bryant, the Rev. Charles L. King, Miss Elizabeth Perkins of Muncie, Ind., a roommate of the bride at Ward Belmont College in Nashville, Tenn., and John Randolph Bolling, brother of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. McElroy, the bride, was born in Nashville and educated in the Ward Belmont College there, graduating after the inauguration of President Wilson the bride's parents moved to Baltimore, and it was expected that their only daughter would be a débutante of last Winter. She is, however, a very retiring young woman and cares little for society. She made several visits to the White House for State functions before this country entered the war.

Mr. McElroy, the bridegroom, is a native of Columbus, Ga. Upon his entrance to the ministry in May he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at White Sulphur Springs. At the end of twelve months he will start for Japan, where he will enter the missionary field, taking Mrs. McElroy with him.

Fifth in President's Family.

The wedding this evening is the third to take place in the White House during the administration of President Wilson. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Frances Bowes Sayre, the latter formerly Miss Jessie Wilson, which took place in the East Room on Nov. 25, 1913, was the first wedding in the family of the President after his inauguration. The wedding of Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, formerly Miss Eleanor Wilson, took place in the Blue Room on May 7, 1914. During the Christmas season of 1915 the President was married to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt in the latter's home, and in July, 1918, Mrs. Howe Cothran, niece of the President, and Frank E. Compton of Chicago were married, making five weddings, including the one tonight, in the family of the President since he entered the White House, March 4, 1913.

ASKS HIGHER MAIL RATES.

Express Company Wants Increase on Newspapers and Magazines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Increased rates on newspapers and other publications registered as second-class matter by the postal service, were asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the American Railway Express Company, the express combination formed under Government auspices.

The application proposes the establishment of pound rates to correspond in a general way to the increased zone second-class postage rates. At the present rates, it says, the traffic cannot be handled except at a loss.

For the return of publications to the shippers it is proposed to charge first-class pound rates, no charge to be less than 25 cents.

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FAIRY PLAY IN NEWPORT.

Children Act "The Stolen Princess" on Lawn in Aid of the Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Summer residents gathered on the lawn of the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark this afternnon enjoying a fairy play in three acts, "The Stolen Princess," given by children of the colony for the Newport chapter of the Red Cross, under the direction of Mrs. Clark, who wrote the play and rehearsed the little actors. The clever work of the children was applauded.

The period of the play was long ago and the place given as somewhere, the first act being "The Queen's Palace," the second, "King Stone's Castle," and the third, "The Wedding at the Palace." The cast was as follows: The Princess, Evelyn Clark; the Prince, Lily Cushing; the Queen, Winifred Loew; the Lady in Waiting, Miss Louise Van Alen; the Wicked King, Sammy Van Alen; the Witch, Aaele Reynal; the Prince's Knight, Dyson Duncan; the King's Russian, Dudley Davis; Youth, Rose Davis; Beauty, Cynthia Pratt; Goodness, Harriet Wolfe; Cupid, John Clark; guests at the palace, Romain Bristow and Violet Tangeman; a trainbearer, Roxane Reynal; a page, Alexander Cushing.

Miss Dorothy Bigelow was at the piano and the Princess's song, rendered by Evelyn Clark, was writen by Miss Bigelow, who also composed the incidental music.

Tonight Miss Preston supervised an entertainment for the men at Fort Wetherill, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark singing army songs, with Mrs. John Wolfe at the piano.

Next Saturday morning at the naval training station a stand of silk colors will be presented to the brigade by Mrs. Beekman, whose husband, Governor R. Livingston Beekman, will be tendered a review by Captain Edward H. Campbell, commanding officer of the station. Ten regiments will participate.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner tonight and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones gave a luncheon today.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt has returned from Norfolk, where she visited Ensign William H. Vanderbilt, U. S. N. R. F.

Mrs. Charles Moran entertained a number of young people at her cottage tonight with a dinner for her daughter, Miss Helen Moran.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Hewitt of New York, Mrs. J. Mathieu and Miss Ethel Mathieu of Philadelphia are registered at Hill Top Inn, where a dance was given tonight.

Captain and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo are at Bateman's.

Mme. Riano, wife of the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, is visiting in the Summer colony.

ENTERTAINS C. M. DEPEWS.

Charles Lanier Gives a Dinner at Allen Winden, Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 7.—Charles Lanier entertained at dinner tonight at Allen Winden for Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew.

Miss Kate Buckinham is entertaining Miss E. B. Vaughn and Miss Featherstone of Chicago at Bald Head.

Mrs. De Witt Talmadge and Mrs Stephen B. Elkins of Washington registered at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez was hostess for a dozen guests at luncheon at the Maplewood this afternoon.

Miss M. C. Hoffman of New York, a sculptor, has sent her bronze figure "A Modern Crusader of Servia" to Stockbridge for exhibition in the art exhibition in the Casino.

Andrew Carnegie, who is in Bar Harbor, has sent for his guide and fisherman, Mark Bourne of Lenox, to join him in Bar Harbor on the 15th. Mr. Carnegie will try deep sea fishing and wants the service of Bourne, who has fished with him on Lake Mahkeenac for two seasons.

Mrs. A. B. Sanford, Miss Ethel M. J. Smith, Mrs. A. W. Burchard, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Baird, Stewart Baird, Miss Grace Ellis, and William C. Baird, Jr., of New York arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Ruth Rice of New York is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice in Stockbridge.

Mrs. George Grenville Merrill has invited the Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to meet with her in Stockbridge Aug. 15, when Mrs. Merrill will entertain Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood of Washington, one of the founders of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and Miss Grace M. Pierce of Washington, Register General of the society. Luncheon for the chapter and Mrs. Merrill's guests will be served at Red Lion Inn.

John S. Spoor and Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill Broome of Chicago donated the prizes for a caddie tournament at the Country Club of Pittsfield this afternoon.

ENSIGN SUDDENLY MARRIES.

Francis E. Hadley, Jr., Weds Miss Mary A. Waterbury in New York.

Announcement of the marriage of Miss Mary Adams Waterbury of 316 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, and Ensign Francis Ernest Hadley, Jr., of New York, was made in Newark yesterday. Ensign Hadley had been spending his furloughs with his parents at the Monterey, Asbury Park, this Summer, and a short time ago met Miss Waterbury.

Their engagement was announced soon after, but no date was set for the marriage, and Tuesday the couple went to New York and were married. Relatives of the bride would not say who performed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Waterbury.

ROSALIE SELFRIDGE WEDS.

Daughter of London Merchant Marries Serge de Bolotoff, Aviator.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Rosalie Dorothea, eldest daughter of Harry Gordon Selfridge, American owner of one of London's large stores, was married this afternon to Serge de Bolotoff, eldest son of the Princess Wiasemsky, member of one of the oldest families of Russia.

The bridegroom, who has lived in England for many years, is an aviation enthusiast, and claims to have been the fifth man in the world to fly in an airplane.

Owing to the death of the bride's mother a few months ago, the wedding was celebrated quietly in the chapel of the Russian Embassy, only relatives and a few friends of the contracting parties being present.

After a honeymoon in the South of France, the couple will live part of the year in England and the remainder in America.

MISS BATTEN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten Weds Harvey G. Kittredge.

The marriage is announced of Miss Clare Batten, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Loring W. Batten of 3 Chelsea Square, and Harvey Gaylord Kittredge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Kittredge of Dayton, Ohio, which took place on Tuesday in Trinity Church, Mount Pocono, Penn., where the Rev. Dr. Batten has a country home.

The couple's engagement was announced in June. The bride's father is resident professor of the Old Testament History at the General Theological Seminary, this city, and was for many years the rector of St. Mark's Church. The bride has two brothers in service, Lieutenant Loring W. Batten, Jr., U. S. N., now stationed in British waters, and Richard W. Batten of the 10th Reserve Engineers, now in France.

Jean Guiffrey Curator at the Louvre

M. Jean Guiffrey has been appointed Curator of Paintings and Drawings at the Louvre, Paris. M. Guiffrey was for several years Curator of Paintings in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He is at present in Washington, but his appointment will necessitate his return to France soon.

WIREMEN PROMISE NOT TO STRIKE

Burleson Seeks a Truce Between Western Union and Employes, Pending Inquiry.

OFFICIALS HEAR KONENKAMP

Anti-Union Association Also Represented—Consolidation of Competing Telephone Systems Forecast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Positive assurances have been received by Postmaster General Burleson that there will be no telegraphers' strike, and the Government Wire Control Administration is proceeding with its plans for dealing with the telegraph labor situation on that understanding. For the present the Wire Administration will not attempt to adjust the differences present the wire administration will Company and employes who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, but it is in consultation with officers of the company and officers of the union, and hopes to obtain a truce until the Government is ready to act.

The Government wire administration apparently takes the position that until it has obtained a more complete knowledge of the controversy between the company and its union employes it should keep hands off, leaving the company to deal with the situation in its own way, although pointing out to the company and the union that it would be well to avoid a clash while the Government's investigation is proceeding. The investigation is being conducted by the corps of Post Office inspectors. The Postmaster General decided that he would rather have the findings and views of the inspectors than depend upon the statements submitted to him by each party to the controversy.

Today the Wire Control Committee, consisting of Postmaster General Burleson, Assistant Postmaster General Koons, Solicitor Lamar of the Post Office Department, and ex-Congressman Lewis of Maryland heard President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and two representatives of the Association of Western Union employes, whose organization is approved by the Western Union Company. All those who participated in the conference were requested not to discuss it for publication. After the conference the following statement was authorized:

"Postmaster General Burleson and the other members of the Departmental Committee for the Governmental Operation and Control of the Telegraph and Telephone Systems, gave a hearing today to the representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, also to representatives of the Association of Western Union Employes, at which time the various matters affecting the employes were taken up and fully discussed. The Postmaster General stated after the conference that no final decision had been reached in the matter presented by these representatives, and that he had already ordered a thorough investigation through independent sources in order that the committee may not only obtain the facts through this source, but receive the benefit of an investigation by persons who were in no wise interested in the controversy. Mr. Burleson stated that as soon as the reports of these investigations are received they will be considered and the policy of the department as to the employes determined upon, and action in accordance with this policy will then be taken immediately."

This statement was also authorized:

"Postmaster General Burleson stated today that the Governmental operation and control of the telephone systems of the country would undoubtedly cause the co-ordination and consolidation of competing systems wherever possible. Investigation by the committee in charge of the telegraph and telephone service shows that negotiations were already under way for the consolidation of a number of competing telephone systems at the time the Government assumed control. The Postmaster General will not disturb these negotiations in any manner. When an agreement is reached between telephone companies in the matter of consolidation it should be submitted to the Post Office Department for approval. Where no negotiations with a view of consolidation have yet begun, the Postmaster General stated, there is no objection to the companies taking up such negotiations, with the understanding that any agreement reached would have to be finally approved by him before it could actually be consummated."

COLONISTS HEAR LECTURE.

Mrs. Theodore Parsons Talks at Bretton Woods—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 7.—Members of the Bretton Woods colony heard a lecture by Mrs. Theodore Parsons of New York this afternoon at the Mt. Pleasant ballroom, where many gathered to hear the first of her series of talks upon scientific, physical and mental education. Mrs. Parsons came from her Summer home at Lake Morey, Vermont.

Mrs. Henry G. Lapham of Brookline brought a party from Sugar Hill to the Mt. Washington Hotel today for luncheon. Also arriving there were Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Richardson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sims of Philadelphia.

Senator A. Debustamente and party motored to Jefferson from Bretton Woods for luncheon at the Waumbek. Mr. and Mrs. Philo A. Otis of Chicago have gone from Bretton Woods, where they spent two days at the Mt. Pleasant House, to spend the remainder of the Summer at the Balsams, Dixville Notch. Their son, Sanford Otis, has just gone to join the Aviation Corps in France.

Ernest Poole's war posters brought in a substantial sum last evening when they were auctioned off for the Red Cross at the Sunset Hill House at Sugar Hill. Robert Frost, poet, who is at his home in Franconia for the Summer, was guest of honor at a picnic given by Messrs. Mallory and Poole at Copper Mine Camp, Sugar Hill.

William Dean Howells and Miss Mildred Howells, having returned from paying some visits, are at the Bellevue at intervale for the remainder of the season.

Among New Yorkers entered in the Iron Mountain tennis tournament at Jackson are Otto G. Garbe, Seth Wheeler, Jr., of Albany, Marshall Hager of Mt. Vernon, and A. H. Brawner, Jr., of New York, who went down from the Crawford House tournament. C. H. Pomeroy of New York has entered, and Ernest V. Page of Longwood Cricket Club, who won last season's tournament, is also there. W. Herbert Abbott of Longwood Cricket Club is Chairman of the Tournament Committee.

A ball was given at Maplewood Casino this evening for the benefit of the Maplewood baseball team, which has beaten Twin Mountain, Sinclair, and Sunset Hill in the last three games.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bender of Merion, Penn., and Mr. and Mrs. T. Gillis Todd and Miss Jean McDowell of New York and Newburyport, are late arrivals at the Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Newcomb of New York, who motored here, are making a long stay at the Mount Washington Hotel.

BUYING LESS AT HIGH COST.

Defense Council Finds Women Spend More Freely Than Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Council of National Defense has conducted a special census to ascertain whether civilians were buying in greater or less quantities during the war. The inquiry extended to a large number of firms engaged in general business covering a great variety of commodities sold over large areas of the country. The general result obtained is that buying is much reduced in the matter of quantities and generally increased in the matter of cost. For instance, there is noted a falling off in the following lines:

Men's clothing, 17 per cent.; men's furnishings, 20 per cent.; shoes, 33 per cent.; women's coats and waists, 5 per cent.; men's and women's underwear, 9 per cent.; household furnishings, 33 per cent.; furniture, 11 per cent.; crockery and glassware, 42 per cent.; hardware 30 per cent.; books and stationery, 23 per cent.; toilet articles, cigars, tobacco, drug sundries, 10 per cent. Increases in quantities are reported in automobile supplies, 30 per cent.; pianos and organs, 22 per cent., and work clothing, 48 per cent.

As to costs, the reports indicate increases in practically every line. The expenditure for work clothing had increased during the first five months of this year over the same time last year by 96 per cent.; for automobiles and accessories, 26 per cent.; women's suits and dresses, 33 per cent.; coats and waists, 38 per cent.; muslin underwear, 34 per cent., and pianos and organs, 33 per cent.

One striking feature of the reports is that the general conclusion is reached that women are spending more money than ever. This is due to the fact that more women than heretofore are earning money and more are getting higher pay than before.

OUR WOUNDED SPLENDID.

Want to Get Back Into Fight, Miss Vail Writes from Hospitals.

An interesting letter about American wounded in France has been received from Miss Anna Murray Vail of New York, working for the American Fund for French Wounded in France. The letter was sent to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, head of the organization in this country, with headquarters at 73 Park Avenue.

"They are a gallant lot, those boys of ours," writes Miss Vail, "and their morale is splendid." "It was a grand fight,' said one boy from his litter. 'Do you think my shoulder will keep me out long?' Another looked at me proudly as he said: 'We got one good swat at 'em, those boches.' A big, curly-haired Irishman's eyes glistened with delight as he described how the machine guns ripped up the enemies' cover and how the Germans ran and fell. It was war, and they like it, and, though wounded, are keen to get back again.

"I have just returned from the American Ambulance Hospital, which has been turned into an evacuation hospital and is overflowing with wounded men. That means that there is a man in every bed, in every hall, in the nurses' home, even in tents erected on the wide terraces. When the beds gave out, as the men were brought in they stayed on the stretchers or were put on mattresses on the cemment floors of theterraces. There was not a spot except the stairs which was not filled.

"Every department of the Red Cross has borrowed nurses and aids, and we of the American Fund have given everything we had for the emergency. If it gets worse I shall offer my own services, for I can make beds and clean up, and no part of the work will terrify me, even if I am not a trained nurse.

"I had 2,000 cigarettes with me and a wonderful box of peppermints from Mrs. Dunham, and I gave them out to the men, who looked at them with longing eyes. I had bought 5,000 French cigarettes myself last Fall and had them stored for a rainy day, along with some other brands that had been sent me, so I could give each man the kind he wished. The way the faces lit up when I asked them what kind they preferred was more than worth the fatigue.

"They need everything in the way of hospital supplies, pajamas, bedpans, towels, socks, slippers, underclothing, shirts, and gauze for dressings."

CALL OLD FIREMEN BACK.

Men Physically Able Urged to Return to Active Service.

In response to a call sent to 200 retired members of the New York Fire Department to appear at Fire Headquarters in the Municipal Building yesterday, nearly that number appeared and heard Fire Commissioner Drennan and Chief Kenlon explain why those physically able should assist the department in its present predicament, due to a shortage of men. The men summoned were retired after twenty years of actual service and now are drawing pensions from the city. They were told that the department needed their services and were asked to volunteer part of their time at night so that active members of the department might have more time off.

The men were told that after the war, when the drafted firemen had returned to duty, those who volunteered for the duration of the war would be honored with a gold button and certificate testifying to their services. They were also told that if they refused to volunteer and it could be proved that they were physically able to do so Commissioner Drennan would order them before the Board of Fire Surgeons and order their induction into active service. Chief Kenlon was very emphatic in the latter statement.

Commissioner Drennan, Chief Kenlon, Deputy Commissioner Joseph, and Deputy Chief Kuss went to Jamaica last night and addressed the former vamps of that district with the view of inducing them to rejoin the fire force.

NEW JERSEY'S WORK IN WAR.

Governor Edge Tells Loyalty Diners What State Has Done.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 7.—Governor Walter Edge was the chief speaker at the Chamber of Commerce loyalty dinner at the New Hollywood tonight. The Governor, who is at the "Little White House" at Sea Girt, motored up to Hollywood and joined with 300 representatives at a midsummer function at which a dozen or more Mayors of adjoining resorts and the commandants at Camp Vail and Fort Hancock attended. The Governor was introduced to the audience by Sheriff Elmer H. Geran, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

Carefully avoiding politics, Governor Edge told his hearers what New Jersey had done, was doing, and would continue to do until the Kaiser was defeated. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of the Hoover administration spoke on food conservation. The guests included Mayor and Mrs. J. W. Flock, Mayor and Mrs. C. R. Snyder, Mayor and Mrs. P. Hall Packer, Mayor and Mrs. A. O. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. George W. Helms, Major and Mrs. J. R. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Silverstein, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gimbel, and Mrs. Morris Leibewit.

Claude Cunningham Critically Ill.

Claude Cunningham, the singer, is critically ill at his home, 523 West 112th Street, after what was at first supposed to be a slight accident while riding in the park, according to a statement issued last night by C. H. Rider, his secretary. The baritone was recovering from an attack of pleurisy in June, and while still weak he was thrown by his horse in Central Park on July 18, but so little hurt at the time that he went home unaided. A week later his condition took a sudden turn for the worse. His concerts have been cancelled, as the physicians hold out little hope for his recovery.

MORE NURSES SOUGHT TO MEET ARMY'S NEED

Gen. Gorgas, in New Appeal, Urges the Enrollment of 1,000 a Week for Eight Weeks.

The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, with headquarters at 44 East Twenty-third Street, sent out a call yesterday for more nurses for service abroad, following an appeal of Surgeon General William C. Gorgas for nurses throughout the United States to enlist at the rate of 1,000 a week for eight weeks in order to provide with sufficient staffs of nurses the American Army in France, which will number between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 by the time the eight-week period is ended.

"In view of the great need of a large increased number of nurses required for service with the army at home and abroad, I call upon your organization," Surgeon General Gorgas said in his letter to the Red Cross, "as the chief nurse recruiting agency of the army, to employ every possible means to increase the enrollment of nurses for immediate assignment to duty.

"With the contemplated increase in the army both at home and overseas there must be a proportionate increase in the number of nurses in the service. The army today is growing faster than the nurse corps is increasing, and as the armies overseas enter the front-line trenches in greater numbers the greater will be the need for nurses in the army nurse corps.

"I therefore urge upon the American Red Cross through its agencies to bring to the attention of the trained nurses of this country the necessity of immediate offer of service and their enrollment in the Army Nurse Corps.

"I hesitate to deal in concrete numbers but I desire to emphasize the fact that I need today a very material increase in the Army Nurse Corps, and desire this increase in the ratio of at least 1,000 a week for the next two months."

Since the drive started on June 3 the Red Cross has enrolled 559 graduate nurses in this city. It has also referred 880 acceptable women to hospital training schools, 234 to the Army School for Nursing, while 133 have been registered as nurses' aids and volunteer workers. Mount Sinai Hospital and other hospitals are now training nurses' aids, through a six months' course, which fits them to do 60 per cent. of the duties of a trained nurse. Heads of hospitals believe that the shortage in trained nurses will eventually make necessary the use of large numbers of nurses' aids in army hospitals.

SAVED FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Two Men Rescued with Breeches Buoy from Stranded Scow.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After being marooned on a sand scow within 1,000 feet of the brink of Niagara Falls for sixteen hours, George Harris of Buffalo and Gus Lofberg, a Swedish sailor, were rescued by the Youngstown Life Saving crew this morning.

The scow broke away from a tug, and with the two men on board was carried into the upper rapids and toward the crest of the Horseshoe Falls. A shelving rock off the head of Goat Island caught the unwieldy craft and held it. The life-savers succeeded in getting a line to the boat last night, but the length of the rope was so great and the scow so low in the water that the lifeline sagged into the swift current, and it was impossible to operate a breches buoy.

The life savers abandoned their work at midnight. Searchlights were kept on the wreck and an electrical sign was rigged up showing the word "Rest," so that the men on the scow would know that they had not been abandoned. This morning a second line was shot across the wreck, and with it the breeches buoy was hauled out by the two men. Both men were then brought ashore, Harris first, exhausted.

VIERECK GETS POLICE GUARD

Threatened by Mount Vernon Citizens, He Asks for Protection.

Following threats made against George Sylvester Viereck by residents of Mount Vernon, where he and his family have been living since June, the police were called last night to give him protection. Several policemen were sent to his home, at Sidney and Summits Avenues, at 10:30 P. M., but when they arrived they found everything quiet, and for the time being the guard was removed.

The movement against Viereck, whose German propaganda activities have recently been under Federal investigation, took a definite shape yesterday when Philip H. Lucas, a real estate broker and architect of Mount Vernon, inserted a letter in a local newspaper in which he said that Mount Vernon did not want for a resident a man who in his published works speaks sadly of his life among American barbarians and spoke of the Kaiser as an "ideal Kaiser." Mr. Lucas suggests that there are "several locations" more healthful for men of his stamp, and offers to serve on a committee to tell Viereck what the town thinks of him.

INDICT KENYON COMPANY.

Four of Firm's Employes Also Accused of Raincoat Conspiracy.

Following the charges by Captain Aubrey W. Vaughan, in a confession made public last Tuesday morning, the C. Kenyon Company, Inc., and four of its employes were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday for conspiracy to defraud the Government in obtaining contracts for army raincoats. The employes indicted were: Bernard Wolf, Henry Hede, Jacob Smolanski, and Joseph Friend. The defendants will be arraigned tomorrow. Counsel for the company in a statement said that when the charges were made against the three employes last week officers of the company made a searching investigation and became convinced that the men had done nothing wrong. "When the case is tried before an American jury," the statement continued, "and both sides of the case are heard, all of the defendants will be vindicated."

Colonel Samuel P. Colt, President of the United States Rubber Company, said yesterday that after a thorough investigation he was certain there "is nothing which could reflect in the slightest degree on the integrity of any transaction made by the representatives of the United States Rubber Company with the Government or its representatives." The twelve raincoat manufacturers indicted Monday pleaded not guilty in the United States Court yesterday, and all were held for trial in September in $5,000 bail, except Joseph and William Sydeman, who were released on bonds of $2,500 each.

GAS METERS SET BACK.

Court Orders Borough Company to Return to 95-Cent Rate.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict will hear argument next Tuesday morning in Brooklyn on the temporary injunction obtained by the Public Service Commission restraining the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company from raising its rates above 95 cents for gas under the decision of Referee Charles E. Hughes.

The court was informed by William L. Ransom, counsel for the commission, that the company had changed the gears of a number of 25-cent slot meters so that gas might be sold at the $1.25 rate. Justice Benedict directed that the meters be changed back pending the litigation.

DEDICATE ALTAR AT DIX.

Camp Honors Son of Man for Whom It Was Named—Too Hot for Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Aug. 7.—In honor of the Rev. Morgan Dix, son of General John A. Dix, after whom Camp Dix is named, a handsome altar with furnishing and communion silver was dedicated tonight at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Soldiers' Chapel at Pointville. They were presented by the congregation of Old Trinity Church, New York City, of which Dr. Dix was a former rector. Bishop Paul Matthews, of New Jersey, and other prominent Episcopal clergymen and laymen, and delegations from organizations interested in the soldiers' club work conducted here, were present.

The Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church and volunteer chaplain at Camp Upton, in presenting the gifts gave a brief memorial address touching on the life of General Dix and his son.

With the thermometer registering 124 degrees on the sunbaked parade grounds, Camp Dix soldiers today enjoyed another respite from drill by order of Major Gen. Scott, and thousands of men picnicked most of the day in shady woods near the camp. Even in the shade there was little relief from the heat. On the shady side of the buildings in the camp the minimum temperature was 104. Because of the lower humidity, however, there were fewer prostrations among soldiers.

Judge Joseph Buffington of Pennsylvania today administered the citizenship oath to the largest class of aliens ever naturalized here, the class numbering more than 1,500.

Camp Dix jingled considerably more than $1,000,000 in its 65,000-odd pockets tonight. It was the biggest payday in the history of the camp.

TO PROSECUTE BRATIANO.

Rumanian Deputies Vote to Try the Former Premier.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17.—The Rumanian Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted today to prosecute M. Bratiano, former Premier, and four members of his Cabinet, according to an official report received here from Jassy.

No action was taken as to the other members of the Bratiano Ministry.

The vote followed a debate on the report of the Parliamentary Inquiry Commission, which recommended that action be taken against the former Minister and his four colleagues.

Deputy Strolct introduced a resolution in the Rumanian Parliament on July 12 demanding the impeachment of the former Rumanian Cabinet headed by J. J. C. Bratiano, for their connection with the entry of Rumania into the war.

Frankfurter on Priorities Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the National Labor Policies Board, was appointed today a member of the Priorities Board of the War Industries Board. He will be the official representative of the Department of Labor. Mr. Frankfurter's appointment, it is believed, indicates that priority of labor for war and essential industries will follow closely priorities of material, fuel, and transportation.

Representative James H. Davidson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Representative James H. Davidson of Oshkosh, Wis., died of heart disease last night in this city. He was a member of the Military Committee of the House, was 60 years old, and was serving his ninth term in Congress. Representative Davidson was a native of New York, having been born at Downsville, June 18, 1858. He was educated at Walton Academy, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1884 with the LL. D. degree. He moved to Wisconsin and began the practice of law at Princeton in 1887. In 1892 he removed to Oshkosh. Representative Davidson was first elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1897. He served in each successive Congress until 1913. He was re-elected two years ago as a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Richard Warin Bainbridge.

Richard Warin Bainbridge, 65 years old, died yesterday at his Summer home at Bellport, L. I. When he retired from business several years ago he was a member of the firm of Charles H. Bainbridge & Co., manufacturers of stationery, at 2 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bainbridge was for many years Vice President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and was also interested in other banking institutions.

Obituary Notes.

ROYAL E. PURCELL, aged 69, owner and editor of The Vincennes Sun, died at his home in Vincennes, Ind., yesterday.

JAMES F. CARR, 45 years old, a printer, for twelve years in the employ of The Brooklyn Eagle, died yesterday at his home, 127 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss ALICE KETELTAS of New York, all her life a Summer-resident of Newport, died yesterday at her cottage there, in her 78th year. She had been ill two weeks.

HENRY P. SLEIGHT, 74 years old, a retired Manhattan wholesale fruit dealer, died Monday in the Jersey City Hospital. He lived in Hoboken.

Mrs. MARY JONES THOMAS, aged 85 years, mother of C. G. M. Thomas, Treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, died Tuesday at her home in Jersey City Heights.

ELIAS P. MANN of Troy, who was thrice Mayor of his city and thrice Treasurer of Rensselaer County, died Sunday at his Summer home in Williamstown, Mass. He was born in Troy March 12, 1856.

Mrs. AMELIA VINCENT, widow of Thomas Vincent, a merchant of Orange, N. J., for more than fifty years, died yesterday at her Summer home in Ocean Grove, aged 84 years.

The Rev. Dr. E. B. STEVENSON, for the last three years pastor of the First Methodist Church of Milltown, died Monday at his home. He was a prominent member of the New Jersey Methodist Conference.

WILLIAM P. CRUISE, a Government inspector of aircraft, died at his home, 2 South Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J. He was 46 years old and was born in Jersey City. He left a widow, one son, Corporal Leo A. Cruise, and three daughters.

HARRY J. HESS, 32 years old, machinery manufacturer of Scranton, Penn., who removed to New York City four months ago, died at his home, 200 East 115th Street, Wednesday morning.

JAMES ROBERTS, 96 years old, a native of Shrewsbury, England, and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died in the Jamaica Sanitarium on Tuesday. His home was at 144 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AGNES H. FOLWELL, wife of Arthur Folwell, and mother of Arthur H. Folwell, formerly editor of Puck and now on the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Tuesday at her residence, 427 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM R. ADAMS, for the last forty-five years a lumber dealer in South Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,227 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was a veteran of Company A, 23d Regiment. Mr. Adams was 67 years old.

GEORGE OWEN SIMMONS, a commercial traveler, in the employ of the Corbin Company for fifty years, died on Monday at his home, 354A Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Mr. Simmons was a veteran of the civil war and belonged to U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

Ex-Justice L. D. HILTON of Denver, Col., who came East to settle the estate of Patrick Smith, involving $6,250,000, died Monday night in Jersey City. He was 72 years old and unmarried. At one time he was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

JAMES FREELAN, a civil war veteran and for nearly thirty years employed in the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., on Tuesday, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Freelan was wounded and taken prisoner in 1864 and confined in Libby Prison.

HENRY P. ROSS, a salesman in the wholesale twine and cordage business, died at his home in Dunton, L. I., on Tuesday, aged 49 years. He was a former resident of Brooklyn and is survived by his wife, two daughters, and three sons, two of whom are in the United States Army now in France.

Mrs. EFFIE PORTER YOUNG, widow of Major Lewis Ludington Young, a veteran of the civil war, who was long connected with the shipping industry, died at her home, 321 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. A son, Lewis Ludington Young, who is with the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., survives her.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BAYER—BERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Berg of Philadelphia announce the engagement of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. Alexander Bayer of New York City.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1918, at his residence, 1,327 Pacific St., Brooklyn, William R. Adams. Funeral private.

AIGELTINGER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, Frank Aigeltinger, in his 63d year. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, 481 Hudson St., Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

BACON.—In Hartford (Conn.) Hospital Tuesday, Aug. 6, age 81, William Plumb Bacon, Yale 1858, member of Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Society of the Order of the Cincin

GIANTS HOLD DISH WHILE MATTY'S REDS PLUCK TWO PLUMS

REDS FLAY GIANTS IN DOUBLE-HEADER

Take Both Games of Twin Bill, the First by 8 to 3 and the Second 4 to 2.

McGRAW'S BATSMEN FAIL

Twenty-six Runners Are Left on Base for Want of Timely Singles to Coin the Tallies.

Umpire Charley Rigler was on the verge of heat prostration up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, whereupon Manager Christy Mathewson shot one long cold look of arctic scorn at him and Rigler revived. The umpire was chilled and stunned when Matty unleashed a blast of frappéed wrath after Rigler had called Griffith out at first base in the ninth inning of the opening heat of a dual bill. In his long baseball career, all the names that Matty ever called an umpire could be written on the back of a postage stamp, so when he broke the silence of years yesterday Rigler forgot that it was 110 degrees warm at first base, and for a time was frozen stiff.

After yesterday's session Matty's season with the Reds has not been in vain. He beat the Giants twice, 8 to 3 in the first and 4 to 2 in the second. It was the first time this year that Cincinnati has won anything in Harlem, except a few plaudits now and then. There have been whisperings for some time that Matty's club has not been playing the ball it was capable of showing, and yesterday Big Six decided to demonstrate who was boss, so he suspended Hal Chase indefinitely for indifferent playing. Judging from the results, Matty's wild fling of authority had an invigorating effect on the others.

The Giants yesterday were stricken with a bad attack of lead in the feet, for twenty-six of them were left on the bases during the afternoon. In the first game fourteen were marooned and a dozen in the second game. They had no trouble getting on the bases, but once aboard the runways they stuck like a fly to a bald head. It didn't matter whether it was one, two, or three Giants on at the same time, the machinery stopped short and there they were, all heated up and nowhere to go.

One inning was enough for the Reds to win the first game. With Pol Perritt pitching, Pete Schneider slammed a home run into the left field bleachers in the second inning and chased Blackburne and Wingo home ahead of him, and later Earl Neale poked a homer out to deep right centre and pushed Groh over the plate with him. Those five runs were plenty to win, but with Schupp pitching in the ninth singles by Wingo and Roush and a walk to Eller, followed by Sherry Magee's triple, gave the Reds three more runs.

Demaree and Bressler were the pitchers in the second game, and the Reds started out with a couple of runs in the first. Groh was safe on Fletcher's error and stole second. After Neale skied to Fletcher Roush singled to right and scored Groh. Sherry Magee skied to Sicking and Griffith's single scored Roush. The Giants got one back in the same inning. Young and Wilhoit walked and Fletcher's single filled the bases. Young scored while Cueto was throwing Doyle out at first.

New York tied the count in the second. Sicking fanned and Rariden doubled to left. Demaree beat out an infield hit and Rariden went to third. Young rolled to Cueto and Rariden died at the plate. Wilhoit walked and Fletcher singled to centre, scoring Demaree while Young, who tried to limp home on an injured leg, was thrown at the plate. Young's leg was in such bad shape that he was unable to finish the game. He put forth a great performance in the first game with a triple, a double, two singles, and a base on balls in five times up.

Matty's crew won the game in the fourth. Cueto doubled to left and went to third on Blackburne's out. Cueto crossed the plate after Wingo's sacrifice fly to Thorpe in centre. Bressler doubled to right and counted on Groh's single.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Neale,lf	4	1	2	5	0
Roush,cf	4	1	1	2	0
S.Magee,1b	5	0	2	0	1
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Cueto,2b	4	0	1	0	3
B'burne,ss	4	1	0	4	2
Wingo,c	4	2	3	1	0
Schneider,p	2	1	1	0	1
Eller,p	1	1	0	0	2
Total	36	8	13	27	10

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Comp'on,cf	4	2	0	1	0
Young,rf	4	1	4	0	0
Fletcher,ss	5	0	1	1	6
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Sicking,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Wilhoit,lf	4	0	1	7	0
Sicking,3b	5	0	2	2	1
McCarty,c	5	0	2	1	0
Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	2
a Thorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	38	3	11	27	17

a Batted for Perritt in seventh.

Cincinnati	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	—8
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Young. Three-base hits—Young, S. Magee. Home runs—Schneider, Neale. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Compton. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Groh. Left on bases—New York, 14; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; Schupp, 1; Schneider, 4; Eller, 1. Hits—Off Schneider, 5 in 3, (none out in fourth); Eller, 6 in 6; Perritt, 9 in 7; Schupp, 4 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Eller, 1 (Thorpe.) Struck out—By Eller, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Winning pitcher—Schneider. Losing pitcher—Perritt.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Neale,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Roush,cf	4	1	1	3	1
S. Magee,1b	4	0	1	12	2
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cueto,2b	4	1	2	0	3
Bresler,p	4	1	2	1	2
Wingo,c	4	0	1	4	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	27	12

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Young,rf	1	1	0	0	0
Compton,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wilhoit,lf	3	0	2	3	0
Fletcher,ss	5	0	3	8	4
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Thorpe,cf	5	0	1	5	0
Kirke,1b	2	0	0	6	0
a Zim'man	1	0	1	0	0
Rodriguez,2b	0	0	0	1	0
Sicking,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Rariden,c	4	0	1	8	0
Demaree,p	1	1	1	0	0
b McCarty	1	0	1	0	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	12	27	9

a Batted for Kirke in seventh.
b Batted for Demaree in fourth.
Errors—Fletcher, Compton.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Cueto, Bressler, Rariden, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Groh, Roush, Griffith. Sacrifice hit—Kirke. Sacrifice fly—Wingo. Double play—Rodriguez (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 12; Cincinnati, 6. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Bressler, 3. Hits—Off Demaree, 6 in 4; Toney, 3 in 5. Struck out—By Toney, 3; Bressler, 2. Losing pitcher—Demaree.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Eliam,ss	4	0	1	6	2
Bigbee,lf	5	1	1	4	0
Carey,cf	3	1	1	1	0
S'worth,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	1	3	5
Mollwits,1b	4	0	1	9	1
McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Schmidt,c	2	1	0	3	3
Mayer,p	1	0	0	0	4
Total	31	4	7	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	3	2	0	5	2
Williams,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Stock,3b	3	0	1	0	5
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	11	0
Hemingway	0	0	0	0	0
Meusel,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Pearce,2b	2	0	0	2	3
Adams,c	3	0	1	4	2
bFitzgerald	0	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	31	2	7	27	13

a Ran for Luderus in ninth.
b Batted for Adams in ninth.
Errors—Elliam, Bigbee, McKechnie, Cravath.

Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Southworth, Bigbee. Stolen bases—Schmidt, Carey. Sacrifice hit—Mayer. Double play—Mayer, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 3; Watson, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, (Schmidt.) Struck out—By Mayer, 1; Watson, 2.

International League.

Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Rochester, 6; Jersey City, 4.
Hamilton, 2; Newark, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Binghamton, 4.
Binghamton, 4; Buffalo, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Toronto, 0.
Toronto, 8; Baltimore, 1.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 8; New York, 3. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 4; New York, 2. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3. (Eleven innings.)
Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; New York, 4. (First game.)
Chicago, 4; New York, 0. (Second game.)
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 11; Boston, 8.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. (First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 0. (Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	65	34	.657
New York	59	42	.584
Pittsburgh	53	45	.536
Cincinnati	45	52	.464
Brooklyn	44	53	.454
Philadelphia	44	53	.454
Boston	45	55	.450
St. Louis	42	62	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	62	41	.602
Cleveland	59	45	.567
Washington	56	46	.549
Chicago	50	52	.490
New York	48	52	.480
St. Louis	47	54	.465
Detroit	45	57	.441
Philadelphia	41	61	.402

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago. (Game played Monday.)
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

ROBINS HALT ROMPING CUBS

Mack Wheat's Home Run Brings 3 to 2 Victory Over Chicago.

The heat didn't affect the Robins other than favorably yesterday, despite the fact that the players made the most of every opportunity to hug the vicinity of the water cooler. The Brooklynites sailed right into Shufflin' Phil Douglas in the fourth inning and hammered out a 3 to 2 triumph over the Bruins.

The league leaders didn't like the torrid weather and they didn't get much consolation out of the pitching of Sailor Burleigh Grimes of the New York Navy Yard. Burleigh disported himself in approved fashion, and only errors by Mike Doolan and Ivan Olson enabled the Cubs to score.

Mack Wheat was the hero of the Brooklyn triumph, his home run clout to the left field fence in the fourth inning giving the Robins all their runs. Zach Wheat got a life on Rollie Zeider's fumble, and O'Mara singled so that Mack Wheat's four-ply wallop sent his brother and O'Mara scampering across the plate ahead of him. Nick Carter took up the pitcher's burden in the fifth and held the Robins safe for two innings.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	5
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Z.Wheat,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0
O'Mara,3b	3	1	1	2	2
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	4	4
M.Wheat,c	3	1	1	3	4
Grimes,p	3	0	1	0	6
Total	29	3	5	27	23

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fisk,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Hollocher,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Mann,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Pick,3b	2	0	0	0	3
Zeider,2b	3	0	0	2	1
O'Farrell,c	3	0	1	1	4
Douglas,p	1	0	0	0	1
Carter,p	0	0	0	1	2
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	1
aBarber	1	0	0	0	0
bDeal	1	0	0	0	0
cMcCabe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	12

a Batted for Douglas in fifth.
b Batted for Carter in seventh.
c Batted for Zeider in ninth.
Errors—Zeider, O'Farrell, Olson, Doolan, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Hollocher. Home run—M. Wheat. Stolen bases—Johnston, Olson. Double plays—Carter and Merkle; Olson and Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Grimes, 2. Hits—Off Douglas, 4 in 4 innings; Carter, 1 in 2; Hendrix, 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Grimes, (O'Farrell.) Struck out—By Douglas, 3; by Grimes, 3. Wild pitch—Douglas. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Douglas.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Herzog,2b	5	0	2	2	4
Taggert,lf	5	0	1	3	1
Chadb'ne,cf	5	2	2	4	0
Terry,ss	5	1	1	2	5
J.C.Smith,3b	5	1	2	1	2
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	13	2
Wilson,c	4	0	1	5	8
J.L.Smith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Crandall,p	4	0	1	1	3
Total	40	4	11	33	20

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Anderson,rf	3	0	0	7	0
Betzel,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Grimm,1b	2	0	0	5	0
P'tte,lb,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Hornsby,ss	5	1	1	3	2
Fisher,2b	4	0	1	3	2
McHenry,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Bronkie,3b	3	0	1	0	4
Severeid,c	3	1	1	2	2
Packard,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	37	3	9	*31	12

*One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Grimm, Herzog.

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—4
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—J. C. Smith. Three-base hits—Packard, J. C. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Gonzales, Terry. Double plays—Terry, Herzog and Konetchy; Konetchy, Wilson and Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Crandall, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Crandall, (Anderson.) Struck out—By Packard, 1; Crandall, 1.

AT CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Foster,3b	4	2	2	1	3
Judge,1b	5	1	4	8	1
Milan,cf	5	0	1	8	1
Schulte,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Shenks,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	5
Ainsmith,c	4	0	1	6	0
Shaw,p	4	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	6	14	27	9

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	2	0
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Roth,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Wood,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Johnson,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Turner,3b	4	0	1	2	2
O'Neill,c	4	1	1	6	2
Morton,p	2	0	0	0	0
Enzmann,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBescher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	10

a Batted for Morton in eighth.
Error—Lavan, O'Neill.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Two-base hits—Judge, Milan, Turner, Chapman. Three-base hits — Judge, O'Neill, and Chapman. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 6. First base on error — Cleveland. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 2; Morton, 2. Hits—Off Morton, 11 in 8 innings; Enzmann, 3 in 1; Shaw, 1 in 8 1-3; Johnson, 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Shaw, 3; Johnson, 1; Morton, 4. Wild pitch — Shaw. Winning pitcher—Shaw. Losing pitcher—Morton.

AT BOSTON.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
O.Bush,ss	4	2	3	1	3
R.Jones,3b	5	1	1	2	1
Cobb,cf	4	4	3	1	0
Veach,lf	5	1	3	4	0
Cr'gan,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Harper,rf	5	1	1	4	0
Young,2b	3	1	0	0	3
Stanage,c	3	0	0	1	0
Yelle,c	1	0	0	2	0
C.Jones,p	3	0	1	0	2
Hall,p	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	38	11	15	27	9

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Shean,2b	4	1	1	1	1
Strunk,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	2	3	2
Mclnnis,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Scott,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Cochran,3b	3	2	2	0	1
Meyer,c	3	0	0	4	1
Schang,c	1	0	0	2	0
J.Bush,p	1	0	0	0	0
Pertica,p	1	0	0	0	1
Keating,p	2	0	0	0	2
Kinney,p	1	0	0	0	1
aDubuc	1	0	0	0	0
bMiller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	8	11	24	10

a Batted for Pertica in sixth.
b Batted for Cochran in ninth.
Errors—Mayer, Bush, Stanage.

Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	—11
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Cobb, Ruth. Three-base hits—O. Bush, Veach, (2.) Stolen bases—Ruth, R. Jones. Sacrifice flies—Hooper, Schang, McInnis. Double play—Ruth and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Detroit, 7. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off C. Jones, 6; Hall, 2; Dauss, 1; J. Bush, 1; Kinney, 3. Hits—Off J. Bush, 9 in 2 innings; Pertica, 3 in 3; Kinney, 3 in 3; C. Jones, 3 in 5 1-3; Hall, 1 in 1-3; Dauss, 3 in 3 1-3. Struck out—By J. Bush, 3; Pertica, 1; C. Jones, 1; Dauss, 1. Winning pitcher—C. Jones. Losing pitcher—J. Bush.

TOTTERING YANKEES IN SECOND DIVISION

Loss of Double-Header to White Sox Lands New York in Fifth Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The slide of the Yankees in the general direction of the second division, which had been going on for the last month, ended this afternoon at Comiskey Park when Huggins's men dropped both sections of a twin bill with the White Sox. The two defeats, which ran the Yankees' losing streak up to seven straight, toppled the club out of the first section and into fifth place. The Sox won the opener by the score of 8 to 4, and followed up by taking the nightcap number, 4 to 0.

Ineffective pitching was responsible for the first defeat, as the Yankees had on their batting clothes and put in one of the best exhibitions with the stick that the club has shown in the West. In the second game, the Yankees continued to pound the ball, in fact they outhit the home club to the extent of ten safe drives against five, but they fell down repeatedly in the pinches with runners in position to score on a hit. In the two games the Yanks made twenty-four hits and no errors, yet lost both games.

Cicotte did the flinging for the home team in the opener, and he was not nearly as effective against the New Yorkers as has been his custom. He was touched up for fourteen hits. Yet the Yankees never threatened to take the lead, let alone win the ball game. In the first three innings the world's champions landed on Slim Love for nine hits and six runs, and the Yankees could not offset this early handicap that was imposed on them.

Bunched hitting in the fourth inning gave the Sox all the runs that were scored in the second half of the doubleheader. Roy Sanders, starting his first game as a Yankee, set the Sox down for three innings without a hit, and then he did not last until the first out had been made in the first half of the fourth. Leibold doubled to centre and scored on E. Collins's double to right. Gandil's double to left scored E. Collins, and John Collins's double to left scored Gandil. Keating replaced Sanders at this stage, and John Collins scored on a sacrifice by McMullin and Schalk's infield out.

The Yankees were in position to score frequently, having runners on third base in six of the nine innings, sometimes on second and third.

The Yankees will not play again until Saturday, when they open a series with the Red Sox at Boston.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Leibold,lf	4	0	1	3	0
E.Collins,2b	3	2	1	0	5
Weaver,ss	3	0	1	0	2
Gandil,1b	5	2	2	6	0
J.Collins,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Risberg,ss	3	2	2	5	1
McMullin,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Schalk,c	2	0	0	5	1
Jacobs,c	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	38	8	16	27	8

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Lamar,cf	5	1	0	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Pratt,2b	5	1	4	2	0
Fournier,1b	5	1	2	8	0
Caldwell,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Hummel,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	0	2	1	5
Walters,c	4	0	2	5	2
Love,p	2	0	1	0	1
aHyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Finneran,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	4	14	24	11

a Batted for Love in fifth inning.

Chicago	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	—8
New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Good, Pratt, Leibold, Weaver. Home runs—Risberg. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Gandil, Fournier. Sacrifice hit:—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double play—Walters and Baker. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 9. Bases on balls—Off Love, 2; Cicotte, 1. Hits—Off Love, 11 in 5 innings; off Finneran, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Love, 3; Cicotte, 3. Winning pitcher—Cicotte. Losing pitcher—Love.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good,cf	3	0	0	6	0
Leibold,lf	4	1	2	3	0
E. Collins,2b	4	1	2	1	4
Gandil,1b	4	1	1	12	1
J. Collins,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Risberg,ss	3	1	0	0	4
Weaver,ss	1	0	0	0	1
McMullin,3b	3	1	0	1	2
Panlill,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	3	0	0	1	0
Shel'b'k,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	37	4	5	27	12

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Lamar,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Fournier,1b	4	0	3	14	0
Hummel,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	0	1	0	7
Hannah,c	2	0	1	2	1
Sanders,p	1	0	0	0	0
Keating,p	2	0	2	0	1
aCaldwell	0	0	0	0	0
bHyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	0	10	24	15

a Batted for Hannah in ninth inning.
b Batted for Keating in ninth inning.
Error—Panlill.

Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Leibold, E. Collins, Gandil, J. Collins, Fournier. Three-base hit—Pratt. Sacrifice hit—McMullin. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Pratt and Fournier; Gandil and Weaver. Left on base—New York, 10; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Sanders, 1; Keating, 1; Shellenback, 2. Hits—Off Sanders, 4 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) Keating, 1 in 5. Struck out—Shellenback, 1; Keating, 2. Winning pitcher—Shellenback. Losing pitcher—Sanders.

HEYDLER TAKES COMMAND.

National League Secretary Will Serve as President Pro Tem.

President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club announced yesterday that Secretary John A. Heydler would serve as President of the National League until Governor Tener's successor was named.

"While I regret to see John Tener quit the game, I was not in the least surprised to hear of his resignation," said President Herrmann. "He resigned several months ago, but for the good of the sport we asked him to remain at the head of the National League. He did so under protest and we were glad to have him stay, but he is a busy man and his private interests take up the greater part of his time.

"I understand John Heydler is back on the job, and will remain until Tener's successor is named. I have not the least idea who that man will be. In the meantime Heydler will act in Tener's place, and I am sure everything will go along smoothly."

NET STARS PLAY AT UPTON.

Alexander and Wright Triumph in Match Before Soldiers.

A series of exhibition tennis matches were played on the new courts at Camp Upton yesterday between some of the leading contestants of the country. The most interesting event was a doubles match in which the internationalists, Frederick B. Alexander and Beals Wright, defeated the two professionals, James Burns of the Rockaway Hunting Club and George Aguiter of the West Side Tennis Club, at 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt played a one-set match with Harold Taylor and triumphed at 7—5. The match between George Burns and George Aguiter was not completed. Burns took the first set at 6—4 and the second stood at 5 all, when it was abandoned. The players were invited to compete before the big gathering of soldiers, by Captain Frank Glick, the former Princeton football star, who is in charge of athletics at Upton.

Cycling Crown Goes to Kramer.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., clinched the bicycle championship of America at the Velodrome tonight by defeating Arthur Spencer in a two-mile championship event. There is still one more championship race remaining, but Kramer cannot now be beaten for the title.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

CHESTNUT PETER SUPREME.

Great Young Trotter Captures Champion Stallion Stake.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—By defeating his greatest rival, Hollyrood Bob, in the Champion Stallion Stake, the feature of today's Grand Circuit card at North Randall, Chestnut Peter gained the distinction of being the champion three-year-old of the year. Although he won in straight heats Chestnut Poter had a battle right to the wire. Behind him finished four other Peter the Great trotters. The stake had a value of $7,500.

The Plain Dealer 2:07 trot, with a value of $3,000, went to Wilkes Brewer after one of the most stubbornly fought races contested here this season.

The summary:

2:15 CLASS—TROTTING. PURSE $1,000.

Dick Watts, (Rodney)	2	1	3	2
Eva Bingen, (McMahon)	7	3	1	2
Del Jolla, (Erskine)	1	2	5	3
Ebony Tod, (Ray)	3	5	2	6

Ormonde Rose, Mary Ward, Blackburn Watts, Torrey Maid, Lord Talbot, Binode, and J. R. also started.

Time—2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:17¼.

PLAIN DEALER 2:07 TROT. VALUE $3,000.

Wilkes Brewer, (Lee)	1	1	3	1
Mack Forbes, (McDevitt)	12	1	1	2
Blanche Carter, (Stout)	8	2	10	
Lotto Watts, (Ray)	2	3	6	7

North Spur, Ross B., Brescia, Zom

BILLIONS NOW SAVED MAKE NEW BILLIONS

Nation's Agriculture Rescued by the Utilization of the Wastes of Industry.

MANY NEW POTASH SOURCES

Iron and Steel and Cement Industries Promise Revolution in Fertilization.

Two of the greatest factors in America's greatness have been the utilization of the by-products of industry and the development of fertilizing elements from sources other than farm animals. One has brought about the conservation of billions of wealth annually from materials that only a generation or two ago were counted a nuisance, and their disposal a weighty expense. The other has brought forth other billions from the soil and has saved the country's rich lands from the depletion that otherwise must have followed the feeding of a population that has grown faster than the nation's farms, besides supplying the world's deficits. And the relations of these gigantic enterprises are almost romantic, for either would be all but impossible without the other.

In most industries the raw materials used must be carefully selected both with respect to composition and purity. The fertilizer industry, however, is an exception. There are also no definite regulations with respect to purity except that the fertilizing elements must be present in available form. The variations in composition of materials in fertilizers is therefore very great, and for this reason so many by-products of industries find ultimate disposal in the manufacture of fertilizers.

William H. Ross, a scientist of the Department of Agriculture, describing his search for new sources of fertilizing elements, points to a striking illustration of the change in value which a product may undergo in the utilization of certain woods, as the oak and the hemlock. In the early development of the country the bark of these trees was the only source of tannin for the manufacture of leather. In many places the collection of bark brought profits that greatly exceeded those obtained from the remainder of the tree, which was allowed to decay or be destroyed in clearing the land.

At present the demand for wood products is much greater than the supply. All tops of trees, slabs, edgings, and the sawdust in particular are used for different purposes, as when destructively distilled for the preparation of many chemical products, as alcohol, sugar, and oxalic acid. The residue in this case, as well as when the wood is used for fuel, becomes directly available for use as a potash fertilizer, of which the hardwood wastes of the country produce about 10,000 tons annually. The importance of this supply has been greatly emphasized since the war has cut off the principal source of this greatly needed material.

An industry that thrives more than any other on the utilization of waste is the preparation of meat products. Pork, beef, and mutton represent only from 40 to 85 per cent. of the animal on the hoof. Time was when a large part of the remaining 15 to 60 per cent. was thrown away. At present practically all the profits of this industry are derived from their successful exploitation.

The by-products obtained in the packing house industry may be divided into two classes—the edible and the inedible. The inedible parts constitute the external covering, hair, horns, hoofs, hides,) some of the internal, and the bones. From these are prepared a great variety of substances, some of which have developed into enormous industries in themselves, such as leather, soap, glue, and fertilizer. The last mentioned represents the ultimate utilization of packing house waste. For example, in the manufacture of buttons, combs, knife handles, and spatulas from the horns and hoofs of cattle and sheep and the hoofs of hogs, the waste resulting from the preparation of these articles was at one time thrown away, but it has been found that by treating such material with sulphuric acid the nitrogen which it contains becomes available as a fertilizer.

Under the trade name of processed fertilizer this waste from a waste is thus profitably disposed of. The trimmings and waste in the manufacture of hair and leather goods are likewise consumed as fertilizer.

Of more importance to fertilizer manufacture is the utilization of the bones, blood, entrails, &c. Incongruous as it may seem, each of these materials is now used in the preparation of a great many different products. Thus the bones may be steamed, ground, and placed on the market under the name of bone meal, or treated with sulphuric acid to make them even more readily available for plant food.

The blood, entrails, and other miscellaneous material all find ultimate disposal in what is known as tankage in the fertilizer trade, so valuable for their nitrogen and phosphoric acid content.

The oldest industry to make use of waste for fertilizing is the fish industry. The custom of fertilizing crops with fish existed among the Indians of New England before the arrival of white settlers. It is said that for fertilizing corn one or two fish were buried in each hill. This procedure was adopted by the colonists, and at the time of a large catch the surplus fish were simply spread broadcast over the fields. In places where fish were plentiful this disposal of an oversupply of fish has been practiced until very recent times.

It was soon observed, however, that the response first noted on liberally fertilizing with fish decreased, and the initial good effects could be obtained again only after the soil had been allowed to stand for a time without further applications of fish. This was finally shown to be due to the action on plants of the oil in the fish. When the oil was removed by cooking and pressing the residue no longer caused ill-effects and its value as a fertilizer was greatly improved. At present crude fish oil is normally quoted at about 25 cents per gallon, which more than covers the cost of extraction. It thus happens that in the utilization of fish waste the recovery of the extracted residue, or fish scrap, as it is known in the trade, often becomes subordinate to the recovery of the oil.

The principal sources of fish oil and scrap are nonedible fish, as the menhaden, and the refuse collected in canning factories, as the heads, tails, bones, shells, intestines, &c., of edible fish. Nonedible fish furnish the largest supply. The average annual catch of menhaden for the last eight years was about 500,000,000 fish, which, with the refuse collected in canneries, produced about 60,000 tons of scrap and 85,000 barrels of oil. The largest recorded catch was in 1903, when about 1,000,000,000 fish were caught.

Generally speaking, fish scrap contains about 8 per cent. each of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The presence in fish scrap of a comparatively high percentage of two of the essential plant foods makes it one of the most valuable of the organic fertilizers.

America's largest manufacturing industry is iron and steel. The pig iron recovered in smelting iron ore amounts to about 25 per cent. of the raw materials. The equivalent of about 14 per cent. is driven off by volatilization in the coking of the coal; in the process of smelting a further 40 per cent. escapes in gas, fume, and dust; and the remaining 21 per cent. represents the slag.

In the early history of the industry little was done to utilize any of these wastes. In fact, until the last decade the most that was done was to utilize to some extent the heat from the furnace. Recently, however, much attention has been given to the utilization of waste, and more advance has been made in the efficient operation of the blast furnace than, perhaps, in any other industry.

In 1909, 84 per cent. of the coke in the country was prepared in beehive ovens and the remaining 16 per cent. in by-product ovens. In 1916 the output of by-product coke increased to 38.6 per cent. of the total, with every prospect of a still further increase. In the by-product oven there is recovered not only the nitrogen in the coal but a great number of other by-products, which find very extensive application in the manufacture of dyes, explosives, drugs and other products. In this process the nitrogen is recovered as ammonia. By combining this with sulphuric acid ammonium sulphate is formed, which is one of the most important sources of nitrogenous fertilizers. The output in 1915 amounted to 249,000 tons, and in 1916, to 325,000, valued at about $25,000,000.

The economic uses of blast-furnace slag have also been greatly developed the last few years. Formerly this was an encumbrance and its disposal was often a matter of considerable expense. Of much more value as fertilizer is the slag obtained in the preparation of steel from high phosphorus pig iron. To remove the excess of phosphorus the iron is melted in converters lined with limestone, and quicklime is added. At a certain stage air is driven through the molten material, which leads to an accumulation in the slag of the phosphorus originally present in the metal. This slag is drawn off and cooled, and when finely ground is placed on the market under the trade name of basic slag. The phosphoric acid in the slag prepared in this way varies from 11 to 23 per cent.

For a long time the fertilizing value of the slag was not recognized, but it has now become one of the most popular of commercial fertilizers. In fact, on account of its freedom from acidity many prefer it to any other phosphatic material. The slag produced for the fertilizer trade amounts to about 2,000,000 tons annually.

The third main avenue for escape of waste in the blast furnace is volatilization. These losses in the form of gas, dust, and fume are receiving special attention at present. In the operation of the modern blast furnace a portion of the waste gases is utilized directly in gas engines for making a blast or for generating electric power, while the remainder is used in burning under boilers and in heating stoves for preheating the blast. The dust collected in the stoves and boilers has long been known to have some fertilizing value, but little attention was given to it until recently, when it was found that the dust collected in some plants contains sometimes upward of 20 per cent. of soluble potash, of great value for use in fertilizers.

In an investigation recently made at one of the steel plants of this country it has been found that the potash in the dust collected in the stoves and boilers amounts to only about 5 per cent. of the total escaping from the furnace. The greater part is still lost in the washers or escapes from the flues. Tests also were made at the same plant with an electrostatic or hot dry process for purifying the gas. The results showed not only potash but other materials, as iron and zinc compounds, which may be carried over in the dust. The possibilities of potash recovery in the steel industry are promising, but, owing to the abnormal conditions now prevailing, new developments are likely to be postponed for the present.

A good illustration of a case in which a valuable product is lost in an industry without it being known for a long time that a waste is actually taking place is furnished by the escape of potash from cement plants. In the manufacture of Portland cement an intimate mixture of a material like clay and limestone is heated to the point of fusion. For many years it was thought that in the manufacture of cement this product was the only one produced, and that, therefore, no loss of any other material took place. It is now known, however, that in the burning of cement the potash in the raw materials escapes from the kilns with the flue dust. Even after it was noticed that some loss of potash took place in this way, little importance was attached to the observation until analyses were made four or five years ago of dust collected at the plant of the Riverside Portland Cement Company.

The original object of collecting the dust was to comply with injunction proceedings instituted by orange growers against the escape of dust from the plant. To the surprise of every one the dust when collected was found to contain such a percentage of potash as to make its recovery a profitable procedure entirely apart from any other consideration. Since then a number of additional plants have also installed equipment for collecting potash, and at several other plants installations are now building.

The recovery of potash at the Riverside plant now amounts to about three pounds per barrel of cement, or to about 60 per cent. of the total potash that enters the kilns. This is now separated by leaching from the rest of the dust with which it is collected, and is placed on the market in the form of a concentrated salt containing about 80 per cent. of potassium sulphate. At other plants, as the Security Cement and Lime Company, the potash is not separated from the dust, but the mixture of both is disposed of directly as collected for use in the manufacture of fertilizers.

In an investigation recently completed in the Bureau of Soils, it was shown that the potash that escapes from the different cement plants of the country varies from 0.35 to 5.34 pounds per barrel of cement, with an average of about 1.9 pounds. Taking 90,000,000 barrels as the average annual production of cement in this country, then it may be estimated that the total potash escaping from all the cement plants of the country as at present operated amounts to about 86,000 tons annually. Assuming, in the light of results already obtained, that it would be possible to recover in available form, say, 80 per cent. of the total escaping, then the available potash that would be possible of recovery in the cement industry of this country amounts to about 70,000 tons annually.

It has been shown, moreover, that the amount of potash that escapes from cement plants may be increased by increasing the percentage occurring in the raw material or by increasing by chemical or other means the percentage of potash volatilized. If the same relative increase in the potash volatilized could be effected in all plants as has already been secured in some plants where potash is now being recovered, then the available recoverable potash in the cement plants of the country would be increased from 70,000 tons to about 100,000 tons annually. Still greater possibilities are to be expected by the use of feldspar and other potash minerals in the raw materials, and it is for reasons such as these outlined that the cement industry is looked upon as one of the principal potential sources of potash supply in this country.

Since fertilizers are food for plants it will follow that plants, and particularly certain parts of plants, may serve as fertilizers for a new crop. At one time a plant waste known as cottonseed meal, obtained in the manufacture of cottonseed oil, constituted the largest single source of nitrogenous material used in fertilizers, and the quantity still used for this purpose is in excess of 300,000 tons annually. A case of this kind is seen in the recovery of potash as a by-product in the manufacture of nicotine from tobacco waste. This is another illustration of the use as a fertilizer of a waste product recovered in the utilization of a waste.

Summing up, it may be stated that industrial wastes furnished about 40 per cent. of the potash, 8 per cent. of the phosphoric acid, and 85 per cent. of the nitrogen used in this country in 1916.

The potash was obtained from such wastes as tobacco stems, cottonseed hulls, hardwood ashes, wool washings, blast-furnace flue dust, cement flue dust, and sugar residues; the phosphoric acid was furnished by such materials as bones, shells, fish scrap, and basic slag; and the nitrogen was obtained from wastes in the manufacture of castor, linseed, and fish oils; from animal wastes, as blood, hair, horns, hoofs, and hides; from leather and wool wastes; from coke; and from a long list of other substances.

Schmidt Changes Name to Smith.

John William Schmidt, Executive Secretary of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New York and of the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey, applied to Judge Marcus B. Campbell in the County Court of Kings yesterday for permission to change his name to Smith. His wife joined him in the petition. Mr. Schmidt said he was born in Brooklyn, and that his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were native Americans. He also states in the petition that he has been strongly pro-ally since the war started in 1914, that he is now engaged in work for the American cause, and that he has two brothers in the service.

Jailed for Altering Linen Card.

AMSTERDAM, July 27, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—A curiosity of German justice is a sentence of three days' imprisonment passed upon a mechanic named August Simon, who had altered on his linen card the figures indicating the size of his collar. The charge was one of "schwere Urkundenfälschung"—forgery in the major degree—says a report of the case in the Düsseldorf Nachrichten.

UPTON MEN LIKE VETERANS.

"National Army a Success," Corporal Freedman Writes.

The 307th Infantry, a Camp Upton regiment, composed almost entirely of selective service men from New York City, fought under fire with the coolness of veterans, according to a letter from Corporal Isaac N. Freedman to his brother, Samuel Freedman, at 407 Central Park West. The letter, given out yesterday through the American Army Association, 347 Madison Avenue, reads:

"I used to read a lot about this war and the boches' dastardly methods of conducting it, and I used to curse them for it, but I never realized how terrible it actually was until they made a raid on us a few days ago. It was just like hell breaking loose. They used everything on us that they ever had attempted, including gas shells and liquid fire, but they were sent back with losses—and they outnumbered us two to one.

"Although the night was as dark as pitch, we raised particular hell with them, and I am glad to say that my gun did considerable damage both when they attacked and when they went back. They came over the top with stretcher-bearers and took their dead and wounded back with them. Evidently they couldn't take the mail, for we picked up three dead Germans the next day.

"Say, boy, how would you feel to have your Captain come up to you, take you by the hand, give it a good squeeze, and congratulate you and your squad for excellent work. That was my experience, and it was worth all kinds of money to me. Our company came through without a casualty, and some of our boys had to fight at very close quarters. This is a record, and Captain Hubbell is the proudest man on earth today.

"Some of our men were slightly gassed, but after a few days' rest they are O. K.—just as fit and well as ever. The infantry suffered some casualties, but they stood their ground like veterans. You can tell your friends that the 307th is as good a regiment as any, and that the National Army is a success."

Corporal Freedman concluded his letter by saying that the 307th had just entered the best rest billets in which the men had been since they reached France, and that the squad, as he wrote, was filing past to get "steak, French fried potatoes, French salad, and plenty of light French wine—zigzag," as the poilus call it." The letter was dated a month ago.

6 KILLED ON AMERICAN SHIP.

Boiler Explosion on Warship Causes Death of Officer and Sailors.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.—Lieutenant Frank Foster Foss, U. S. A., was killed and five sailors were injured by a boiler explosion on an American ship in a British port yesterday.

Lieutenant Foss's address was 189 Cass Street, Providence, R. I.

Times Square Information Booth.

An information booth for soldiers and sailors will be opened today in Times Square, just north of the Times Building, by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. The booth will be open twenty-four hours a day and information will be given to men in uniform about hotels, places of amusement, and other matters. From 7 P. M. until 10 A. M. representatives of the War Camp Community Service will be in charge, but at other times members of the committee will be in charge.

SHELL KILLED ALL THE FISH

How a Popular Angling Resort on the Vesle Front Was Spoiled.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-VESLE FRONT, Aug. 6.—(Associated Press).—North of Fere-en-Tardenois there is a pond which before the Germans came was a popular fishing place for French soldiers resting in the neighboring woods. Since the Germans have been driven back Americans have tried fishing in the pond, but without success. Then the French came along, and for three days different detachments fished and fished, but caught nothing.

Some of the French had been there before when the fish were plentiful, and, made an investigation in an endeavor to determine how the Germans caught all the fish, figuring that they must have used some great net, as none of the fishermen had even the suggestion of a bite.

The pond is not deep, and an American, using a raft and a pole, discovered a deep hole near the center of the little patch of water. The discovery of this hole answered the question why there were no fish there—the hole was caused by the explosion of a shell which had killed all the fish; but whether it was an American, French or German shell is still unanswered.

Along the road leading into Fismes the French, before the Germans came, used a clump of woods as a storehouse for ammunition and placed a large sign near the entrance. After the Germans came they used the wood for a similar purpose, nailing up a board over the French sign. This board bore the German word "Verboten." Then the Americans came, and above the German sign nailed another board labeled "Keep Out. This Means You."

HUTTONWOOD'S DEATHS 4.

Intelligence Officials Looking Into Numerous South Brooklyn Fires.

Three more men died in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday, making a total so far of four fatalities from the explosion in the hold of the steamship Huttonwood on Tuesday afternoon. They were Marco Basili, 29 years, of 507 Union Street; Giuseppe Armanta of 202 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan, and Salvatore Fontana of 509 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan. Vicenzo De Marto, the fourth man, died on Tuesday night. Seven men are still in the hospital suffering from burns, and three of them are in a critical condition.

The Huttonwood was still blazing yesterday at her anchorage off Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, and two fireboats were pumping tons of water on the red-hot hull. The Huttonwood, at the present high cost of tonnage, was worth about $500,000, and the cargo destroyed another $100,000.

The Customs Intelligence Department is investigating numerous reports regarding the Germans at large in South Brooklyn who have access to the piers. Marine insurance brokers pointed to the fact that all the recent explosions and burnings of ships and cargoes have occurred in that part of the waterfront.

The Spanish steamship Serantes, which caught fire at a South Brooklyn pier three weeks ago last Saturday, is still burning at her anchorage in the lower bay toward the Brooklyn shore. She had a cargo of raw sugar.

LODGE CALLED A FAKE.

Men Accused of Swindling Would-Be Masons Plead Not Guilty.

Charged with organizing a fake Masonic lodge, Spencer S. Ransom, living at the Hotel Calvert, Broadway and Forty-first Street, and Adam Stepan of 319 East Eighty-fifth Street, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions and pleaded not guilty to the indictments against them. Ransom, who is also charged with grand larceny, was admitted to $1,000 bail, while Stepan's bond was fixed at half that amount.

Assistant District Attorney Banton said that Ransom posed as general organizer of Masonic lodges under an alleged charter from the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M., Scottish Rite, and that he had conferred degrees on more than 1,000 men since last March. He said Ransom received $50 from each candidate, and that Stepan was "Grand Master" of "Alpha Lodge," which met in a hall in Seventh Street east of the Bowery.

When Ransom's candidates tried to gain admittance to bona fide lodges, said Mr. Banton, some of which were presided over by public officials, they were asked where they had been "raised," and when they said they had paid Ransom for their degrees they were not recognized. The complaint on which the indictments were found and made by Anton Mislewicz of 134 Seventh Street, owner of the hall in which Ransom's lodge met. Mr. Banton said he expected other arrests to follow, and declared that about $55,000 had been obtained, many of the men being soldiers and sailors.

T. S. Griffin Made a Captain.

Thomas S. Griffin of 45 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, has been commissioned a Captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps. He is stationed at Washington, D. C., and has been assigned to active duty with the Civil Engineering Unit of the Construction Section, Supply Division, Ordnance Department.

10,000 CUBAN TROOPS READY

Also, Costa Rica Reported Prepared to Send 2,000 to France.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 7.—Passengers arriving today from Cuba and Central America said the Latin republics were eager to send as many soldiers as they could to France to fight with the Americans. They said there were 10,000 trained men in Cuba awaiting orders to embark for the war zone and 2,000 in Costa Rica.

The officers of the ship said they received warnings of the U-boat activities in American waters on the voyage, but did not see anything suspicious.

CUTS FEE TO POLICEMEN.

Overzeal in Slacker Arrests Brings New Division of Rewards.

An order issued from Police Headquarters yesterday makes a new division of the rewards given to members of the Police Department by the army and navy for the apprehension of deserters and slackers who failed to register under the selective draft law. Heretofore a policeman making an arrest of this kind received $50, 10 per cent. of which was turned over to the Police Pension Fund. According to the new order an additional 40 per cent. must be turned over to the Police Relief Fund.

It was pointed out that policemen had become over-zealous in the arrest of persons believed to be slackers or deserters, and that too much time was being devoted by many members of the department to the pursuit of this work. More than $100,000, it was said, has been paid to members of the Police Department since the war began, many members of the force having collected as much as $1,000.

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SUMATRA STOCK INCREASE.

New Capitalization May Be Spread Over a Term of Years.

According to W. A. Tucker, Vice President of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company, the increase in the capitalization of the company from $7,000,000 to $15,000,000, recently recommended by the Directors, may not, as originally contemplated, be made by a 15 per cent. stock dividend with the offer of subscription rights to stockholders up to 99 per cent. of their holdings, but may be spread over a term of years by the continuance of the 15 per cent. stock dividends as an annual measure, or 25 per cent. of the new capital may be sold for cash.

"From the sale of the proposed new stock," said Mr. Tucker yesterday, "the company would have received approximately $3,900,000, which it was planned to devote to the retirement of outstanding indebtedness, strengthening of working capital, and development of a supplementary line of business. Owing, however, to the strong financial position of the company the Directors may decide to modify this plan somewhat and reduce the amount of stock to be offered for subscription possibly to 25 per cent. There is no pressing need for the extinguishment of all the company's indebtedness. The 15 per cent. stock dividend remains unchanged. Present plans, in fact, contemplate the payment of similar stock dividends from year to year while business warrants."

SINCLAIR OIL EARNINGS.

The Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation reports net earnings of $11,854,-783 in the year ended June 30, an increase of $916,418 over the result the year preceding. The company's statement in respect to the year's income, issued yesterday, noted that the increase should be considered satisfactory in view of delays in the delivery of steel for its pipe lines, refineries, tank cars, &c. and of abnormal transportation conditions during the Winter. As disclosed in the June quarter's report on Tuesday, 37 per cent. of the year's net was earned during the three months from April to June, inclusive.

The management set aside $3,639,703 as a reserve for depletion and depreciation, making the aggregate reserve for these items $7,400,296 at the end of the year. The balance carried to surplus was $5,535,857, equal to $5.53 per share of stock. The balance sheet showed that from the date of organization to the end of the last fiscal year the assets were increased $42,750,266, of which $31,486,050 represented net additions to property and $11,344,209 the increase of working and current assets.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $854,000, were chartered today. They include:

Jacob Schmelz, Brooklyn, meat, provisions, and produce, $10,000; J. and W. Schmelz, H. Lahr, 799 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Frank J. Duffy, Niagara Falls, food products, $75,000; E. D. Perschot, F. Chorman, F. M. Langley, Niagara Falls.

The Restol Mfg. Co. of New York, Manhattan, cleaners for fabrics and hardwood floor, $100,000; M. E. George, C. Wilson, C. Edwards, 1,037 Third Av.

Rexford Third Degree, Manhattan, amusement enterprises, $10,000; M. Paulson, A. E. Turpin, J. Aleksandrowicz, 200 Broadway.

Goetzke Safety Glass Co., Manhattan, $10,-000; O. Goetzke, T. G. Hartwig, V. C. Cormier, 115 Broadway.

Banner Butter and Egg Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; R. Feiler, M. Kosniszky, M. Cherner, 580 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Economy Merchandise Co., Buffalo, wearing apparel, $6,000; M. Glinsburg, E. E. and M. H. Daigler, Buffalo.

Menominee Motor Truck Co. of New York, Manhattan, $100,000; A. L. Wright, T. F. Peterson, M. H. Cooley, 317 West 110th St.

Winter & Wilkes, Manhattan, realty, $50,-000; M. E. Gossett, S. Wilkes, B. Winter, 720 Riverside Drive.

Emanuel Lee Estate, Mechanicsville, realty, $100,000; E. T., A., and E. Lee, Mechanicsville.

The Ultramarine Trading Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. M. Delgado, B. and H. Lichtenberg, 700 Riverside Drive.

Kinkel Mfg. Co., Buffalo, cooking utensils and implements, $10,000; G. A., R. P., and E. G. Kinkel, Buffalo.

D. Levin Button and Trimming Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. Gordon, M. and A. Liss, 241 West 111th St.

Harvil Realty Corp., Bronx, $5,000; H. Oboll, C. L. Ornstein, L. Dembo, 584 East 187th St.

Leo M. Abeles Realty Co., Buffalo, realty and construction; S. McMurray, L. H. and L. M. Abeles, Buffalo.

U. S. Maid Waist Stores, Bronx, $50,000; S. Heil, E. A. Kieber, M. Mermelstein, 233 Broadway.

Quality Clothes, Manhattan, men's wearing apparel, $15,000; I. M. Levy, I. M. and J. H. Cohen, 718 Broadway.

Wood Bros. Varnish Co., Manhattan, $20,-000; W. D., L. H., and L. H. Wood, Jr., 33 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

Glander & Co., Manhattan, wrecking and repairing and deal in old machinery, $30,-000; P. S. Smith, C. S. Rice, W. A. Rogers, 95 Cedar St.

New York Cocoanut Co., Manhattan, $25,-000; W. T. Shay, J. F. Eastmond, J. A. Murphy, 82 Beaver St.

Johnson Casting and Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; G. A. Johnson, H. B. Britton, J. F. Russell, Jr., 46 Cedar St.

Rochester Playhouse, Manhattan, $5,000; E. M. Fay, L. Samuels, M. R. Sheedy, 1,493 Broadway.

Demargo Co., Manhattan, commission business, $5,000; E. I. Goldenberg, J. H. Rodman, M. Dreyfuss, 780 1st Av.

Ericson Instrument Works, Manhattan, machinery and parts, $20,000; R. Lefkowitz, B. Hardy, E. Ericson, 60 East 129th St.

Central Timber Saw Mill Co., Manhattan, $100,000; W. C. Giles, L. Karasik, A. Antoniou, 350 West 85th St.

Mousul Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Sulzberger, H. Ward, C. Goldberg, 38 Park Row.

Poresky & Schein, Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; P. and S. Poresky and A. Schein, 67 Lenox Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Seventy-third Hotel Corp., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

Regal Custom Shirt Co., Bronx, $10,000 to $50,000.

Norman Garment Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

The Divine Roll Covering Co., Utica, $15,-000 to $25,000.

A. H. Ginzberg-Gordon Co., Manhattan, $36,000 to $86,000.

Charles A. Kirkland, Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Bath Knitting Corp., Utica, $100,000 to $200,000.

Hudson River Day Line, Manhattan, $125,-000 to $250,000.

Bowling Green Transportation Co., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $75,000.

Liberty Wood Product Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $50,000.

Atlantic Carton Corp., Brewster, stated capital from $35,000 to $50,000 and shares of preferred stock, par value of $100 each, from $300 to $450.

CHANGE OF NAME.

U. T. K. Pants Co., Utica, to the U. T. K. Tailoring Co., Inc.

The Divine Roll Covering Co., Utica, to Berkshire Divine Corp.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Stroudsburg Ribbon Mills, Pennsylvania $30,000. Representative, J. F. Levy, 35 Grand St.

Newkirk Theatre Co., Inc., Delaware, $5,000. Representative, B. S. Wood, 50 Broad St.

Bowles Lunch Co., Massachusetts, $2,000,-000. Representative, T. J. Cahff, Buffalo.

Morimura Trading Co., Ltd., Japan, 40,000 shares at 50 yen each. Representative, H. K. Tetsuka, 55 West 23d St.

The Cerno Mills Co., Illinois, food and cereal products, $25,000. Representative, J. B. Cohn, 90 West Broadway.

The Friedman-Blau-Fader Co., Ohio, knit goods jobbers, $300,000. Representative, W. L. Greenwald, 396 Broadway.

Lakeland Co., Connecticut, realty, $25,000. Representative, F. H. Norcross, Broadway and 72d St.

The Adams Storage Co., Ohio, $10,000. Representative, R. Mc Declan, Batavia.

REVOCATION AND RESIGNATION.

Degraff & Palmer, New Jersey. New representative, W. G. Ellis, Owego.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Bush Lumber Co., Middleburgh.

G. Selden & Co., Manhattan.

L. S. Brach Supply Co., Manhattan.

Santo Domingo & Co., Manhattan.

D. H. Co., Manhattan.

Saratoga Trap Rock Co., Saratoga.

NEW PLANES FOR AIR MAIL.

Civilian Pilots Soon to be Employed in the Service.

Lieutenant Edward Gardner of Texas, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, arrived at Belmont Park, L. I., with one of the new airplanes from the plant at Elizabeth, N. J. And a little later Pilot Maurice A. Newton landed with the second of the new planes which will carry the mail from Belmont Park. They were about forty-five minutes in coming from Elizabeth.

The Post Office Department will take over the operation of the service from the Signal Corps the last of this week, and civilian pilots will be substituted for men of the Signal Corps. Lieutenant Webb made the round trip between Belmont Park and Philadelphia yesterday, carrying 200 pounds of mail going south and 150 returning. He made the trip from Philadelphia in 58 minutes.

Forty per cent. of the sales of six leading newspapers at the New York hotels are copies of The New York Times. The Times is the newspaper in which to advertise announcements intended to reach buyers when they are in New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Martina Transp Co‹ Garret.
Martin‹Mayhew.
Princeton Mach & T Corp‹Grant Hammond Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Noticed motions.

Whybrow‹Demotte.
Am Mer Corp‹Spielberg.
Mecanno‹Wanamaker.
Hall‹Public Ledger.
Corrugated Paper Pats Co‹Paper Working Much Co.
Barger‹Mov Pict Pts.
Hall‹Public Ledger.
Berr‹Sugar Products Co‹Servus Trad Co.
Embolism Atlantic Blangas Corp.
Hall‹N Y & L B RR.

Adjourned motions:
Re Cohn.
Hannevig‹M O H of West Indies, Inc.
Serv-U S Pure Food Stelle‹Lefico.
Hoffman‹O L Hines.
Call‹Stevens Aylsworth.
Migonin‹Penn Coal.
Gr. esill‹Aetna.
Loughney‹L V RR.

Eastern District.

UNITED STATES COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US‹Ingricia et al. 10:30 A. M.:
US‹Isabele Fedor and Michael Polsky, (3.)
Same‹D McManagle.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

People‹Callahan.
Reese‹Equit Trust Co‹Yorhis‹Ungrich.
Katz‹Belt Line Ry.
People ex rel Schmitt‹Transatlantic Ship.
Havenstein‹42d-Man. &c, Ry.
Spears‹Union Ry.
Perr‹Elnson.
Re O'Connor.
Marshall‹Clark.
Seggelke‹Elliott.
Blck & White & Town Taxis‹McIntyre.
Same‹Lewis.
Same‹Varley.
Same‹Greenbaum.
Same‹Ryan.
Same‹Rodwon.
Same‹Margan.
Clergymen's Retiring Fund‹Schwartz.
Kern‹Kern.
Re Krugel.
Lewis‹Lewis.
Re Wood & Selick.
Lewis‹Jaegers.
Underhill‹Underhill.
Doremus‹Parsons.
Smart Set Specialty Co‹Franklin Knitting Mills.
Johnson‹Johnson.
Oliver‹Oliver.
Re Strelch.
Jacobs‹Walsh.
People of State of NY ‹Hatach.
Reed‹Reed.
Marcus‹Marcus.
Re Holder‹Meeks.
Pogarsky‹Freaney.
Barlow‹Barlow.

PART II.—Guy J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.

PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Lottie Grosswhah, David Ohlsen, Louisa Jaekel,
Randolph Adams, Charles A Tyrell, Agnes Connolly, Emily P J Perry.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Madero Bros‹Edwards.
Goodman‹Broadway Waist Co.
Morris‹Rosendorf.
Einhorn‹Caesar.
Madero Bros‹Edwards.
Clancy‹Paige.
Alcolian Co‹Franklin.
Burna Int Det Agency ‹Nat Surety.
Halpern‹Copper.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Matter of Chorush—James A. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Grand Lodge U. S. Ind. Order Free Sons of Israel‹Greenberg—David L. Well.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Louis S. Walter‹Joseph Kesselstern—Henry Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Ellie M. Campbell‹Daisy Carr—Peter S. Prunty.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Finch, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, Aug. 9.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Davidson‹Habergritz.
Nehl‹Licht.
People ex rel Underwood Hook and L Co‹Supt of Ins.
Nagle Packing Co‹ Rowbotham.
Peace‹CNY.
Chase‹Chase.
Re Pordham, as receiver.
Clermont Sewer Pipe Co‹Fox.
Garfinkel‹St'd Silk Ribbon Mills.
Siegel‹Siegel.
Ralston‹Mills et al.
Re Queens Boulevard, Extension.
Rueger‹Schehl et al.
Wolfe‹Wolfe.
Re Jersey St.
Ballinger‹Waterbury et al.
Coon, adm‹Polak.
Greenfield, Inf‹Orwan.
Duffy, Inf‹N Y & Scranton Realty Co.
Re Jas Linehan et al.
Porter‹Porter.
Dumarest‹Dumarest.
Siemenschneider‹Riemenschneider.
Leerberg‹Leerberg.
Bernstein‹Neveloff et al.

PART II.—Lazansky, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ketcham‹McDougall.
Carlin‹Beuhl.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Albert Hamilton, John Hunt, William Preston.
Ida G. Uderitz. Accounting of: Katherine Murray.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

STICH & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nikolaus Stich and Harry Aronson, individually and as copartners, trading as Stich & Co., and the firm of Stich & Co., at 148 East Forty-second Street, by Samuel Anspacher, $7,000. Judge Knox has appointed William S. Thomson, receiver, in $10,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be about $25,000 and assets about $15,000.

ESSCO CAP CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Schwartz, Moses Weinrib, and Arthur Beck, individually and as co-partners, trading as Essco Cap Co., jobbers in boys' hats and caps, at 36 East Twelfth Street, by the following creditors: William Ginsberg, $456; Jacob Steinberg, $222, and William Begum, $001. Judge Knox has appointed Thomas H. Matten, Jr., receiver, in $5,000 bond. The liabilities are said to be about $14,000 and the assets about $4,000.

ALONZO M. SMITH, fruit and produce dealer, 114 Warren Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,-297, of which $6,011 are secured claims and assets of $4300. Charles W. Wilkinson is a secured creditor for $6,011. Among others who are unsecured are Federal Cranberry Company, $2,043, and Chase National Bank, $500.

O. AND W. RESTAURANT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Morris Harris, S. muel Rutter, and Isidor Hirschhorn, individually and as co-parners, doing business as the O. and W. Restaurant at 161 West Forty-sixth Street, with liabilities of $2,710 and assets of $200. Among the largest creditors are Isidor Orgel and Morris Wachtel, $1,100, conditional bill of sale on all fixtures and chattels; E. Weill, $700, and Austin, Nichols & Co., $243.

JAMES H. SMITH, a painter of 452 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $4,001 and no assets.

MICHAEL KELLMAN, clerk, at 406 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,574 and no assets. There is only one creditor, the Federal Union Surety Company.

JENNIE LA PRICKETTE, also known as Jane or Jennie L. Anderson, purchasing agent, at 191 Claremont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,228 and no assets. B. Altman & Co. are creditors for $1,687.

SAMUEL NEUMAN, a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Neuman, trading as Bell Economy Stores, grocer, at 1,741 Park Avenue, by the following creditors: William R. Golden, $70; the Cudahy Packing Company, $1,226, and Austin, Nichols & Co., $140.

Judge Knox yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: Isaac Greece, peddler, 181 Tenth Avenue; Leopold Gans, 990 Broadway; Louis Godiss, 128 West Fourteenth Street, Chelsea Pork, 10 Lowell Avenue; Louis Levine, plumber; Adolf Alper, manager, 715 Caldwell Avenue; Frederick Miller, 130 West 100th Street; Edward Everett Pidgeon; Benjamin K plan, of Kaplan & K rron, leather goods, 387 Broadway; Intermediate Chemical Corp., 120 Broadway; Sara Gans, 509 West Ninety-ninth Street, and Sidney Ash, salesman, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Out of Town.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Dr. Walter H. Sawyer of Hillsdale, a Regent of the University of Michigan and a member of the Board of Directors and Trustee of the Psycopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, has been adjudged a bankrupt in the Federal District Court. His liabilities are given as $377,593 and his assets $20,036.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Baber, John F.—Chelsea Realty Co..$139.42
Block, Julia—F. L. Park et al.....119.80
Becker, Neal D., executor—F. Wokfe..645.50
Bayer, Charles and Frederick—W. Wagner 385.11
Colovos, Christ—N. Angel.....285.85
Coppola, Frank A.—S. Serritella.....1,131.72
De Angelis, Philip—Canavan Investing Co. 502.84
Greenspan, Abraham—J. Shain.....500.56
Greenspan, Abraham—M. Scone.....581.90
Heyse, Karl M.—Rogers Peet Co.....118.55
Jackson, Thomas E.—J. Sachs.....140.42
Kennedy Theatres, Inc.—Van Beuren and N. Y. Bill Posting Co.....1,980.20
Kensington Const. Co.—Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co. 946.48
Kelb Sales Co., Inc.—J. A. Tyler.....1,697.00
Lent, Walter (Lent's Garage)—Ajax Rubber Co., Inc.....101.73
Mitchell, Katherin and Amy E. Claflin—M. Belitzer.....187.74
Linsky D. A. Co., Inc.—P. De Young..2,115.58
Manheim, Jacob and Louis—Joseph Hamberg & Co. 4,558.81
Manhattan Table Mfg. Co.—F. Koons et al. 287.89
Ornamental Lighting Pole Co.—Gifford Wood Co., Inc.....1,068.00
Ploovolo, Donato—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 614.58
Poole, Mary—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....114.96
Robinson, Jennie—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.95
Rosenberg Operating Co—S. E. Nachtigall 157.20
Rabb, Harry—R. T. Davison.....824.28
Sandrowitz, Peter, Rosie and Mary—H. Rickman et al. 176.61
Sonsin Holding Corp., Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., and Joseph Sonsin—J. E. Trainor 351.44
Schenkein, Joseph, and Herman Martinowitz—R. L. Suydam.....4,167.39
Schlapp, John, (John Schlapp Co.)—L. Rauskolb et al. 106.20
Thompson, Harry E.—W. R. Jones..5,816.19
Tully, Alexander C.—B. Nahm.....152.78
Veletsky, Louis, Jennie Greenberg and Rosie Greenberg—People, &c. 1,000.00

In Bronx County.

Goldschein, William—Wilson & Co....$121.18
Grupelli, Eney—M. Silver.....500.00
Grandorf, Frederick S., and Adolph Steiner—L. Johnson.....2,044.58
Koerner, Abraham—A. Koerner.....160.87
Kaiserman, Charles—I. Cohen.....162.27
Negbauer, Eli R., and Pacific Lunch—Adams Fish Stock Co. 631.72
Rudnick, Herman—S. Simkovitz et al..28.75
Ewain, Dora J.—Eisen-Bohrmann Co..36.41
Vermilyea, George—S. Schussheim.....20.26

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Claflin, Aaron—R. J. Hickson, Nov. 10, 1914 .....$398.42
Morrell, Robert W.—Gimbel Brothers, New York, Aug. 11, 1916.....266.00
Seasshord, James M., and Marion G. Howard—J. Levine, Nov. 12, 1913.....125.69
Sarnahm, Abraham—City of New York, May 10, 1917.....1,391.33
Same—Same, Aug. 29, 1917.....3,488.86
Williamson, Francis S.—City of New York, May 14, 1918.....123.66

In Bronx County.

McDowell, Catherine A.—P. Aprill et al., June 3, 1915.....$59.65

NEW LOAN PLAN: 90% on accounts. Best Finance Co., 1123 B'way.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the TICE TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug "TICE-LINE," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said steam tug on the 18th day of May, 1917, stipulated value of vessel and freight, $18,-142.97. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of October, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

BOOK ASSETS PAY NO DIVIDENDS

Cash is too precious a commodity these days to leave it tied up in ledgers.

I'll advance you spot cash on your outstandings on eminently reasonable terms, a non-binding contract and no "red tape." Strictest confidence. Telephone Chelsea 827.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.

Jacob Rabinoff

100 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PACKERS MAKE NEW RECORD

Sales for 1918 Expected to Reach Total of $3,000,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The meat records of all countries and all ages have now been surpassed by amazing production in America, according to a statement issued here today by Armour & Co.

One packer alone has slaughtered about 1,400,000 cattle in the first thirty-four weeks of his fiscal year of 1918. The total number of animals killed by the leading packers during the three fiscal years falling within the war period and ending in the Fall of 1917 is given as 105,000,000, classified as follows: Cattle, 17,000,000; sheep, 27,000,-000; hogs, 61,000,000.

It is believed that the aggregate sales of the five larger packers will total $3,000,000,000 for 1918. On this amount the average net profit indicated now will be between 2 and 3 cents a dollar. But on meat the average profit is running less than the 2 cents a dollar, which is less than the limit allowed by the Federal regulation restricting profits on meat to 9 per cent. on the capital invested.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, taupe and brown; also 90610 poplin, black, brown, green at right price. Gram. 6174.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Plum, burgundy, taupe, brown, for cash. Madison Sq. 3091.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany F. & H., taupe only. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. and botany, all colors. Md. Sq. 7425.

CHALLIS WOOL Wanted.—Botany, odd pieces and quantities; submit samples. W 138 Times.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better made and better priced coats and suits. Fourth floor, 48 West 25th St. Call all week.

COATS Wanted. — Prominent jobber placing orders on new styles only in Fall coats; any day, 9 to 1, also after 4:30, 10th floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Bask orders placed on snappy junior coats. Fourth floor, 45 West 27th.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for inspor.ed hollow cut navy, brown, and Burgundy. Gramercy 6518.

COTTONADES Wanted.—Palmer 9 ounce; interested in large quantity. Broad 4226.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Will buy shirtings, pongees, Hollands, percales, khaki drills and twills, ducks, &c., suitable for the export trade. Address Lubell Bros., R. Garcia Dept., 502 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COTTON VOILES Wanted.—Seconds and odd lots, at cash price; quantity no object. A 226 Times.

COTTON VOILE Wanted.—Assorted colors, 30 to 40 inches; will buy 2,000 pieces. Rector 6534.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Quantity of drills. Franklin 4813.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity white, flesh, and black; also cheap black taffetas. La Rose Waist, 31 West 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Any quantity, any color; spot cash paid. Miller & Gleen, 484 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, quantity for cash. Greeley 2187.

DELHI Wanted.—American Delhi 937 Pekin. Telephone Madison Square 10280.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge dresses. Call with samples afternoon only. Ask for Mr. Bernstein, ninth floor, 109 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on silk and serge dresses. Call with samples from 8 to 10 A. M., 32 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on silk and serge dresses bring samples 11th floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Jerseys and tricolettes. Jacob Masur, 131 West 35th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of silk and serge dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for quantity wool jersey dresses; your own material; show samples 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses, silk and satin. 15 West 20th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits Wanted. — Any quantity, spot cash; jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spot cash, jobs only. Joffe, Franklin 3507.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. & H. only, all shades. Greeley 5056.

GILLETTE BLADES Wanted.—Will pay cash, Gillette blades. Capitol Supply Co., 19 West 27th St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ladies' fibre 13-inch boot black; will buy quantity. Rector 6534.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces of jersey for cash. Farragut 3905.

JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors, dress waists. L. Noschkes, 37 W. 28th St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for quantity wool jerseys, all colors. Phone Madison Sq. 925.

KEROBI BEAVER wanted. Madison Square 3564.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28 inches, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Mail order merchandise appealing to women; submit closing out price and samples to cash buyer. Y 201 Times Annex.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Will buy for cash any amount. Capitol Supply Co., 19 West 27th.

PLAIDS Wanted for skirts, Bachman's, for spot cash. Sontag & Fiedell, 24 West 20th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—Three-ply, cotton filled, silk warp poplin, gray or finished; state mill, make, and price. W 130 Times.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, navy and black; Columbia broadcloth, burgundy and taupe; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 3267.

PLUSH BEAVER Wanted.—Open for large quantity at a reasonable price, also assorted velours. Eisenberg & Freedman, Stuyvesant 7332-3.

SATINS Wanted, or peau de cynge, all colors, to $1.15. National Garment Co., 1 East 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Lorraine 3674, all shades; Lorraine 1533; Jullliard's 4061; Amoskeag 6814, all shades; spot cash. A 238 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange storm serges, 36 and 50 inch, colors, for navy. Farragut 9010.

SERGE wanted.—Cotton warp and maybe jeans on regular terms. Abe Millman, 50 West 17th St. Chelsea 6358.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 navy, open for quantity at $2. M. Feynman, 10 W. 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—White, 54 inches. Gramercy 3174.

SERGES and Poplins Wanted. — 235, 838, 0930, 90610, 06077. Henry, Mad. Sq. 9630.

SERGES Wanted.—Jullliard 47128, 4421, 4058; quantity. Farragut 5759.

SERGES Wanted.—4040, 1210, and S. B. G. L. Call Gramercy 5941.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash 94, 87, 3, 7614, cheap. Gramercy 2937.

SERGES Wanted.—Andrews 1464, navy, at a low price. Farr. 4589.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILK WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber, quantity user, will look Wednesday morning, 8:30 A. M. Room 1003, 3 West 29th.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7984.

SILK Wanted.—Jap., any quantity; 6¼ to 10 mm; for immediate delivery. H 809 Times Downtown.

SIVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonards, also American 6300 reindeer; also 10050 brown spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Franz Merz, 6561 Holden Leonard 702, all colors. Farragut 2610.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Merz or Holden & Leonard, burgundy. Farragut 332.

TAPE WANTED. — White and shade; large quantities; immediate or future delivery; bring samples. Ferman Co., 230 4th Av.

VOILES Wanted.—Printed; interested in very large lot in 26, 36, and 40 inch; spot and future delivery. Broad 4226.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavy weight, Burgundies only; open for large quantity on right price. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Dept.

VELOURS and Serges Wanted.—Stursburg shell 1107, 1102, Whitman's 94; cash. Chelsea 6549.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight, brown and burgundy. A. Levinsky, 27 West 24th.

WOOLENS Wanted.—We buy for cash, surplus stocks of woolens, silks, and cotton goods from garment manufacturers. X 389 Times Annex.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors; will pay highest price; spot cash on delivery. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Bachman's pantings or similar fabrics; will sell 7301, 6120 serges. A 241 Times.

WOOL JERSEYS wanted in all shades, suitable for dress manufacturing. Call Madison Square 4614.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, quantity no object. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces, dress weight. Cross-Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th Farragut 3093

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY BLANKETS Off Price.—5,000 U. S. regulation olive drab and gray, 66x84, all wool and cotton warp, 3, 4, and 5 pounds; also a few hundred pieces and remnants suitable for caps. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

AUTO DUSTERS.—To close out cheap; very snappy Fall coats for rain, spot, $18.75 to $26.75. Plotkin, 110 West 25th St.

BATHING SUITS.—Men's, boys', 500 dozen for immediate delivery; also Shetland sweaters. Ritter Knitting Co., Jersey City, N. J. Phone 1785 Montgomery.

BROADCLOTH.—One piece, white sponged and examined, just right, cash. Madison Square 2128. Bonay Avenue, 5 West 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLUMENTHAL'S Prybiloff and Furmoss, Chase's Nutria, Hydol's 27-inch beaver plush, Collin Aikman; all shades cotton plush, Peerless plush. Phone Hydol, 5264 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th, Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., very cheap. Farr. 4072. 45 West 26th St., tenth floor.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 broadcloth, all shades, $3.25 net cash. Mad. Sq. 914.

BROADCLOTH, plum; also American lightweight velour, taupe, plum, reindeer. Farragut 9406.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 52-inch, Stevens, 60 inches; Deering-Milliken, 54-inch, all shades. Call Farragut 9142.

BURELLA.—Andrew Mills burella, 2 burgundy, 1 taupe, $1.07½ net 30. Chelsea 2745.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHEVIOTS.—Flagers 1500-24, Keffel 500, Stoney & Starkey, 27, 2200, and 1700; Fred. Lawrence, 235, 4000, all colors, below market prices. Greeley 4582. Piece Goods Dept.

CHIFFON, Velvets, all high shades; ten boxes; 42 inches; silk back. Madison Square 7050.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Lot of cotton, plush coats to close out. 15 West 20th, 1st floor.

CLOAKING.—Manufacturer selling poplins, velours, kerseys, below market price. Farr. 2357.

COATING.—¾. Bedford Woolen Co. Gramercy 1818.

COATING.—¾ goods. Flagler's 24-5. Gramercy 1818.

COATS.—5,000 coats for immediate delivery, all the the latest material, prices which will interest you; don't miss seeing our velour chevlot coats, 48 inches long, plush trimming, large plaid all around, $8.75. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Salt's pile fabrics and velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, at right prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—Velvet sleeveless and sport coats to close out; Fisher & Kennedy tweeds and polo cloth coats for immediate delivery. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATS.—Exceptional values; three leading styles, velour, half lined, fur and plush trimmed, $13.50. Alex Koguet, 129 W. 22d.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—300 velour, silk lined, with fur collars, $18. Schwartz & Schaffer, 13 West 17th St. Farragut 0272.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000

ABERDEEN, N. D.—Burch Bros. Co.; Miss S. K. Wright, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 901, 45 W. 34th.
ALBANY, Ga.—J. J. Peritz, general merchandise; Aberdeen.
ALLENDALE, S. C.—H. Wolff & Co.; R. P. Wolff, millinery, dress goods; 240 4th Av.
ALTON, Ill.—Jungk D. G. Co.; Mr. Jungk, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; L. P. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; M. A. Douthit, carpets, rugs; 1,150 B'way; Longacre.
ATLANTA, Ga.; Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; W. H. Allen, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way; Woodward.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. Turner, men's furn. goods; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Solomon, millinery; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn's Sample Store; E. Cohn, Mrs. R. I. Hecht, coats, suits, dresses; Martinique.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Schroder Bros. Co.; L. M. Schroder, millinery, women's garments; York.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. B. Joseph, coats, suits; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, dresses, costumes; Miss Reddington, silk waists; Miss Gilman, children's coats, basement buyers; Mr. Dutch, coats; Mr. O'Brien, women's suits; Mr. Levy, waists; Miss Duquette, sweaters; Mr. Rofeld, children's, juniors' coats; 116 W. 32d. 32d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Peak, leather goods; Miss McKevitt, misses' coats; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Mrs. Hogan, women's overalls; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; G. F. Johnson, furs; 280 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, women's gowns; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON — R. H. White Co.; G. L. Lee, laces, ribbons, trimmings, neckwear; Holland House.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. J. Robinson, china, glassware; F. A. Fuller, furs; H. C. Wells, representing; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; Miss P. M. Simons, underwear, corsets, misses', infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; H. F. Wiebke, dress goods, woolens; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss O. C. Lynch, Miss F. M. Spielman, laces, embroideries, trimmings, neckwear; L. J. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 2 West 37th.
BURGESS FALLS, Minn.—Leader Dept. Store; J. W. Donovan, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 901, 45 W. 34th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. E. Clarkson & Co.; Miss A. E. Clark, corsets; Imperial.
CHANDLER, Okla.—A. Jacobs, children's, misses', juniors' coats; 37 West 26th.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Purcell's; F. Purcell, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Holland House.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Lambert, gloves; Miss Tuck, cloaks, suits, dresses, (basement); 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—L. Harris, hats, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO — Kelly-Roth Co.; H. M. Levy, men's clothing; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO — Mandel Bros.; A. M. Marks, hosiery, underwear; J. Dreyfus, hosiery, underwear, basement; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, J. P. Thomas, hosiery, underwear; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; A. Spilker, notions, laces, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Co.; Miss M. Isaacs, dresses; 404 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; B. Jones, linens; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Delehanty, infants' wear; 400 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss Alexander, women's coats; 37 West 26th.
CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—M. Joseph Co.; M. Levinson, coats, suits; 212 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—S. & M. Margolis; S. Margolis, notions, millinery; carpets; Breslin.
DEMOPOLIS, Ala.—S. Mayer Co.; S. Mayer, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Collins, yarns; Miss M. Winn, waists; 23 East 20th.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. L. Gleaves, millinery, basement; 225 5th Av., Netherland.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; W. B. Whipple, linens; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Bros.; N. Schloff, domestics, linings; 43 Leonard.
DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth; E. W. Kaltenbach, coats, suits, dresses; F. P. Robinson, dress goods, silks; F. E. Fleischman, housefurn. goods; 1,170 B'way.
EL PASO, Texas.—Popular D. G. Co.; Miss F. D. Stalker, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway, Netherland.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; I. H. Myers, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, domestics, linens; Miss H. MacKenzie, wash goods; 404 4th Av.
FRANKFORT, Ky.—F. Heeney & Bro.; J. Heeney, notions; Imperial.
GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Newman-Frierson-McEver Co.; H. M. Newman, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. & Co.; I. I. Bondi, women's, infants' wear; Breslin.
GLASGOW, Ky.—Depp & Morris; Mr. Morris, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Argersinger Co.; Mrs. E. M. Burr, coats, suits, waists; Martha Washington.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; D. E. Krauss, silks, velvets; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss W. Daniels, misses' wear; 353 4th Av.
HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Miss E. Dyson, millinery; Collingwood.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; M. H. K. Malone, merchandise manager; Miss Sullivan, millinery; 225 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, hosiery, gloves; 220 5th Av.; Cumberland.
LANCASTER—Lemback & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 W. 32d.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, coats, suits, millinery, infants' wear, boys' clothing; 37 W. 26th; York.
LAREDO, Texas—E. Cruz, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 12 East 14th; Imperial.
LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler; A. R. Williams, toys, housefurn. goods; 37 West 26th; Bristol.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass & Co.; I. N. Batle, silks; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—A. W. Hawkins Co.; A. W. Hawkins, men's, women's, children's clothing; 1,161 B'way; Grand.
MARIANNA, Ark.—Smith Mercantile Co.; J. C. Smith, ready-to-wear; Grand.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; J. B. Loeffel, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 901, 45 W. 34th.
MASON CITY, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; C. J. Isaacson, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 901, 45 W. 34th.
MASSILLON, Ohio.—Allman & Putnam Co.; F. Schnebly, general mdse.; Mr. Padgett, dress goods, silks; Mr. Ellison, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
MATTOON, Ill.—Bower & Shulhoff; F. M. Shulhoff, general merchandise; Breslin.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous; Miss T. G. Hancock, millinery; 37 W. 26th; Park Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. C. Baum, laces, neckwear, vellings, braids; 1,150 B'way.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, wash goods; 404 4th Av.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Rosenbaum Sons; A. D. Rosenbaum, clothing; 15 East 26th; Somerset.
MIDDLETOWN, Del.—Globe Clothing Co.; S. M. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS — Dayton Co.; Mr. Young, basement notions, toilet, fancy goods; Mrs. F. H. Keune, undermuslins, negligees; Miss Clark, gloves; T. S. Mayer, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Curren, infants' wear; J. N. Cavanna, rugs, draperies; 225 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; A. D. Bernard, silks, dress goods, linens, linings; J. W. Thorpe, domestics, wash goods, ivory, leather goods, silverware; Miss F. Zimmerman, laces, embroideries, neckwear, vellings, gloves, handkerchiefs; Mrs. E. F. Mitchell, art needlework; 432 4th Av.
MINOT, N. D.—Minot Cloak and Suit Co.; L. M. Staten, ready-to-wear; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel, D. G. Co.; S. Pressburg, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
MONTREAL—" Debenhaims "; F. X. De Grandpre, millinery; Broztel.
MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; D. S. Dosser, general mdse.; Miss J. Hoope, ladies' wear; Flanders.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; W. R. Pierson, silks, dress goods; P. T. Foy, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; S. Muhlfelder, wash goods; E. C. Mackie, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d; Somerset.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, wash goods; 404 4th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; Miss F. Houghton, millinery; L. Tobias, millinery, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; E. Radlkin, domestics, linens; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Haber, Weiss & Co.; L. E. Weiss, mfr. silk, cotton waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. W. Barnes, men's furn. goods; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Bloch Bros.; M. Bloch, sweaters, muslin underwear; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; Mr. Getz, jobs silk, muslin underwear, hosiery; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Boehm & Co.; E. Boehm, dressing sacques; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waist materials; 29 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Maxwell & Polin; W. J. Maxwell, dress goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gross Bros.; I. Gross, silk dresses; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—" Blauner's "; Miss Lowenthal, basement dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—" Stewart's "; Miss Moss, jobs cotton dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Loeb, laces; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. Meyers, men's, boys' clothing; M. E. Lautman, notions, laces, ribbons, neckwear, embroideries; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Campbells; J. Josephson, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; C. D. Pease, silks; 105 Grand.
PORTLAND, Me.—Allen & Co.; W. C. Allen, clothing, men's furn. goods; Algonquin.
PORTLAND, Me.; Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; J. B. Armsbey, white, wash goods; 404 4th Av.; Prince George.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; N. Mattieson, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.; Broztell.
RICHMOND, Va.—J. Lewit & Son; J. Lewit, millinery; Wellington.
RICHMOND, Va.—Hub Clothing Co.; W. Weinfeld, clothing; Aberdeen.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. Hexter, kimonos, 432 4th Av.
RIVERSIDE, Cal.—Miss F. L. Wright, women's ready-to-wear; Martha Washington.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss M. E. Long, art, fancy linens; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke-FitzSimons-Howe Co.; Miss R. Blaksly, corsets; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hall-Covell Co.; J. A. Hall, H. J. Covell, men's furn. goods; Albert.
SALISBURY, N. C.—Belk, Harry Co.; A. W. Harry, notions, ready-to-wear, millinery; 116 West 32d; Grand.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Fall, cloaks, suits; Mrs. E. Hoppenrath, furs; 114 5th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton Dry Goods Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs women's wash dresses, cotton waists; 37 West 26th.
SELMA, Ala.—Ellasberg Bros. Mercantile Co.; H. Ellasberg, general mdse.; 105 Grand.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—T. S. Martin Co.; T. S. Martin, dry goods, notions; 105 Grand.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros.; L. L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; M. R. Mullen, domestics, linens, dress goods; 105 Grand.
STAUNTON, Va.—S. D. Timberlake; W. B. Timberlake, clothing; Grand.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.; New Model Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. Berger, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; Miss S. McKenna, laces, trimmings, neckwear; 225 5th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Hirsch Bros.; S. Hirsch, dresses, basement; 364 5th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; Miss A. Frost, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.; Cumberland.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lamson Bros. Co.; J. Scarlet, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; H. B. Robertson, millinery; Miss F. D. Williams, muslin underwear, house dresses; Miss M. Birch, ribbons, neckwear, handkerchiefs; Mrs. M. Braker, laces, trimmings; Mrs. Douglas, corsets, brassieres; 220 5th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lasalle & Koch; A. E. Shiels, representing; 225 5th Av.; Wallick.
TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Hannah Lay Mercantile Co.; J. D. Middleton, ready-to-wear; Bristol.
TROY, Ala.—S. Mittenthal, men's clothing women's ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d; Aberdeen.
WATERLOO, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; Mr. M. Johe, ladies' ready-towear; Room 901, 45 W. 34th.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—H. Ellis, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 376 West 26th; St. Andrew's.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; W. J. Connor, dress goods, silks; 1,270 B'way; Grand.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Englebach, carpets; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

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We are willing to leave their supremacy in make, fit and wearing qualities for comparison with the best.
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DRESSES $13.75
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Charmeuse, Georgette, Crepe Meteor, Satin, Serge and Wool Jersey.
Every popular shade.
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White and Colored VOILES Imported and domestic
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COATS
Womens-Misses-Juniors
250 Different Models
Including Every Choice in Fabric and Style
$6.75 to $50.00
Visiting Buyers will find it to their interest to see our line.
The Immediate Delivery Coat House

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115-125 W. 30th St.
Our Fall Line On EXHIBITION Now
Wool Jersey
Serges Satin
Black Laces
Cotton Dresses, in all desirable materials, ready to ship for
Midsummer Sales

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS
In styles, materials and workmanship the fall line of HA-KU-RA Silk Waists has few equals within the price range of $18 to $54.
Stripe Tubs, Stripe Crepes, Colored Taffetas, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Habutais.
On display NOW at our New York showrooms, 1270 Broadway, Rooms 805-806.
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JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1270 BROADWAY NEW YORK

SILK WAISTS $3.75 to $6.50
PRINCETON WAIST CO.
Shown at Show Rooms of B.N.C. Waist Co., 141 Madison Av.

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Henry Glass & Co.
44-46-48 White St.

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Novelty and Staple Materials are plentiful in the Duchess line—now. But many fabrics cannot be duplicated and are sure to command a premium later on.
Duchess Frocks are shown in many charming models for women and misses in all wool French and storm serges, satins, plaid tartans, Poiret twills, meteors, wool jerseys, georgettes, taffetas, and other fashionable silks.
See them today!
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The Little Duchess Dress Company, Inc.
Conveniently and Centrally Located at 19 West 34th St., New York.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

TOPS for TOTS HATS
for Chicks
Flappers
Chickens
MAX MAYER, Inc.,
352 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

Oh, Lady, Lady!
When you wear a dress lined with
SILVERLIKE
you will commend
Berger-Nathan
—the firm that produced the wonderful lining.
611-21 Broadway, New York

IMPORTED Fabrics like Linen
Lino Mulo Suiting
All Moss English Suiting
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Stunning Leaders
All Wool French Serge Dresses
$8.75
Really sensational offerings!
Also Serges, Satins and Novelties.
$8.75 to $18.75
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New York City

LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG
COATS ARE GOOD COATS
GOOD because they are correct in every detail—style, design, material, workmanship, all are perfect.
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COATS, $6.75 to $50 SUITS $8.50 to $25

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Children's Dresses
Rompers Boys' Suits
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LINSK DRESSES
Ginghams, Serges and Silks at popular prices.
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6 to 16 Years
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Exceptional values in COATS, SUITS and SERGE DRESSES from $17.50 up.
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OUR NEW LINE OF VELVET BAGS & POCKET BOOKS NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION
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HOSIERY EXCLUSIVELY
Unusually big stocks for immediate delivery.
Laces, Fancies and Plain Colors in Silks, Mercerized and Cotton
Our Present Prices Below Mill Quotations.

BELTS
For Women and Children
Despite the scarcity of materials and rarity of skilled help, we have managed to live up to our reputation in the way of variety as well as style. Visit us.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"The BELT HOUSE of New York"
49-53 E. 21st St. New York City

COTTON JERSEY
A knitted 60-inch JERSEY cloth in all new shades—looks and handles like silk, but at quite a different price.
POTTER TEXTILE Co.
72-74 Madison Ave.

MY FALL LINE OF
COATS at $7.75 to $15.00
SUITS at $8.50 to $20.00
IS NOW READY.
Benjamin Martin,
22 West 27th St.

SUITS SILVERTONE VELOURS
COATS BROADCLOTHS
Best Values in the Market.
LOUIS KESSLER
12-14 West 32nd St.

DRESSES
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS AND FANCY VOILES
in Stock for Delivery.
Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., Inc.
134 West 37th New York

RAINCOATS
Staples and novelties; snappy models and patterns; also jobs.
Goodwear Raincoat Mfg. Co.
682 Broadway, N. Y. City

HAND-MADE
Beaded Bags
That Are Distinctly Different.
PRICES $10.00 to $50.00.
London Bag Co., Inc.
1270 B'way, Wilson Bldg., Room 617.

HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG AND COMPANY
WOOL AND TWEED AUTO COATS
TWEED AND SILK RUBBERIZED COATS
CRYSTAL CLOTH AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 27th STREET
COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & SONS, 486 B'way, N. Y.

To see her is to love her!
Tricotine DRESS
COY COLLETTE! A beautiful Tricotine richly embroidered dress as ever made her debut on the ready-to-wear stage. She has a style, a way all her own, which is absolutely irresistible. As charming on the matron as on the miss.
And she sells for just $23.50
Take her to your store today—she's ready—and watch the crowds gather, for the women will just rave about Coy Collette.

Wiz Dress Company
22-26 West 32nd Street, New York City
Coy Collette will be sold to One store in a city!

THE NEWEST DRESSES
IN SATIN, SERGE
TRICOLETTE
WOOL JERSEY
TAFFETA
Tip Top Waist & Dress Co.
ON OUR RACKS
For Immediate Shipments
FROM 7.50 UP
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Closing Out Several Departments
Entire Stocks at Sweeping Reductions
Novelties, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Chiffons, Nets, Beaded Goods, Beaded Bags.
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20 West 33rd Street, N. Y.
INDIVIDUALITY
SUITS & COATS
From $18.75 Up
Dependable Merchandise
at prices that insure you against profiteering.

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AT
BLAUNER BROS. & CO.
1372 BROADWAY, AT 37TH ST.
Suits THAT ARE THERE From $19.75 Up
REAL Coats From $16.75 Up
Every Garment DEPENDABLE
In New Ideas That Are DIFFERENT
At Prices That Are NOT INFLATED

Two Velour Coats
No. 62—$24.75
No. 54—$26.75
Fully Lined with Fancy Silk
Interlined throughout
Man Tailored Dresses
MICHAEL SENFT & CO.
Suits—Coats—Dresses
29 W. 35th St., N. Y.

TO CLOSE OUT
SILK JERSEY SUITS
WOOL JERSEY SUITS
SEPARATE COATS
SEPARATE SKIRTS
ALSO
SLEEVELESS SATIN COATS
DAILY, 158 WEST 27th.

RUBBERIZED KHAKI
materials for military novelties and raincoats under priced.
MERIT MFG. CO.
682 Broadway, N. Y. City

Original Creations
Mackelvey Waist
315 FIFTH AVENUE
at Thirty-second Street.

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U. S. Cloth Cutters
D. C. and A. C. Straight & Round Knives
Phone 9296, 6538 Spring.
U.S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO.
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Women and men who make and sell apparel and its accessories for women and their daughters constitute one of the greatest industries of New York. They must have their special business news daily.
You see them reading
Women's Wear
the daily paper unique
At news stands, from 4:15 P. M., 2 cents a day; 12 cents a week. Tell the man to reserve a copy. Subscription $6.00 yearly. Two months' trial $1.00. WOMEN'S WEAR, 8 East 13th Street, New York.

Rothschild & Company
CHICAGO, ILL.
S. M. ROBINSON will look at Jobs of Women's Silk Dresses, also Children's 6 to 14 dresses, for
BARGAIN BASEMENT.
Call with samples balance of this week.
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Our August investment circular offers:

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7 *Short-term securities of Foreign Governments.*

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55 CEDAR STREET

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Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its stock will afford a maximum of stability.

Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements

Write for Circular T-90

Henry L. Doherty & Company

60 Wall Street

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular in a Dull Market — Disappointment Felt Over Copper Price Decision.

Wall Street's occupation yesterday was principally an unsuccessful effort to keep cool. The extreme heat was largely responsible for one of the dullest days ever seen on the Exchange, and the continuance of high temperatures led yesterday to the signing of a petition to close the Stock Exchange on Saturday. It appears likely that the request will be favorably acted upon at a meeting of the Governors today.

With only 150,000 shares changing hands prices for most issues sagged slightly, and the few stocks which moved through a wider range attracted no attention. Steel got down to 108⅝, but proved firmer toward the close and changed almost at Tuesday's final price. General Motors dropped 3½ points, a moderate reaction after the succession of advances which have been brought about, and American Tobacco yielded 3 points. The report from Detroit that the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce had decided upon a 50 per cent. reduction in the year's output of passenger cars, as compared with last year's schedules, was accepted as a fact already accomplished.

Though the Street was disappointed at the decision of the War Industries Board to maintain the price of copper at 23 cents until Nov. 1 the copper shares were firm. This is a reflection of the feeling with which most of the producers went to Washington. They believed that they had a case for a second increase to cover the addition to wages made since the recent conference, but at the same time they were not sanguine of the prospects for an advance. The authorities take the stand that the companies have been operating under a margin of profit sufficient to meet such unavoidable increases in cost as have so far taken place, but it is almost a foregone conclusion that another readjustment will have to be made at the next meeting if there is to be no curtailment of this essential metal.

The cotton market again proved erratic, slumping almost as violently as it had advanced on Tuesday. It has been governed almost entirely by the operations of speculative traders, and so has not always moved with the developments affecting the new crop. The weekly weather report of the Department of Agriculture was less unfavorable than had been expected, but conditions in many sections have been growing worse in the last few days and next week's statement will give a clearer picture of the injury worked by the excessive heat. Corn has suffered from drought and high temperatures, and has deteriorated materially in important sections. On the other hand, the week proved favorable to Spring wheat, and harvesting is progressing satisfactorily.

MIDVALE EARNS $12,108,753.

Report Shows a Rise of $1,275,209 Over Same Quarter Last Year.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and subsidiary concerns reports net earnings of $12,108,753 in the quarter ended June 30, an increase of $1,275,209 over the corresponding period last year. The net revenue was figured after allowing for Federal war taxes, the amount of which was not made public. Compared with the first quarter this year, the company scored a gain of $2,333,709.

A total of $2,778,485 was set aside for depreciation, and the balance for dividends amounted to $8,545,443, compared with $8,258,790 in the same quarter of 1917, and $7,800,341 in the first three months this year. The balance was equal to $4.27 per share of stock. The result of the first half of the year, taken from quarterly reports, was a net income of $21,883,797, an increase of $1,379,542 over the same half year of 1917. The dividend balance of $16,345,784 was equal to $8.17 per share, against $7.66 a year before.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Diamond and Gold Mine Shares Active Features.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The stock market was firm all around today, but owing to the scarcity of sellers, business was small. Prices were remarkably firm and tin, diamond and gold mines shares were active features. Russian issues continued to advance, and Italian exchange improved another point, causing further advances in Italian bonds.

Money was easy to obtain and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Firm on Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Trading was very firm on the Bourse, today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 10 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans Renewed at 6 Per Cent. —Small Supply of Time Money.

The money market yesterday was again somewhat firmer, the range being from 5¾ to 6 per cent., with renewals at the latter figure. On Tuesday, the published renewal rate was 5½. It was reported that a few banks and trust companies had put out some time money for the first time in a considerable period. The aggregate of these loans was not large and the rate charged was 6 per cent. for short maturities.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6½
Low 5¾	Low 6¼
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 6	Last 6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days..... 6¾@6	Sixty days..... 6
Ninety days..... 6	Ninety days..... 6
Four months..... 6	Four months..... 6
Five months..... 6	Five months..... 6
Six months..... 6	Six months..... 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days..... 6
4 to 6 months..... 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..... 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	5.70⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7545	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.70⅜	5.69⅞
China—		
Hongkong	$0.00	$0.25
Peking	121.50	121.75
Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	52.25	52.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.78
Calcutta	35.73	35.78
5.1826 Italy	7.90½	7.90
Japan—		
Kobe	53.50	53.75
Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30 Spain	26.25	26.35
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.75	36.15
Copenhagen	31.25	31.625
Christiania	31.50	31.875
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.50	44.75
34.42 Rio	23.75	24.00
9.1826 Switzerland	3.94	3.92
51.46 Russia—		
100 rubles	13.70	13.90
500 rubles	13.60	13.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.71	$4.72	$4.70½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $548,015,481; balance, $61,124,431; United States Treasury debit balanaces, $941,102; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,286,482.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $18.75 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	155,762	656,473	579,030
Year to date	82,634,312	116,902,644	96,439,537

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
43	45	100	Advance Rumely pf..	43	43	43	43	—1
3⅜	3⅝	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines...	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	2¾	1,200	Alaska Juneau.....	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	...
46⅝	47	300	Am. Can.....	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	...
94½	94⅝	26	Am. Can pf.....	94	94	94	94	...
84⅝	84¾	600	Am. Car & Fdry....	84	84⅞	84	84¾	+ ¼
107¼	110	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf..	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅞
40	42	200	Am. Cotton Oil.....	41	41	41	41	...
18	18½	50	Am. H. & Leather...	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	...
81½	81¾	300	Am. H. & L. pf.....	81	81	81	81	— ¼
32	33	200	Am. Ice.....	32½	32½	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	300	Am. Locomotive.....	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
97½	99	10	Am. Locomotive pf..	99	99	99	99	...
6	7	100	Am. Malting.....	7	7	7	7	+1
43½	44½	100	Am. Malting 1st pf..	43½	43½	43½	43½	—2½
77½	78	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	...
89	91	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A..	90	90	90	90	+ ⅝
73½	74	500	Am. Steel Fdries....	73½	73½	73½	73½	...
108⅞	110	50	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	109	109	109	109	...
128½	129	7,600	Am. Sumatra Tob....	129	130	128	128½	— ½
90	97½	40	Am. Sumat. Tob.pf..	90	90	90	90	...
91	91½	1,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	91¼	91⅝	90¾	91	— ⅜
159	160	1,100	Am. Tobacco.....	160	160	157	159	—3
58¼	58½	900	Am. Woolen.....	58	58¼	58	58¼	— ⅛
95	96	100	Am. Woolen pf.....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ¼
18	18¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S....	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
65⅞	66	3,800	Anaconda Copper....	66¼	66½	65⅝	65⅝	— ¾
13	15	100	Asso. Dry Goods....	15	15	15	15	...
85⅝	86	100	Atch., Top. & S. F..	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ¼
82¼	83½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
92⅜	93	18,300	Baldwin Loco.....	91¾	93¼	91⅝	92⅞	+1¼
53⅜	53¾	600	Baltimore & Ohio....	53¼	53⅜	53½	53⅜	+ ½
101	101⅛	100	Barrett Co. pf.....	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ¼
1¼	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
83½	83¾	1,300	Beth. Steel, class B..	83½	84	83¼	83⅝	— ½
26⅝	27⅛	1,500	Booth Fisheries....	26	27⅝	26	27⅛	+1½
41	41¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran...	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
41	41¼	30	Do., odd lot.....	41	41	41	41	...
138	138½	100	Burns Brothers.....	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	—1⅜
27⅛	27⅜	300	Butte & Superior....	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
18⅝	19	200	California Petrol....	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
152½	153	200	Canadian Pacific....	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	+ ¾
34¼	34⅜	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop..	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
23	23⅞	200	Chi. Great West. pf..	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
44⅝	44⅞	7,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	44¼	45	44⅜	44⅝	+ ½
75	75¼	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	75⅜	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
91⅜	92½	100	Chi. & Northwest'n..	92	92	92	92	+ ½
73½	74½	15	C., R .I.& P. 7 p.c.pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
62½	63½	100	C., R. I.& P. 6 p.c.pf.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ¼
16⅜	16½	500	Chile Copper.....	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
39	39⅜	600	Chino Copper.....	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
46	46½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron....	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	1,800	Columbia Gas & El..	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
43½	44	900	Corn Products Ref..	43⅞	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
99⅜	100¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf...	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
66	66¼	1,300	Crucible Steel.....	65½	66½	65½	66¼	+ ¼
30¾	30⅞	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
81½	82	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf..	81½	82	81½	81½	...
5¾	6½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	6	6	6	6	...
58⅜	58⅝	2,800	Distillers' Secur.....	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅝	100	Dome Mines.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
14⅜	15	200	Erie.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
30¼	30⅞	200	Erie 1st pf.....	31	31	31	31	...
49	50	100	General Cigar.....	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
99	100	300	Gen. Chemical pf....	100	100⅛	100	100	+ ⅝
143¼	145	200	General Electric....	144⅝	145	144⅝	145	...
153	154	3,200	General Motors.....	156	156½	149	154	—3½
80	81	*100	Granby Consol.....	80	80	80	80	...
90½	91	100	Great Northern pf...	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ⅝
31¼	31½	728	G. N. ctfs. for O. P..	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	...
44⅞	45	300	Greene-Can. Cop.....	45	45	45	45	...
43	50	100	Hartman Corp.....	45½	45½	45½	45½	—2½
77	77	100	Homestake Min. s 6..	73	73	73	73	...
52¾	53⅛	3,100	Inspiration Copper...	52¼	52½	52	52¼	...
64	65¾	100	Int. Harvester Corp..	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅝
26¼	26½	600	Int. Mer. Marine....	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
97½	98	1,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf....	97¼	97¾	97¼	97⅜	...
29½	29⅝	5,152	Int. Nickel.....	30⅛	30⅛	29¼	29⅜	— ½
90	93	13	Int. Nickel pf.....	90	90	90	90	...
33¼	33¾	500	Kennecott Copper....	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ¼
82⅞	84	100	Lackawanna Steel....	83	83	83	83	— ½
22⅜	22¾	300	Lee Rubber & Tire...	22⅜	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
150	170	200	Liggett & Myers....	165	165	165	165	—4½
100	102½	100	Liggett & Myers pf..	102	102	102	102	—2
28	28½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit..	29	29	28½	28½	—1½
14¼	14½	100	Lorll. (P.) Co. rgts..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
64¼	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf.....	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
64¼	68	12	Do., odd lot.....	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½	...
97	99	100	Manhattan Elev.....	98	98	98	98	...
55	56	100	Max. Motors 1st pf..	55	55	55	55	...
100⅝	101	6,200	Mexican Petroleum..	101	101⅜	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	28½	300	Miami Copper.....	27⅝	28	27⅜	28	...
52⅜	52½	1,550	Midvale Steel.....	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
22¼	23	2,500	Missouri Pacific	23	23	22⅜	22⅞	— ¼
54	54½	2,000	Missouri Pacific pf...	55	55	53½	54½	— ¾
101¼	106	200	Montana Power pf...	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	— ¼
30¾	32	100	Nat. Acme.....	31	31	31	31	...
18½	19	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
52¾	52⅞	100	Nat. Enam. & St....	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
20	20¼	200	Nevada Con. Cop....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
72	72¼	400	N. Y. Central.....	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
39¾	40¼	900	N. Y., N. H. & H....	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
19¼	20½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West..	20	20	20	20	...
65⅞	66	600	Norfolk & Western..	103⅞	103⅞	102⅞	103⅛	— ⅛
38	41	100	North American	39	39	39	39	—1½
39¾	39⅞	5,900	Ohio Cities Gas.....	39¾	40¼	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
42	44½	100	Ohio Fuel Supply....	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	+1⅜
8½	9	2,100	Ontario Mining.....	9	9½	8½	8½	— ⅞
93½	95¼	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf..	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
43¾	44	500	Penn. R. R.....	43⅞	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
45	46	200	People's Gas, Chi...	45½	45½	45	45	—1¼
15¾	15⅞	100	Pere Marq. prior pf..	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	...
28	28½	100	Philadelphia Co.....	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
38¼	39	100	Pierce-Arrow.....	39	39	59	39	...
50⅞	51½	200	Pittsburgh Coal.....	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	34	300	Pitts. & West Va....	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
60¾	61¼	100	Railway Steel Sp....	61	61	61	61	+ ¼
23¾	24	375	Ray Con. Copper....	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
88	88½	3,000	Reading	88	88¼	87⅞	88½	+ ⅜
91⅜	92	200	Rep. Iron & Steel....	92¼	92¼	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
100	101	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
101¼	103¼	300	Royal Dutch r.r....	107	107	109	109	+3½
11	12	200	St. Louis-San Fran....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
7	7½	100	Saxon Motor	7	7	7	7	...
19½	19¾	200	Seab. Air Line pf....	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	32¾	1,500	Sinclair Oil Refin....	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
60	61	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	61	61	61	61	—2
84½	84¾	600	Southern Pacific.....	84	84¾	84	84¾	+ ⅜
23½	23⅝	500	Southern Railway....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
62⅜	62¾	500	Southern Ry. pf.....	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	500	Studebaker Co.....	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
19	19⅛	900	Tenn. C. & C.....	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	...
150¼	151½	1,800	Texas Co.....	152	152	151	151	— ¼
68⅜	69	1,700	Tobacco Products....	69⅜	69⅜	68⅜	68⅞	— ⅜
121	121½	1,200	Union Pacific	121⅛	121½	121	121	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	100	United Alloy Steel...	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
99⅛	100¼	600	United Cigar Stores..	99½	100	99½	99⅞	—⅛
109	110	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf..	102	102	102	105	—8
126	127	171	United Fruit Co.....	126	126	126	126	—1
13¼	15	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F....	14	14	13½	13½	—1
127½	128⅛	200	U. S. Indus. Alco....	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ¼
61¾	61⅞	200	U. S. Rubber.....	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61¼	...
104¼	105	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf....	105	105	105	105	+ ⅝
109	109¼	29,900	U. S. Steel pf.....	109	109¼	108⅝	109	— ⅛
110¾	111¼	100	U. S. Steel pf.....	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	...
80½	81½	100	Utah Copper	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	—1½
50½	50¾	400	Va.-Car. Chemical...	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅞
9¼	9⅝	300	Wabash pf.....	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	...
37⅞	38⅞	200	Wilson & Co. pf....	37⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
78	79	200	Western Union Tel..	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	78⅝	— ⅜
41	41½	1,900	Westingh. E. & M...	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	— ¼
5½	6	200	Wheeling & L. E....	6⅛	6⅛	5½	5½	...
43	43¾	200	White Motors	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
61	61½	100	Wilson & Co.....	61	61	61	61	— ½
19⅝	19⅞	525	Willys-Overland	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
69	69½	100	Worth. Pump pf. B..	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅝

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	72.69	60.59	60.75	+ .15
25 industrials	83.15	82.33	82.83	— .41
50 stocks	77.91	71.46	71.79	— .13

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Aug. 7	71.97	71.46	71.79	— .13
Aug. 6	72.12	71.70	71.92	..
Aug. 5	72.01	71.41	71.92	+ .40
Aug. 3	71.58	71.41	71.52	+ .12
Aug. 2	71.58	71.15	74.40	+ .12
Aug. 1	71.55	71.13	71.28	— .89
July 31	71.97	71.44	71.67	+ .13
July 30	72.01	71.35	71.54	— .36
July 29	72.04	71.68	71.90	..

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Aug.	—High.—	—Low.—	—Last.—
*1918.	72.12 Aug. 6	71.13 Aug. 1	71.79
1917..	82.07 Aug. 6	74.49 Aug. 31	75.17
1916..	89.72 Aug. 23	83.45 Aug. 3	87.59
1915..	78.79 Aug. 17	73.18 Aug. 23	77.54
1914..	Stock Exchange closed.		
1913..	71.65 Aug. 13	68.83 Aug. 2	71.11

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	—Last.—
*1918.	74.32 Jan. 16	64.12 Jan. 15	71.79
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	80.42
	Full Years.		
1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	90.91 Apr. 22	88.29
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change	Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	72.48	+.06	—.02	—6.75
8 industrials	93.04	—.02	+ .06	—2.85
6 public util.	68.58	—.06	—.52	—8.94
1 municipal	94.75	..	—1.75	—3.25
40 issues	76.56	+.02	— .02	—6.21

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 7	76.56 +.02	July 31	76.65 —.04
Aug. 6	76.54 —.04	July 30	76.69 —.06
Aug. 5	76.58 +.01	July 29	76.75 +.03
Aug. 3	76.57 —.04	July 27	76.70 —.02
Aug. 2	76.61 +.02	July 26	76.72 +.07
Aug. 1	76.59 —.06	July 25	76.65 —.04

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug.	—High.—	—Low.—	—Last.—
*1918.	76.61 Aug. 2	76.54 Aug. 5	76.56
1917..	82.81 Aug. 10	81.86 Aug. 31	81.86
1916..	86.85 Aug. 1	86.34 Aug. 30	86.40
1915..	82.73 Aug. 14	82.03 Aug. 24	82.08
1914..	Stock Exchange closed		
1913..	87.79 Aug. 30	87.10 Aug. 2	87.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	—Last.—
*1919.	77.87 May 24	75.77 Apr. 9	76.56
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	82.81 July 9	82.77
	Full Years.		
1917..	89.48 Jan. 29	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915..	87.62 May 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914..	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913..	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov...	6	May 15,'20	96⅛	97	7.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	97¼	97⅛	7.60
Gov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Prov. of Q...	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Russian Gov..	6½	June, 1919	57	59	..
Russian Gov..	5½	Dec., 1921	55	57	..
Do rubles...	5½	Feb.14,'26	98	100	..
Swiss Gov...	5	Mar., 1920	100	100⅝	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Sep., 1919	97¾	97⅝	7.40
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	90

Foresight

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CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN ALUMINIUM CO.,

Paris, le July 1st, 1918.

A TRUE AND CERTIFIED COPY of an Extract of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the SOUTHERN ALUMINIUM CO. (en liquidation) held at Paris, No. 12 Rue Roquepine, on Monday the 13th day of May, 1918.

There were present:

MM. F. BUNET — Ch. DUBREUILH
L. LAKERHOLIN — H. GALL
J. DREYFUS — J. SONNERY
E. VIELHOMME

constituting the requisite quorum.

....

Mr. Bunet adds that the shares of the 2nd issue,—if the accounts are approved by the Board could be reimbursed at Frs: 523 without deduction of any tax.

The shares of the 1st issue would be reimbursed subject to a deduction on the balance due, the tax being 5%, i. e.: 40.000 shares at Frs: 525 (Frs: 5.00 per share subject to said deduction, or Frs: 5x40.000 .....Frs: 200.000 at 5%.....Frs: 10.000 or for each share a deduction of Fr: 0.25 (amount of the tax). The 2nd and final distribution on the shares of the first issue would thus amount to Frs: 22.75 per share. The stockholders shall be informed that the amount to be distributed to them for each share is: Frs: 23 subject to deduction of the tax due, and before the final distribution. Mr. BUNET is to settle with the Administration de l'Enregistrement as to the total amount to be paid to said Enregistrement.

The Board, after examining the accounts submitted, unanimously decides their adoption.

....

..... The Board further unanimously decides to send to each stockholder of record a letter informing them that the operations of the liquidation are closed and submitting to them the accounts as present by Mr. BUNET.

....

..... The Board further decides to hold no further meeting unless Mr. Bunet sees the absolute necessity for such a meeting to be convened, and in consequence the remuneration of the Board ceases to be paid from the end of May.

No further matter coming before the Board, the meeting is adjourned.

SOUTHERN ALUMINIUM CO.
EN LIQUIDATION.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 20-oz. O. D. Melton will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., August 12th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 20-oz. O. D. Melton" and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 E. 16th St., New York.

WOULD TAX WILSON $24,000 A YEAR

Kitchin Committee Decides to Make His Salary Subject to Income Levy.

TAX SUPREME COURT ALSO

As Well as All Other Federal Judges and State Officials—Constitutionality Is Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Under decisions reached today by the Ways and Means Committee in working on the income tax section of the $8,000,000,000 War Revenue bill, the President's official salary would be taxed, as well as the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices and all other Federal Judges; State officers also would be obliged to submit to a levy on their official incomes. Under the plan, the tax on the President would amount to $24,000 a year.

"There is a great sentiment all over the country that no one should be exempt from taxation," said Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the committee, when the day's work was over.

A constitutional point may prevent taxes being imposed upon the President and the Justices of the Supreme Court and the other Federal Judges. The Constitution provides that the salaries of these officials shall not be increased or diminished unless there is a constitutiona lalteration, and in 1869 Judge Hoar, then Attorney General, ruled that taxes placed upon Federal Judges would constitute a diminuation of their salaries. The Supreme Court has never passed upon this point, but Congress has generally accepted Judge Hoar's ruling.

Under the committee decision, the income tax proposed may be subject to a test in the courts, and the Supreme Court may find itself in the interesting position of saying whether or not the salaries of its members shall be taxed. Mr. Kitchin said that the majority of the committee was of the mind that the income tax would not amount to a "diminution" of the salaries, and commented that the income tax amendment to the Constitution provided that revenue should be raised from whatever sources were necessary.

Mr. Kitchin announced that under the deferred payment plan for income taxes recently agreed upon, one-third of the tax must be paid when the return is made, one-third three months later, and one-third within six months from the time of filing the return. No interest charge will be made on these deferred payments. But the Government offers an inducement for the cash payment of income taxes in the shape of a discount of one and one-ninth per cent. of the amount of the tax.

It was agreed that revenue could be raised by taxing the income on State, county, and municipal bonds, hereafter issued, so long as these bonds are not issued for refunding a debt. It was explained that to tax refunding bonds would not be fair, as the original bonds, now largely in the hands of banks and trust companies, had not been taxed.

Another decision made was to include as part of the tax on estates the proceeds of life insurance policies in excess of $40,000.

"This," said Mr. Kitchin, "would get some of the big fellows' estates, for otherwise they might tie up all their money in life insurance."

The subject of excess profit taxes will be taken up tomorrow.

McADOO FOR 80% TAX ON ALL WAR PROFITS

So Wires Kitchin and Says Lesser Sacrifice Would Be Unfair to Men at the Front.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, tonight declared himself unreservedly in favor of a flat war profits tax of 80 per cent.

"The adoption of an 80 per cent. war profits tax should render unnecessary and, I believe, undesirable any increase in the existing excess profits tax rate," he declared.

In presenting his views on tax measures now before Congress, Secretary McAdoo addressed the following telegram to Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee:

"Roper has advised me of his talk with you Wednesday last. I greatly appreciate assurance you gave him of your desire to meet as far as possible the views of the Treasury. I should be very sorry to have progress on the revenue bill delayed for conference concerning war profits tax, as I understand you suggest.

"This is a matter which has engaged my earnest thought, and, in order that you may know my views without delay, I take the liberty of telegraphing to confirm and reindorse the program outlined in my letter to you of June 5 and to express the conviction that that program is sound and reasonable. I earnestly hope that it may commend itself to you and the committee.

"I regard the war profits tax as an integral and indispensable part of that program. As a result of the further consideration of the subject which has been given since I wrote you, I am confirmed in my opinion that a flat war profits tax of 80 per cent. should be imposed. Of course, ample safeguards should be provided against hardships in extraordinary cases and the application of such a rate.

"The adoption of an 80 per cent. war profits tax should render unnecessary, and I believe undesirable, any increase in the existing excess profits tax rate. It is my strong conviction that the taxation of genuine war profits would reach real war profiteering, and that it is at the same time a thoroughly justifiable measure upon economic grounds, as well as a certain and indispensable producer of a large part of the required revenue.

"The patriotic producers of America should be content if one-fifth of their war profits are secured to them, especially when we reflect that the men who are fighting and dying in France to save the liberties of those who stay at home and to make it possible for them to continue in business, are limited by act of Congress to $306 per year for their services, and have to give their blood in the bargain. Should we be more partial and tender to those who are protected in safety at home than we are to those who make the supreme sacrifices for us on the field of battle?

"I sincerely trust, also, that amendments which experience has shown to be desirable, if not essential, to the provisions affecting the determination of excess profits taxes may be adopted."

Mr. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads, made an inspection of Chicago railway terminals with a view of making further consolidations of existing facilities to increase the efficiency of the local lines. The plan may include the closing of big downtown passenger terminals.

Secretary McAdoo left tonight for Cincinnati, where he will inspect the railway terminals tomorrow. He will then go to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for a few days before returning to Washington next Monday.

Speaking of the next Liberty Loan, Secretary McAdoo said:

"The rate of interest will be 4¼ per cent. It would be ridiculous to raise this interest. It would mean that the American people were trying to lift themselves up by their bootstraps. We must have a stabilized interest system in the loan so that business will not feel it necessary to raise the interest in its transactions up and down the line."

Adds to Standard Oil Taxes.

Tax Assessor Charles A. Ruhlmann of Bayonne has increased the ratables of the Standard Oil plant in that city $1,000,000 for 1918, and increases have been made on the plants of other large corporations. The total ratables are $70,820,351, an increase over last year of $2,835,447.

COTTON SELLING RUSH WIPES OUT BIG GAINS

Day Closes with Losses of from 124 to 140 Points—Profit Taking Halts Downward Slide.

A complete and startling upset took place in the local cotton market yesterday. Prices, which Tuesday evening had closed at net advances of 130 to 140 points, went down yesterday in a wild rush of selling, and the entire gain was wiped out, the day's close being at net declines of from 124 to 140 points, the near months suffering most.

It was considered significant by some observers that the volume of business on the decline was considerably less than it had been on the advance of the previous day, though trading was very active at times. The opening was from 50 to 85 points off, but immediately occurred the only considerable rally of the entire session. October selling up to 29.50, its high point of the day, right after the call, and other months similarly moving up to within a measurable distance of the previous close. This display of strength did not last long, however.

Apparently the very heavy short covering of the previous day, while it had advanced prices, had at the same time left the market in a very topheavy condition, and provided the ever-watchful bear element with an ideal opportunity for fresh selling. At the same time the relief of apprehension over the Gulf storm, and the report of rains in Texas, with a much better weekly weather report than had been looked for, all helped at the same time to give the overbalanced list a push in the downward direction. Prices broke with great rapidity, and for an hour or more there did not seem to be any support in the market anywhere.

The edge was taken off the selling, however, shortly after noon, when profit-taking, and some bargain-hunting by the trade—which stayed well out of the market in the main—brought prices back 20 or 30 points. They fell apart again, however, and the lowest prices of the day were registered in the late trading. The Spring contracts were relatively stronger toward the close.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

American, 1,000. Imports, 9,000. Futures

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Day.
Aug..	28.80@28.85	28.85	28.11	27.96 bid	29.35
Sep..	...@...	...	...	28.05 bid	29.45
Oct..	28.79@29.01	29.30	28.05	28.11@28.13	29.35
Nov..	...@...	...	...	27.74 bid	29.03
Dec..	28.00@28.15	28.58	27.64	27.64@27.65	28.93
Jan..	27.95@28.06	28.50	27.55	27.55@27.57	28.80
Feb..	...@...	...	...	27.51 bid	28.75
Mar..	28.00@28.15	28.45	27.51	27.51@27.53	28.75
Apr..	...@...	...	...	27.51 bid	28.75
May.	28.10@28.20	28.25	28.00	27.51 bid	28.75

The local market for spot cotton was 140 points lower at 31.45c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.50c; New Orleans, 28.75c; Savannah, 29.50c; Augusta, 29.75c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 28.15c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts.....	5,566	9,602	7,288
Exports	4,150	9,809	...
Exports, season....	26,397	...	45,694
New York stocks....	115,046	120,916	77,815
Port stocks.....	933,434	991,040	567,500
N. Y. arrivals.....	600	702	...

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet, 70 points advance; middling, 22.08c; good middling, 21.09c. Sales, 1,000 bales. American, 1,000. Imports, 9,000. Futures opened unsettled, 80 to 90 points advance; closed steady, 58 to 62 points advance; August, 21.04d; September, 21.58d; October, 21.29d; November, 21.09d; December, 20.92d. Manchester. Yarns, irregular; cloths, good inquiry.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Thunder showers and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ala., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Thurs.; rains and thunder showers Fri.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

Okla., La., and Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

EARNINGS.

Miscellaneous.

MIDVALE STEEL AND ORDNANCE CO., for the quarter ended June 30—

	1918.	1917.
Net earnings	†$12,108,753	‡$18,966,135
Res. for Fed. taxes	.....	8,132,591
Interest	754,825	814,521
Depreciation	2,778,485	1,758,233
Net profits.....	8,545,443	8,258,790
Six months ended June 30—		
Net earnings	†21,883,797	‡34,825,873
Res. for Fed. taxes	.....	14,321,618
Interest	1,578,208	1,630,977
Depreciation, &c....	3,959,805	3,559,097
Net profits	16,345,784	15,314,181

†After provision for all taxes.
‡Before war taxes.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Justice	.01
Alta	.05	Mexican	.16
Andes	.05	Occidental	.70
Best & Belcher..	.08	Ophir	.04
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con....	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.05	Seg. Belcher....	.01
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada..	.01
Con. Virginia....	.01	Union Con.....	.40
Gould & Curry....	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars..	.77¾
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Florence	.10
Cash Boy.....	.04	Goldfield Con....	.20
Halifax	.13	Great Bend.....	.03
Jim Butler.....	.59	Jumbo Ext.....	.09
McNamara	.31	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.04	Lone Star.....	.05
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick.....	.04
Monarch Pitts...	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.09	Big Four.....	.03
North Star.....	.07	Consolidated	.04
Rescue	.09	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Divide...	1.55	White Caps.....	.29
Tonopah Ext.....	1.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End.....	1.05	Nevada Hills.....	.01
West Tonopah....	.22	Packard	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.30
Atlanta	.03	Round Mountain..	.18
Booth	.04	United Eastern...	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ..	4⅝	4¾	Isabella ..	5¼	6
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5	McKinney...	8	10
Elkton ..	4½	4⅝	Portland...	81½	93
El Paso...	10	25	U. Gold M.	14	14¼
Golden C..	165	167	Dictator ..	46	47
Granite ..	19½	20	Rose Nicol.	7	8

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, July 2, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend (being dividend No. 53) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS ($1.50) per share, payable September 3, 1918, to holders of said COMMON Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on August 9, 1918. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of COMMON Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company issued and outstanding, payable September 16th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 30th, 1918.

The stock books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.
Dated, August 7th, 1918.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 70.

New York, August 7th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable August 20th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., August 8th, 1918.

The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

FEDERAL UTILITIES, INC.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

August 7th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has today declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred stock of Federal Utilities, Inc., payable September 3rd, 1918, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1918.

L. J. HART, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1918.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dividends of Three Dollars per share on the preferred stock and Two Dollars per share on the common stock of this Company have been declared payable August 16th, 1918, to stockholders of record August 12th, 1918.

ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.

MAY CUT SERVICE ON SURFACE ROADS

Commission Looking Into Plan to Relieve Financial Stress of the Lines.

WOULD END COMPETITION

Service Board Investigating Lines That Run Parallel to Subways and Elevated Lines.

An inquiry into the general financial condition of all street surface railroad corporations looking to a possible curtailment of certain portions of the transit service for the period of the war, was begun by the Public Service Commission yesterday. Chairman Charles B. Hubbell presided, and stated that the object of the inquiry was to obtain such data as would make it possible for the commission to determine whether it would be advisable in view of the exceptional conditions created by the war, to relieve the financial stress under which the street railways are operating, by suspending lines of traffic which compete with subway or elevated lines.

The application of the surface lines for increased fares which is now before the Board of Estimate was not discussed at the hearing. The investigation into the financial conditions of the railway was undertaken at the suggestion of Commissioner Charles S. Hervey, who recommended the appointment of a Conference Committee on Service, consisting of one member each from the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railway system, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit surface lines, the Queens Borough surface lines, and the Richmond Borough surface lines, together with a representative each from the Transit Bureau, the Bureau of Electrical Equipment, the Bureau of Statistics and Accounts, and the Law Department of the commission.

At the next hearing on Wednesday, Aug. 14, this committee will be expected to make a complete or at least a partial report on the following items:

1. What lines largely used by the public are now supplying inadequate service, and what additional service thereon is necessary to meet the public need?
2. What, if any, surface lines in the city can be discontinued during the period of the war without serious inconvenience to the public?
3. Where service cannot be discontinued, what reduction in nonrush-hour service can be made?
4. If any discontinuance of service or reduction in service is recommended, what will be the annual or monthly saving thereby expressed in quantity of material or labor and in money?

Commissioner Hervey declared that as the basis for any discontinuance or reduction in service weight should be given to the following conditions:

"1. Where lines either of the same system or of competing systems parallel other lines a short distance away, or where one line can be used reasonably to meet the service now performed by two or more.

"2. Where surface lines run parallel on near-by streets, or are located under or over an existing rapid transit line.

"3. Where lines now accommodate a comparatively small percentage of the public, and where this service, transferred to congested lines, would give relief and service to a large number of patrons, except that where, in suburban localities, the discontinuance of a line would deprive the locality of its only service, such a line should not be discontinued."

The hearing was largely attended by representatives of the street surface railroad companies, among them being: James L. Quackenbush, Frank Hedley, and Henry J. Smith for the New York Railways Company; C. E. Peterson for the Second Avenue Railway Company, F. H. Innes for the Richmond Light and Railroad Company and Staten Island Midland Railway Company, E. A. Maher and Alfred P. Davison for the Third Avenue Railway Company, George D. Yeomans, Colonel Timothy S. Williams, J. J. Dempsey for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies; W. O. Wood and A. G. Peacock for the New York and Queens County Railway Company, the Long Island Electric Railroad Company, and the New York and Long Island Traction Company, and C. L. Addison for the Ocean Electric Railway Company.

The City Club of New York sent a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday advocating that the city seize the application of the railway companies for an increase in fares, as an opportunity for a general reconsideration of the whole franchise situation:

"In other words," the letter of the City Club states, "there is no valid reason why the city should not, in perfect fairness, take advantage of the situation of the company to an extent necessary at least partially to correct the unfortunate franchise situation which now exists. The company's present franchises are perpetual and entirely one sided, giving the city practically no control of its surface transit lines. The opportunity is not likely to come again for many years, if ever, and the Board is therefore urged to consider this situation with the greatest care."

Triangle Film Finances.

The balance sheet of the Triangle Film Corporation and subsidiaries as of July 3, made public yesterday, shows cash on hand amounting to $49,317; accounts receivable, $68,860; accounts payable, $189,627; notes payable, $277,630, and profit and loss surplus, $671,465. Among the assets are $270,135, representing investments in other companies, and $130,951 inventories.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

No. 111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, August 7, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 5% on the common stock of The American Tobacco Company was today declared payable on September 3, 1918, to common stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1918, in the scrip, or certificates of the Company due March 1, 1921, and at that time payable in cash or, at the election of the holder expressed not earlier than September 1, 1920, and not later than December 1, 1920, in Common Stock B of the Company at par; scrip certificates, for whatever amount, may be considered together in making units of $100 or multiple thereof for the issuance of stock, but no fractional shares of stock will issue and amounts less than $100 will be paid in cash; in case the holder of the scrip certificates does not make the election as aforesaid, the scrip certificate is to be paid and discharged in cash at par; interest on scrip to maturity will be paid semi-annually in cash at the rate of 6% per annum on March 1st and September 1st of each year, first interest payment on scrip now issuing payable March 1, 1919; the privilege of converting into Common Stock B pertains only to principal and not interest. Certificates will be mailed.

J. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 76.

New York, August 7, 1918.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable August 20, 1918, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., August 8, 1918.

The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 65.

New York, August 7, 1918.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable September 20, 1918, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., September 3, 1918.

The transfer books will not be closed.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on August 26, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, August 9, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

New York, July 25, 1918.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New Issue

$10,000,000

Duquesne Light Company

PITTSBURGH

Three-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes

Dated July 1, 1918. Due July 1, 1921. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. Callable, on any interest date, at 101½ and interest on or prior to July 1, 1919; at 101 and interest thereafter on or prior to July 1, 1920; and at 100½ and interest thereafter. Coupon notes of $1,000 and $500 denominations with privilege of registration as to principal. Bankers Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

TAX PROVISIONS: These Notes will be free of the Pennsylvania State Tax. The Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for any Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2% which it may lawfully pay at the source.

For further information regarding these notes, reference is made to a letter from Mr. James D. Callery, President of the Company, copies of which may be had on request and which states that:

The Duquesne Light Company owns in fee or controls through long-term lease or stock ownership, and in large part directly operates, properties conducting the entire central station electric light and power business in the city of Pittsburgh and throughout the major portions of Allegheny and Beaver Counties, Pennsylvania.

The properties operated by the Duquesne Light Company and its subsidiaries form a single inter-connecting system which serves a total population estimated to exceed 1,100,000, located in the heart of the Pittsburgh District.

These $10,000,000 Three-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes, in addition to being the direct obligations of the Duquesne Light Company, will be secured by the pledge of all of an outstanding issue of $15,000,000 face value of its 5% Mortgage Gold Bonds. The bonds so pledged will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage on all the property owned in fee by the Duquesne Light Company and by a first lien upon its leasehold interests and on certain bonds and virtually all the stocks of its subsidiaries.

The property owned in fee, upon which the Notes will be thus secured by a first collateral lien, will include one of the largest and most important electric power plants in the country (Brunot Island, 120,000 K. W.) and extensive transmission and distribution lines, and will represent an investment very largely in excess of these $10,000,000 6% Secured Notes.

The Notes will be followed by the $5,941,000 7% preferred stock and by $18,226,000 7% dividend-paying common stock of the Duquesne Light Company.

Earnings and Expenses

Of the Duquesne Light Company and subsidiary companies—inter-company charges eliminated. For year ended May 31, 1918.

Gross Earnings	$10,465,011.33
Operating Expenses, including Current Maintenance and Taxes	7,378,072.82
Net Earnings	3,086,938.51
Annual Fixed Interest and Rental Charges, including interest on the above $10,000,000 Three-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes.....	922,441.42
Balance	$2,164,497.09

Net Earnings Over Three Times the Above Fixed Charges

Over 92% of the above gross earnings and approximately 96% of the net earnings were derived through the operation by the Duquesne Light Company of properties owned or leased by it. Both gross and net earnings of the system for the calendar year 1918 it is estimated will exceed the above earnings.

Franchises, with minor exceptions, are, in the opinion of counsel, unlimited in time or for 999-year periods.

Notes are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, and subject to approval of legal matters by our counsel. It is anticipated that the notes will be available for delivery in definitive form on or about August 20.

We Recommend These Secured Notes For Investment

Price 96 and Interest; Yielding Over 7½%

Complete circular on request.

Harris, Forbes & Co — New York
First National Bank — New York
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co — New York

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the National Interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-1164."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

NOTICE OF

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal and registered office, No. 763 Broad Street, in the City of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, on Thursday, August 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consent to the mortgage and pledge by said Corporation of all its property, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as the Board of Directors of said Corporation may determine, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of an issue of bonds of said Corporation of not to exceed $500,000,000, principal amount, at any one time outstanding, to be issued under a Mortgage and Deed of Trust to be executed by said Corporation and by Bethlehem Steel Company, to a trust company in the City of New York to be designated by said Board of Directors under which Bethlehem Steel Company is to mortgage and pledge all its property, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as its Board of Directors, with the approval of the Board of Directors of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation, shall determine, the form, terms, conditions, and provisions of said Mortgage and Deed of Trust and of the bonds to be issued thereunder, and the property to be covered thereby, to be such as shall be determined at said meeting, or as the Board of Directors of said Corporation, thereunto duly authorized at said meeting or at any adjournment thereof, may authorize and approve;

2. To consent to the pledge by said Corporation of $70,000,000, principal amount, of said bonds to secure the payment of the principal and interest of an issue of $50,000,000, principal amount, of the Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes of said Corporation, to be issued under a Trust Indenture to be executed by said Corporation and said Bethlehem Steel Company to a trust company in the City of New York to be designated by the Board of Directors of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and to consent to the pledge under said Trust Indenture, pending the issue and pledge thereunder of said $70,000,000, principal amount, of bonds, of any other property, the form, terms, conditions and provisions of said Trust Indenture and of said notes to be issued thereunder, and the property to be temporarily pledged thereunder, to be such as shall be determined at said meeting or as the Board of Directors of said Corporation, thereunto duly authorized at said meeting or at any adjournment thereof, may authorize and approve;

3. To approve, ratify, and confirm a contract to be submitted to said meeting pursuant to which a Syndicate formed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Bankers Trust Company, Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Chase Securities Corporation have purchased all of said $50,000,000 principal amount, of the Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes above referred to; and

4. To transact such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

Mr. Nelson Dean Jay, who is one of the Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and who is a Vice-President and a stockholder of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, did not participate in the meeting at which was authorized the above-mentioned contract for the sale of said Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation but not for the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock or the Class B Common Stock, which do not have voting powers) will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August 3, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 9, 1918.

Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Light and Heat Company, will be held at the office of the Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of August, 1918, at 11:00 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors, the stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at noon August 3, 1918, and remain closed until 9:00 A. M. August 15, 1918.

C./L. LANE, Secretary.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 26, 1918.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 9½ oz. O. D. Shirting Flannel will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 19, 1918. Information on application, envelopes containing proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for 9½ oz. O. D. Shirting Flannel," and addressed to Woolens Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East 16th St., New York.

$1,500,000

Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls

Refunding & Improvement Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due October 1, 1951 — Interest Payable April 1 and October 1

Denomination, $500 and $1,000

Exempt from Personal Tax in New York State

Secured, in the opinion of counsel, by direct mortgage on power canal, power plants, buildings, penstocks, turbines, equipment, real estate and other specified property of Company, subject only to $3,500,000 First and Refunding (Closed) Mortgage 5% Bonds. Total bonded debt per horse-power development is considered to be lower than that of any other large power company in the United States. Net income as officially reported for calendar year 1917 available for bond interest equivalent to nearly three times annual requirement on total bonded debt, including present issue.

Price and Descriptive Circular on Application

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
Albany — Boston — Chicago

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A531."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders of Central Rendering Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Central Rendering Corporation will be held at the office of Wilson & Co., Inc., at No. 816 First Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be dissolved pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, such dissolution having been recommended by its Board of Directors.

HARRY J. FRAYLER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF JOSEPH LEVY CO., INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Joseph Levy Co., Inc., will be held at the office of Wilson & Co., Inc., at No. 816 First Avenue, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be dissolved pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, such dissolution having been recommended by its Board of Directors.

CARL F. BURRELL, Secretary.

MONON COAL COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 5% GOLD BONDS

The undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustee under the First Mortgage of MONON COAL COMPANY to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY and SCOTT BROWN, as Trustees, dated May 19, 1911, securing the above bonds, hereby gives notice that it will purchase bonds of the above issue for the Sin

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

FOR SALE
100 SHARES
New York Trust Company Stock
Price on application
WANTED
Eastern Steel Com.
Hanson & Doyle
30 Broad St. Phone 4684 Broad.

Westinghouse

We have recently prepared for our clients a comprehensive analysis of this company which should create particular interest at this time.

A few extra copies are available to investors who are interested in our Service. Enclose 3c. in stamps for Circular No. 327.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 2947-8-9 Rector.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Amer. District Telegraph of N. J.
Famous Players-Lasky
Guaranty Trust stock
Lone Star Gas
Remington Typewriter stocks
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

H. F. Watson Co.
H. W. Johns-Manville
Nassau Electric 4s, 1951
Theodore L. Bronson
49 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9225.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lone Star Gas
New Jersey Zinc
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

E. W. Bliss
Dayton Coal, Iron & Railway
Monongahela Val'y Traction
Interstate Electric Pfd.
PHILIP LYNCH
2 Wall St. Phone Rector 5460.

OFFERINGS WANTED
Nat'l Conduit & Cable
6s 1927
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Maxwell Motor Scrip
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Land Title Building Equitable Building
Tel. Spruce 381 Tel. Rector 5354

EXECUTIVE OR UNUSUAL ASSIT.
A young man, at present an official and manager with a large corporation, is open for engagement as executive or assistant. An energetic and successful organizer with analytical training, broad vision and experience in varied departments. Can offer exceptional services. A 232 Times.

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Frank Kiernan & Co.
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Buy a W. S. S. Every Day.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIFTEEN YEAR Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of **Braden Copper Mines Company:**

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Collateral Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1916, securing the aforesaid bonds, pursuant to Section 2 of Article III. of said Agreement, hereby calls for tenders for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of an amount of said bonds sufficient, as nearly as may be, to exhaust the sum of Five hundred thousand, four hundred twenty-one and forty-eight one-hundredth dollars ($500,421.48) now in its hands for account of the sinking fund provided by said Agreement. All such tenders must be for all or any part of the bonds offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 105% of the principal thereof, and accrued interest, and must be received at the Trust Department of the undersigned, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon on August 19, 1918. Each such tender must be endorsed as such and marked "Tender of Bonds for Purchase for Sinking Fund under Collateral Trust Agreement of Braden Copper Mines Company, dated February 1, 1916." Any portion of tenders accepted will be mailed on or before August 21, 1918, and will call for delivery of the bonds on or before August 26, 1918, with coupons maturing February 1, 1919, and subsequently.

Accepted bonds should be accompanied by federal income tax exemption certificates covering accrued interest.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

Dated at New York, this 5th day of August, 1918.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st September, 1918, of $312,000 Argentine gold pesos, say £62,400 nominal of the above loan.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st March, 1919, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 12th August, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $978 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 July, 1918.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	1.55½	1.56¼	1.58⅝	1.58¼
September	1.63	1.59¾	1.61⅞	1.62¼
October	1.64⅞	1.60	1.63¼	1.63½

OATS.
In the local cash market standard was quoted at 82¼@83c; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 3 white, .82@82½c; No. 4 white, 81½@82c; ordinary clipped, 81½@82½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	69¾	68¼	69¼	68¾	..
September	69⅝	68¼	69¾	68¾	59
October	70⅝	68¾	70¼	69½	..

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	26.80	26.65	26.77	26.70	22.50
October	26.80	26.67	26.77	26.70	22.57
Ribs—					
September	24.85	24.75	24.77	24.77	22.92
October	25.00	24.92	24.92	24.92	22.75
Pork—					
September	44.50	44.10	44.25	44.70	42.50

COFFEE.
Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.28	8.18
September	8.48	8.40	8.47	8.33
October	..	..	8.57	8.45
November	..	..	8.67	8.55
December	8.78	8.69	8.76	8.65
March	9.00	9.00	8.99	8.87

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.
BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 8,834 boxes. Market generally firm on all grades. Trading quiet on fancy butter, but a better out-of-town demand for medium and low grades, and the recent tendency toward a wider range of values appears to have been checked for the moment. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45¼@46¼c; extras, (92 score,) 45¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¼@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 42@43c; thirds, 39@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47¾c; extras, 46@46¾c; firsts, 44½@45¼c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 40½@40½c; lower grades, 37@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37½@38½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33½@34½c; packing stock, current make No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 34½c; lower grades, 32@34c.

EGGS—2,096 cases. Arrivals are still running lighter than last week, but the trade is dull and selective being affected to a considerable extent by the strike of egg candlers which induces dealers to buy cautiously and only for urgent needs. There is a scarcity of eggs containing a good to large proportion of heat free stock and for such most receivers report continued demand at steady to firm prices, but on the medium and lower qualities, which comprise the bulk of the supply arriving and accumulations in store, there is continued pressure to sell, very dull trade and extremely irregular and weak values. A good deal of the supply arriving has no value above a range of 36@40c and inferior lots go still lower. Dirties and checks easier. Nearby white eggs cleaning up fairly well and fine qualities are scarce and firm. Fresh gathered extra, dozen, 46@47c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed, firsts, 39@43c; seconds and poorer, 34@39c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@33c; under grades, 25@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, clean nearby whites, fine to fancy, 57@60c; ordinary to prime, 48@56; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@56c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmary browns, 49@53c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@47c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Alask. Pack. Ass'n.	$2	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Am. S. & R.	1½	Q	Sep. 18	Aug. 28
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 12
Am. Tobacco	*5	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Dominion I. & S. pf.	3½	SA	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Dominion Steel	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Elec. Invest. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 22	Aug. 12
Hartmann Corp.	$1.25	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Homestake Mining	50c	M	Aug. 26	Aug. 26
Nat. Grocer	2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Penn. Gasoline pf.	4	SA	Aug. 15	
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	2½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Uni. Cig. Stores pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23

*Payable in scrip.

METAL MARKET REPORT.
These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.50	8.62½	8.50	8.60
Antimony	13.00	13.25	13.00	13.25
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	..	33.00	..	33.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry	..	34.25	..	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	399	0	0	399	0	0
Tin, futures	399	0	0	399	0	0
Spelter	34	0	0	34	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¾	98¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¾	99
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
3s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	103	103½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s July, 1967	99½	100	99¾	31½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
4½s June, 1965	99⅞	100¼	99¾	31½s Nov., 1954	81	82	81
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	3½s May, 1954	80½	..	80½
4½s Nov., 1957	99¾	100¼	99¾				
4½s May, 1957	99¾	100½	99⅝	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94⅝	95½	94⅝				
4½s April, 1963	94⅝	95½	94½	4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s Mar., 1964	94⅝	95½	94½	4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s Mar., 1932	94⅝	95½	94½	4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s Sep., 1960	94¾	95¼	94½	4½s 1918-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4s May, 1959	90	91	90	4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.55
4s Nov., 1958	90	91	90	4s 1944-1956	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s May, 1957	90	91	90	3½s 1930-1979	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s Nov., 1956	89	..	89	3½s 1922-1920	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s Nov., 1955	89	..	89	3½s 1918	4.75	..	4.75
4s May, 1955	89	93¾	92½	3s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¾	3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99½	3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
175 Cities Service	211	210½	210½	211
325 Cities Service pf.	74¾	74½	74¼	75

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	67	72
Am. Gas & Electric	31	83
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	40
Am. Light & Traction	187	190
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	94
Am. Power & Light	41	48
Am. Power & Light pf.	67	70
Am. Public Utilities	..	25
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec.	12	14
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	59
Am. W. W. & E. partic	12	14
Carolina Pow. & Light	24	28
Carolina Power & L. pf.	83	90
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power of	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	78
Com. Pow. Ry. & Lt.	20	23
Com. Power, Ry. & Lt. pf.	41	45
Conn. Power pf.	82	84
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75
El Paso Electric	..	90
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85
Electric L. & S. pf.	60	63
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	35	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	61	65
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	65
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	97
Aquiach. Pow. 6s, '32	67	70
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	90¼
Cities Service deb. 7s	101	102
Col. Gas & Elec. 5s, '27	70	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Pow. & Lt. 6s, 1922	84	87½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	88
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78½	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23	90	95
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	98½	99
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Miss. River Power	12	15
Miss. River Power pf.	42	50
Northern Ohio Electric	15	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	50	60
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	55
Northern States Power	42	45
North. States Power pf.	80	83
Northern Texas Elec.	54	59
Northern Texas Elec. pf.	79	80
Pacific Gas & Elec.	38½	35
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	79	80
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	14	18
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	44	47
Pub. Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	88
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	55	60
Southern Cal. Edison	76	79
South. Cal. Edison pf.	95	98
Stand. Gas & Electric	4	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21½	23
Tampa Electric Co.	97	102
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	3	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14	16
United Light & Rys.	30	31
United L. & Rys. pf.	61½	63
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Western Power	12	14
Western Power pf.	50	53
West. Church & Kerr.	61	65
West. Church & K. pf.	78	83
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	70	72
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '26	89	91
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	88	87
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	79	85
Omaha & Co. Bl. 5s, 1928	80	85
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s	100	..
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½
Sou. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	87	90
Twin States Gas & Elec. 5s, 1953	80	85
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	77
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '20	85	87
United Util. cv. 6s	43	50
Utah Securities 6s	85½	87
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	95

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Con Coal	86	85⅞	86
90 Cosden	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
20 Con Power	95½	95½	95½
15 Com'l Credit	44½	44½	44½

Bonds.

$15,000 Cos 6s, B..	80½	80½	80½
19,000 Do. A	80½	80½	80½
1,000 Con Pow 5s	91	91	91
1,000 Elkhorn 5s	85	85	85

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Allouez	50	50	50
53 Anaconda	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
15 Ariz Com'l	15	15	15
60 Cal & Ariz	67¼	67	67
5 Cal & Hecla	458	455	455
480 Franklin	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
100 Island Creek	62½	62	62½
35 Keweenaw	..	1	1
10 Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 Mass Con	5	5	5

Railroads.

5 Bos & Alb	131	131	131
14 Bos Elec	71½	71½	71½
10 Do pf., rcs	97	97	97
5 Bos & Low	85	85	85
3 Bos & Me	33	33	33

Miscellaneous.

50 Am A Ch pf	93	93	93
317 A T & T	91¼	90⅞	91
20 Am Wool pf	95¾	95	95¾
210 Art Metal	15⅝	15	15
1,385 Booth Fish	27¾	26	27¼
350 Cent Steel	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
100 E Bos Land	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
130 Fairbanks	44½	44½	44½
6 Gen Elec	145⅝	145	145
25 Int Port Cem	5	5	5
2 Math Alkali	37	37	37
10 Mass Gas	84	84	84

Bonds.

$5,000 C, B & Q 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,000 CJ&SY 5s	91	91	91
3,400 U S Lib 3½s	100	99.74	99.74

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Booth Fish	27	27	27
70 C C Con Ry	1¼	1¼	1¼
85 Do pf	18	17½	17½
10 Chic P Tool	68¼	68½	68½
20 Cudahy	113	113	113
70 Com Edison	101½	101½	101½
30 Deere pf	94	94	94
74 Diam Match	108	107½	108

Bonds.

$3,000 C C Ry 1st 5s	85	85	85
7,000 ComEdist 5s	89	88⅞	89

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
52 Am Gas	60⅝	59	60¾
10 Cramp's	81¼	81½	81½
220 Elec Storage	55	54¼	54½
5 Ins of N A	26	26	26
240 Lake Super	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
5 Lehigh Val	57½	57½	57½

Bonds.

$1,000 Choc & M 5s	96½	96½	96½
10,000 Elec & Peo 4s	70	70	70
4,000 L Sup inc 5s	56	56	56

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	97	100	97	100
Do pf	83	86	83	86
Conley Foil	190	210	190	210
J. S. Young	130	150	130	150
Do pf	100	108	100	108
MacA. & F	160	179	160	179
MacA. & F. pf	93	100	93	100
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	127	135	127	135
R. J. Reynolds, A	250	275	250	275
Do B, common	210	230	210	230
Do pf	100	102	100	102

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	4½	5	Hóma. Oil	78	80
B. S. Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	18½	19½
Begole	50	60	Iron Blossom	36	42
Black Hawk	95	96	La Rose	35	40
Bohemia	80	90	Majestic	19	20
Boston Ely	70	80	Mex. Metals	42	47
Bost. & Mont.	51	52	Moj. Tung	10	11
Butte & Lon.	16	18	New Baltic	88	95
Bost. & Ariz.	..	1⅝	Nat. Z. & L.	15	17
Crystal	40	41	New Cornelia	19¾	19
Calaveras	..	1	Nev. Douglas	52	55
Crown Res.	18	25	Nixon Nev.	43	46
Cortez	8	15	Oneco	15	20
Champ., old	4	5	Onondaga	13	17
Chief Con.	2⅜	2⅝	S. W. Miami	..	..
Denbigh	2¼	2½	full paid	1	1½
Earl-Eagle	2	3	U. V. Ext.	37	38
Fortuna	3	5	Victoria Min.	60	62
Houghton	50	75	Yukon Gold	1	1¼

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HENRY ST, 163; Elizabeth W. Burke against Samuel Solomon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 110.2 ft n of 185th St, 50x115, and Wadsworth Av, w s, 60.2 ft n of 185th St, 50x115x49.2x115, two actions; Wadsworth-Washington Corporation against Helen C. Corsa et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn.

12TH AV, n e corner of 50th St, 100.5x300, and all water rights, &c., appertaining thereto; 10th Av, s w corner of 48th St, 25x200.6; 10th Av, s w corner of 50th St, 200.10x225 to 49th St; 8th Av, s w corner of 46th St, 525x100.5; 9th Av, s e corner of 46th St, 100.5x200; 46th St, n s, 50 ft e of 9th Av, 100.5x150; 8th Av, n e corner of 45th St, 200.10x350; Broadway, n w corner of 45th St, 80.7x308.11; 46th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av 15x100.4; 46th St, 150 West; 8th Av, 884; 8th Av, 480; 8th Av, 627; 34 Av, 704; 8th Av, 503; 8th Av, 537; 37th St, 302 West; Winthrop A. Chanler against Margaret L. Aldrich et al., amended partition; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh.

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,420; Decatur M. Sawyer et al. against Frida Wattenberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

3D AV, n e corner of 168th St, 50x176.4; matter of petition of Bessie Ruth, (Blanche B. Newkirk et al.,) action register title; attorney, W. Fairchild.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Alask. Pack. Ass'n.	$2	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Am. S. & R.	1½	Q	Sep. 18	Aug. 28
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 12
Am. Tobacco	*5	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Dominion I. & S. pf.	3½	SA	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Dominion Steel	1¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Elec. Invest. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 22	Aug. 12
Hartmann Corp.	$1.25	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Homestake Mining	50c	M	Aug. 26	Aug. 26
Nat. Grocer	2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Penn. Gasoline pf.	4	SA	Aug. 15	
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	2½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Uni. Cig. Stores pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23

*Payable in scrip.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed steady in a dull and narrow market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices were about on a parity with the closing quotations of yesterday. There was some irregularity in the movement of the list throughout the session, but price changes, except in one or two issues, were fractional in extent. Trading grew more restricted in volume as the day advanced, and the close found the floor almost deserted.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Alaska Gold	3⅜	3½	3½
40 Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
70 Am Beet Sug.	69½	69½	69½
50 Am H & L pf	81	81	81
22 Am Ice Sec.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
60 Am Sm & R	78¾	78¾	78¾
600 Am Sum Tob.	130¾	128	128⅞
70 Am T & T.	91⅜	90⅝	90⅝
535 Anaconda	66¼	65½	65⅝
2,880 Bald'n Loco	93¾	91⅝	92⅜
80 Balt & Ohio.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
150 Beth Stl. B.	84¼	83⅜	83⅜
570 C, M & St P	45¼	44½	44½
170 Cruc Steel	66½	66	66¼
50 Cuba C Sug.	31	30⅞	30⅞
50 Dist Secur.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
50 Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
30 Do 1st pf	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
120 Gen Motors.	153¼	148½	153½
10 Gt Nor Ore.	31¼	31¼	31¼
100 Insp Copper.	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞
50 Int Mer M pf	97½	97½	97½
90 Int Nickel.	30½	29½	29½
10 Kennecott	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
330 Mex Petrol.	101¼	100⅜	100⅜
80 Midv Steel.	52⅜	52⅛	52¼
130 Mo Pacific	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
50 Nat Enam.	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
90 N Y Central.	72	71⅞	72
460 Ohio Cit Gas	40	39½	39⅝
80 Ont Silver.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200 Reading	88¾	88	88
50 Rep I & S.	92	92	92
90 Sinclair Oil.	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
10 SouthernPac	84½	84½	84½
100 SouthernRy.	23¾	23¼	23¾
20 Studebaker.	44¼	44¼	44¼
20 Tenn Copper	19¼	19¼	19¼
150 Tob Prod.	69⅝	69	69¼
310 Union Pac.	121¾	121⅛	121⅝
5,060 U S Steel	109¼	108⅝	109
80 Va-Car Ch.	51	50⅝	50⅝
10 Wabash	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
100 Wab pf A	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,800 Lib 3½s	100.56	100.52	100.52
1,650 1st 4s	94.94	94.86	94.86
1,850 2d 4s	94.42	94.24	94.24
1,150 1st 4½s	95.04	94.90	94.90
1,850 2d 4½s	94.46	94.30	94.30
4,250 3d 4½s	96.20	96.04	96.06

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500 †Aetna Exp.	13½	12⅞	12⅞
100 Br-Am T Co.	..	..	18
700 †B Bros Ice.	35	34½	34¾
2,200 †Cup Sulph.	⅝	½	⅝
100 †Gen Asp'alt	33	33	33
1,400 Grape-Ju.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,300 Grape-O pf.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2,500 †Max Munit.	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

4,200 †Pierce Oil.	17	16¾	16¾

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,800 †† Am Ventu.	11	8	9
800 †Barn't O&G	⅞	¾	¾
1,500 †Con Arg.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
300 †Crystal Oil, (a pros)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
1,000 †† Esmeralda	5	5	5
2,500 †Federal Oil	2¼	2	2¼
1,700 †Glenrock	3⅞	3¾	3¾
500 †Imper Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 †Isl'd O & T	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700 †Mex Petrol.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500 †Midcont Con	7¼	7	7⅛
5,000 †† Midw Oil.	101	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

2,000 †Alaska-

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

123d St., West of Mount Morris Park.—Nine rooms, one bath; occupied by physician for 10 years; Winter coal supply ordered. Telephone Barclay 5309.

Brooklyn.

Old Colonial homestead on Ocean Av., nine rooms, three baths; hardwood floors; large grounds; fruit, shade trees, flowers, vegetable garden; garage; ideal country home in city; out-of-town business necessitates moving; furnished, $100; unfurnished, $80. Phone Cortlandt 4474.

Queens.

$10 monthly buys cottage, corner plot; improvements; block from trolley; small payment down. Inquire Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

Just completed, attractive seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Columbus 7915.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 3 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedroom in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

For sale, attractive modern house, 7 rooms, bath; large corner plot, garden, fruit; nice neighborhood; near station; 32 minutes; reasonable. Y 214 Times Annex.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

$15, six rooms; store front; opposite school; large plot; near Erie trolley. Tyndall, Waldwick, Bergen County, N. J.

Long Island.

Great Home Bargain.—Forced to sell my six-room home; all improvements; large plot; hour from city; need $500 cash at once, balance to suit buyer; all kinds of work in neighborhood. B. Joseph, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4385.

Must sell my small farm, house, outbuildings, chicken coops, incubators, &c., with 2 to 6 acres; vegetables, fruit, shade trees; hour out; easy terms. Brand, 214 Times Downtown.

Richmond Hill.—Six-room house; garden, fruit, &c.; parquet floors; A1 condition; $3,800; $500 down, balance easy. Bryan, 215 Times Downtown.

Houses Wanted.

Responsible party would rent by the year large, completely furnished house with garage, within 20 miles from city; south shore Long Island; Immediate Possession. S 212 Times.

Lady wishes to rent small, unfurnished house in Jersey, within commuting distance of New York; moderate rental and improvements desired; state full particulars. S 209 Times.

Oct. 1st, unfurnished six-room modern house with garage; easy commuting. Answer at once, Port Chester, 290-W.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Rye—Oakland Beach.—Exceptional opportunity, half of desirable house until October; $200; no small children. S 170 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Douglas Manor.—Sacrifice 5 lots, near water; $2,500, immediate; will build concrete tile roof house with garage for $11,000. Builder, W 127 Times.

Montauk Point.—80 acres on Lake Munchoque; wonderful location for residence or bungalows. Grimes, 199 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Five very interesting properties at Douglaston, ranging $12,000 to $25,000. W. J. Peper, Douglaston, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, at public auction, Saturday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., on premises, cottage, 14 3d Av., near Bayview Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; house contains 12 rooms and bath; stands in centre of 150 ft. front; thoroughly up to date. Advance information from Isaiah Burks, 506 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have city house, with equity of $15,000, in very desirable location, to exchange for small country house near New York; will add cash if proposition is good. Mr. Dunn, Rector 5741.

Will exchange factory property, New York City waterfront, for dwelling in country, factory can be rented for $150 monthly. A 427 Times Downtown.

Garage plots wanted in exchange for some excellent income properties, showing good returns. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm with improved house, 7-9 rooms, with about two acres; commuting; will rent with option of purchase; state particulars. R. F., 246 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Twenty-four miles out; express station; 60 acres; on macadam road; large house, barns; two streams; good land; trees; $11,000, terms. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT OFFICES TO LET.

1 window	$10.00
1 window	12.00
2 windows	16.00
2 windows	17.00
4 windows	22.00
9 windows	70.00

189-191 Franklin St., between 3 stations.

BUILDING TO LEASE.
45,000 SQUARE FEET.
FOR STORAGE
OR MANUFACTURING,
IN NEW YORK CITY.
LONG LEASE; LIBERAL RENTAL.
ADDRESS OWNER, A 257 TIMES.

To sub-let, large 42d St. corner office, adjacent to Grand Central Terminal; basement connection to trains and subway; to Sept. 30, 1920. Inquire 51 East 42d St., Room 212.

Furnished private office, $23.50 monthly; also desk room, $3.50, telephone, attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

57th St., corner, opposite Carnegie Hall; second floor, for business or dwelling; rent $1,800. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan; 5 leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Sublet a large, light office, with or without stenographic service. Call Room 1401, 395 Broadway. Phone 3339 Franklin.

624-634 West 30th; large, light, strong lofts for business; adapted for auto line; moderate rent; give lease; alter to suit.

Mahogany furnished office, Wall St. section; stenographic service. Reasonable, 245 Times Downtown.

STORE sublease near 5th Av.; best retail store above 42d; rent $6 up. Vanderbilt 5612. ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 5th Av.

OFFICES, $23 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desire to secure on sublease medium size or large office in 30 or 50 Church St. Address A 425 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

21ST, 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano; maid service; sacrifice.

80TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, meals $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

81ST, 22 EAST. (The Hampton.)—Two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $65.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; Merritt, 6281 Murray Hill, before 6.

36TH, 144 EAST, (apt. 5D.)—Modern, artistically furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms, light, airy, cool; $100 monthly.

54TH, 111 EAST. (Near Park.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $600. Plaza 6143.

60TH ST., 18 EAST.—Southern exposure; half price; double room, bath, $35; 2 rooms, bath, $75.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Santon, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1456.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH ST., 54 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette; Oct. 1 or longer. Apply Supt.

40'S, (Near 5th.)—Handsome apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; now to October, $100 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d St.

43D, 125 WEST.—Attractive two-room, bath, kitchenette. Apply mornings, Burnham, same address.

43TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, $75, $90, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartment, consisting 2, 3, 4 large, light rooms; high class fireproof building; Summer concession.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Well furnished four-room flat, new apartment house; linen, silver, new Hardman grand, long or short lease, immediate possession. Wynn, Circle 8560.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Half price, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

67TH, 1 WEST. (Duplex No. 315.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Manager.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two exceptionally large, beautiful rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished, electricity.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

74TH, 103 WEST.—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, $30; 2 rooms, $25; one, $45.

75TH ST., 57 WEST. (Apt. 9D.)—First-class five-room elevator apt., cool, splendid view, convenient to subway or elevated, block from park, rent Aug. and Sept., $75 month; seen any time.

75TH, 55 WEST.—1, 2-room, kitchenette apartments, baths, electricity, telephone; $12 upward.

80'S, (Near Drive.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; year's lease; $200 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

83D, (Central Park West.)—Will sublet to October or longer, charmingly furnished 5-room apartment, complete in all respects; $150 month. Phone Schuyler 6088.

86TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, beautiful large 2d floor, bath, kitchenette, service; $100.

90'S, (Riverside Drive.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths; year's lease; $150 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

91ST, 215 WEST. (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 12A.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms, wonderfully furnished; complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

123D, 547 WEST. (B'way.)—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, $45 month. Rose.

127TH, (Near Riverside.)—Elevator, outside, 3 rooms, bath, $45, telephone. 5280 Morningside.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED BEFORE LISTING; 1 TO 10 ROOMS; SEASON OR LONGER. APARTMENT RENTING CO., 176 WEST 72D ST., COR. B'WAY. PHONE COLUMBUS 1277.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

46 WEST 83rd ST.
New Fireproof Apartments
All Modern Improvements
2 to 8 Rooms
1 TO 3 BATHS.
Apply on Premises.

200 West 58th St.
Corner of 7th Ave.
APARTMENTS OF
3 ROOMS AND BATH to
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
FROM OCT. 1st, $1,300 to $3,000,
including Refrigeration.
Owned and Managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

HAWARDEN HALL
N. W. Cor. 5th Av. and 129th St.
4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator service; convenient to subway.
Rents $480 to $1,000.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class.
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
SMALL FAMILIES
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Av. S.E. Cor. 75th St.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

1182-1186 MADISON AVE.
Corner 87th Street.
Handy to Express Station Lexington Ave. Subway at 86th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS.
Elevator Service.
Rental, $780 to $1,200.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 MADISON AVE., COR. 41ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.

1,000 Madison Av., bet. 77th and 78th Sts., high-class furnished and unfurnished, non-housekeeping apartment house; unusually large, light rooms, with open fireplace, and containing every modern improvement. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3099.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

AN apartment of six rooms and two baths, upper West End Av., facing river, furnished new last September, of the very finest of furniture and rugs, costing $11,000; for sale complete and ready for occupancy; long lease; rent $1,900. No dealers. Address K 311 Times Downtown.

BEST SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS AND HOUSES; REDUCED SUMMER RENTALS. APPLY BERLOCK CO., 46 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

CENTRAL PARK WEST. (1 West 86th.)—Six rooms, elegantly furnished, all outside rooms, southern exposure; best references required; price $275 month; immediate possession. Apt. 8E or telephone Schuyler 5906.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Furnished two rooms, housekeeping suite. Telephone mornings, 1,886 Academy, Extension 32.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

New modern building, 5-room front apt., nicely furnished, second floor; southern exposure; ideal Winter home; bargain; $83 monthly or lease; immediate possession. Phone 3915 Cathedral, Apt. 2F. Right at Dyckman St. subway; $48 month to one buying furniture; complete, $300.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, (116th.)—5-room, front, sublet 1 year. Apartment 12A.

Unfurnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 141 EAST.—Single flat, seven large, light rooms; $55; janitor.

19 EAST 32D ST.

We have for rent the four upper floors of the above building, consisting of 10 rooms and six baths, comprising four one-room and bath, one two-room and bath, (whole floor,) and one three-room, kitchenette and bath, (whole floor,) apartments, with electric light and call bell and door opener system; heat and hot water supplied by the landlord; splendid opportunity for one in the business of renting furnished apartments; rental asked $2,200.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St.
Telephone 5700 John.

57TH, EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Desirable two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, entire floor to lease; $1,000. Plaza 6143.

90TH, 62 EAST.—6-7 rooms, elevator apartment; electricity, modern improvements; $48-$75.

FLOOR TO LET.

614 Third Av.—5 extra large rooms, whole floor, modern improvements; rent $28. Apply Supt.

LEXINGTON AV., 807. — Select studio apartments, one and two rooms and bath, $40-$50; near 62d St.; steam heat, hot water. On premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

7TH AV., (N. E. Corner 57th St.)—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, private entrance; rents $1,100 to $1,800. T. B. ROBERTSON, 1,123 Broadway.

147 WEST 107TH ST.
WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
New nine-story building; one four-room apartment with open fireplace, $1,250; separate maid's room if desired.

147th, 155 WEST.—Studio and bath; two rooms and bath; all improvements; Washington Square section. Duross, 2377 Chelsea.

167TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $40 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

577TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8900.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Four, five rooms and bath, housekeeping apartments; $1,425-$1,750; doctor's suite, 2 rooms, bath, $1,250. Superintendent on premises or G. B. Beaumont Company, owners, 286 5th Av.

72D, 14 WEST.—Two or three rooms; parquet floors; artist's studio; north light.

82d St., 250 West, (near Broadway.)—High-class apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600 to $2,300.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3830.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Seven large rooms, bath; ground floor; $55; immediate possession.

94TH, 308 West.—8 rooms and 2 baths; large apartment; best value for the money in the city.

102D, 306 WEST, (near the Drive.)—Entire fifth floor, apartment of 8 rooms; fireproof house with elevator; all improvements; rent $1,400. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St., N. Y.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

117TH ST., 112-118 WEST.—5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, telephone; $32; efficient service; references required. Supt. on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

161ST STREET, 581 WEST,
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 6, 7, and 8-room apartments, with one and two baths; $600 to $1,000. Open for inspection.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Tel. John 5700. 46 Cedar St.

FLOOR TO LET.

897 8th Av.—Five extra large rooms; whole floor; improvements; rent $28. Apply superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 960, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.
2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO ladies, connected with Metropolitan Opera Co., desire to lease on west side, between 59th and 86th, three or four nicely furnished rooms, with kitchenette, for season, beginning Oct. 1, not over $100 month. S 161 Times.

LET US RENT YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT OR DWELLING FOR YOU. List now for Fall and Winter Leasing. W. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
148 West 72d St. Columbus 2750.

RESPONSIBLE party wants furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, east side, year, Sept. 1, $2,100. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 1460.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED for Winter season; clients waiting; send full particulars. Berlock Co., 46 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

WANTED—At seashore, small furnished apartment for two weeks. R., 574 St. Nicholas Av.

Unfurnished.

First floor of detached private house; please give full particulars. K 357 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 LEXINGTON AV.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished, private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

86TH ST, 14 EAST.—Desirable double rooms, with or without baths; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Desirable parlor floor; also small room; electricity, telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large room, adjoining bath; one flight up; $11.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; also small; electricity; references.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large room and bath; also unfurnished room; in quiet home.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Large south, well-kept third-floor room; first-class.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; electric light, running water; Summer rates; gentleman.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptional room, window seat, electricity, adjoining bath; also small-er; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two large rooms, with kitchen, bath, electricity; also double rooms.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house, large room, dressing room; $5.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, large second floor front room, running water, electricity.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ONE FLIGHT, BAY WINDOW, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, TWIN BEDS; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; running water; telephone; electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Newly decorated, attractively furnished rooms; private baths; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 29 WEST, (Near Park.)—Newly furnished new last September, of the very finest of furniture and rugs, costing $11,000; for sale complete and ready for occupancy; long lease; rent $1,900. No dealers. Address K 311 Times Downtown.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; phone; electricity; running water; desirable location.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Medium, small rooms; all conveniences; near subway, "L."

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST. — Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; special Summer rates.

73D, 167 WEST.—Rooms, furnished; bath; continuous hot water; conveniences; near subway.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, private family; meals optional.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 5 WEST. (Near Park.)—Refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also room and bath. Japanese service.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, large room, light housekeeping; small room.

75TH, 120 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without bath; electricity and running water.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, near bath, $3; single, $4.50; electricity; select residence.

75TH, 184 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; running water; adjoining bath.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; rooms, private baths, $3, $10, $12.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select, beautiful front rooms, twin beds, bath, electricity.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths, electricity; refined house.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large rooms, private baths, electricity, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite, with, without private bath; telephone, electricity.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two gentlemen, twin beds.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; telephone.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, cool, airy rooms, with bath; two connecting; electricity, phone.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1046.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—First-floor suite, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; also small rooms.

79TH ST., 175 WEST.—Block from Broadway subway; 1 room; or 2 front connecting rooms; $5 or $8. Howarth.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive room, 2d floor, front; private bath; electricity, twin beds.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished, for business or professional people; exclusive house and neighborhood.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; electricity; suite; refined house; references.

83D, (Central Park West.)—Large airy room in private elevator apartment; business woman only; meals if desired. Phone Schuyler 6988; credentials required.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

86TH, 338 WEST. — Attractively furnished medium room, bath adjacent; all improvements; adjoining Riverside.

86TH, 341 WEST, (near Drive.)—Attractive front room, twin beds, running water, electricity.

86TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity, bath, subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private, neat; near Drive; references.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, $20; rooms $12-$4; all furnished; references.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, facing street; modern. Apartment 2, North.

96TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished single room, bath; telephone; gentlemen, $3.

103D ST., 253 WEST, (Riverside Section.)—Handsomely furnished, cool double room, two windows; running water; semi-bath; telephone, electricity; express subway block distant; gentlemen; $9.

106TH, 238 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Beautiful airy, newly furnished front room; modern elevator apartment; shower, &c. Apartment 18.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Large, exceptionally airy front room; reasonable; elevator apartment. Brown.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

108TH, (Near Riverside.)—Desirable suite, two spacious rooms, private bath. Academy 3238.

110TH ST., (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, refined private family; gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, high-class apartment. Apartment 31.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Cool, single front room; American family; congenial; $6. Apt. 51.

119TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished outside room; modern improvements; with couple; convenient L, subway. Call mornings or evenings. Gerwertz.

152D, 588 WEST.—Two beautiful, large rooms, refined private house. Audubon 7146.

CENTRAL PARK, 86.—Room with, without private bath, reasonable. 11th floor, Schuyler 5800.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 111th St.—Front, outside, handsomely furnished room or suite, $35, $60; immediate. Phone 3915 Cathedral, Apt. 3B.

RIVERSIDE, 120, (Corner 84th.)—Cool, attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson. Clevelland.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (79th-80th.)—Large, light room with private bath; also other rooms; private house; 7 people.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Hotel service, rooms $15-$25 weekly.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large rooms, private bath; private residence. Phone Academy 2607.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished rooms twin beds, adjoining baths.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined Japanese gentlemen desire furnished rooms, bed and sitting, west side, between 85th St. and 115th St.; state terms. K 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants room; no other boarders. Full particulars, A. B., 250 Times.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN and wife want three or four rooms, (unfurnished preferred,) with meals or restaurant in building; state terms. Professor, H 209 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished room, use kitchen and bath, in apartment. K 346 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Country Board Wanted.

Young gentleman desires room and board, with refined family, commuting distance downtown, strictly private, state terms. S 248 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive large rooms with board; references.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals. $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (35th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; also attractive suites.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small, large rooms, private baths; table board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; excellent table; private bath.

61ST ST., 154 EAST.—Rooms, with or without board; conveniences. Tel. Plaza 1379.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private baths, electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; business couple or two gentlemen preferred; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservation.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; good table.

72D, 228 WEST. — Steam heat, electricity, elevator; table board; subway express; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large, spacious suite and rooms, electricity, private bath, select house.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, switchboard; dining room opens Sept. 1.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests; reference.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, private bath; board optional; moderate.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Board and rooms; table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all conveniences, excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Comfortable large, small room; choice meals; Winter reservations; references.

86TH, 17 WEST, (wide park street.)—Large, medium room; excellent table; parlor dining.

89TH, 230 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with excellent board, apartments. Lentes.

100TH, 901 WEST.—To couple seeking high-class home, attractive surroundings, large, cool room, 3 windows; running water; twin mahogany beds; best home cooking. Phone 6900 Morningside. Apartment 3W.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent table; Winter reservations; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Spaniard, wishes to be admitted as only guest by a refined private family; prefers room with private bath and good location; object is practice English. S 238 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (Central American,) desires room, with or without board; state terms and particulars. S 224 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

AN experienced, well-educated woman desires a position of trust and responsibility in family, institution, or school; fair salary and congenial surroundings. S 185 Times.

BILL CLERK and clerical worker, competent typist, experienced Elliott-Fisher operator; salary $18. T. Friedman, 2,366 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' manufacturing experience controlling accounts, trial balances, desires position where work and ability will be appreciated; salary $28-$30. S 256 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, credits, correspondence; seven years' experience. W 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT; knowledge stenography, office work; experienced, accurate, willing; $18. K 380 Times Downtown.

GENERAL CLERK, (21,) 6 years' experience; large concern; salary $18. K 384 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients, Lockhart, 2d floor, 1,088 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse; care of lady for the Summer; out of town preferred. Tel. Schuyler 1908.

SEAMSTRESS in family, assist with other work; fond of children. Advertiser, 239 East 53d.

SEAMSTRESS, chamber-work.—Irish; $45. Seamstress, care Lyons, 137 West 90th.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school and general education; good knowledge of English and accurate, will start for $15 if chance for advancement. Initiative, 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, accurate, neat; can furnish satisfactory references. Solomon, 129 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, Secretary, long experience; not afraid of responsibilities; $22. K 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY wants extra work in spare time. Call 36 East 57th St., or phone Plaza 6310.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; moderate salary; position good firm. K 377 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced long-distance operator, neat, obliging, desires position. K 345 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Thoroughly experienced; ten years with large mercantile establishment; good reasons for desiring to make a change; age 26; salary

BRONX

Residents in the Bronx seeking situations or offering board and apartments may hand in advertisements to the following advertising agents: 2914 Third Av., 565 East 169th St., 738 East 180th St., 532 East 180th St., 964 East 180th St., 181st St. and Aqueduct Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS OVER 16 WANTED ON GOVERNMENT WORK. YOU CAN REALLY GIVE OUR BOYS IN FRANCE GENUINE SERVICE. GOOD PAY, HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY. THE SWEETS CO., 414-422 WEST 45TH.

GIRL in office of wholesale dry goods house; must be over 16 and willing to make herself generally useful; give full particulars in application. A 249 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a girl of refinement and education; must speak English fluently; reference required. Call Thursday, 9 until 1. Appel, 310 West 94th St.

HENRY HESSE,
360 SIXTH AV., 24TH-25TH STS.,
REQUIRES
ART NEEDLEWORK, WORSTED KNIT GOODS AND KNIT UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND THESE DEPARTMENTS. CALL 9-12 O'CLOCK.

L. BARTH & SONS,
33-38 COOPER SQUARE,
REQUIRE AT ONCE,
TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS.

HOSIERY SALESWOMEN.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV., FIFTH AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS, NEW YORK.

HAVE DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN FOR SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED HOSIERY SALESWOMEN ACCUSTOMED TO BEST PATRONAGE. APPLY 35TH ST. (EMPLOYES') ENTRANCE.

LADIES, $12 PER WEEK AND BONUS. We want thirty saleshadies at once to sell toilet articles in city and nearby towns; no experience necessary; easy, pleasant work. Apply, 10-12 A. M., at our office, 24 Alabama Av., Brooklyn. W. & H. Walker.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Several thoroughly experienced ledger clerks, capable of taking trial balances; salary and advancement commensurate with ability. A 409 Times Downtown.

LINEN ROOM GIRL, experienced. Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 W. 35th.

MESSENGER for work in record room; salary $35 to start. Call Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

MILLINERY. — EXPERIENCED COPYISTS AND PREPARERS, ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST WORK; YEARLY POSITION AT EITHER PIECE OR WEEK WORK; EXCEPTIONAL SALARY PAID. JOHN TRINNER, 57 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY.

Experienced copyists on high-class pattern hats; work also given home. Apply all week. A. Schwalbe, 31 West 38th St.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS. DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; MUST BE GOOD, FAST WORKERS. ASK FOR MR. BRINK, CHARLES J. LEVY CO., 649 BROADWAY.

MODELS.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
Dresses and costumes; permanent situations for a number of experienced show room models, size 16.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Publishing house; permanent; state age, experience, salary expected. A 207 Times.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $90 a month. Call for personal interview at 149 East 28th St., today, at 3 P. M.

NURSE or nurse girl for 16-months-old baby. Call Hammels 2074 or call in person 1,416 Broadway, New York City, Thursday between 2 and 3 P. M. Mrs. Irving Cooper.

NURSE, experienced, between the ages of 35 and 40, for young baby, English, French or Swiss; references desired. Apply R 376 Times Downtown.

NURSE or NURSE GIRL for 15-month baby. Phone Hammels 2074 Thursday and Friday. Mrs. Cooper.

OFFICE CLERKS.

Several young women as payroll and factory clerks; must be quick and accurate at figures and neat writers; rapid promotion and good pay; essential industry. Call employment department, 734 Pacific, near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

REMINGTON OPERATOR to assist temporarily on billing and typewriting in 5th Av. retail store. Apply in person, 4th floor, Mr. Ditz, care E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., 520 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV., FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS, NEW YORK,

HAVE DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN FOR SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WAIST SALESWOMEN ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST PATRONAGE. APPLY 35TH ST. (EMPLOYES') ENTRANCE.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY for a dress, coat, suit, waist, and skirt department; excellent salary; half day Saturdays. Apply Martin's, 501 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY to editor, excellent speller, good grammarian, rapid typist, former school teacher preferred; $15 to start. S 269 Times.

SODA DISPENSERS. — Apply after 12 o'clock, New York International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

SECRETARY wanted for the office of a school of languages for adults; experience not necessary; excellent chance for learning foreign languages. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, references, lowest salary accepted, &c., to the Berlitz School, 30 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions with large electrical corporation. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, American, over 22 years; large insurance brokerage, Christian firm; must be an accurate, intelligent, experienced stenographer, writing a good hand for slight additional clerical work; address in own handwriting, stating salary to start, age, references, experience, nationality. N 887 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—We want a stenographer who has initiative and ability to handle correspondence and reports in office of the general manager of a manufacturing concern fifteen miles from New York; state age, experience, and salary. X 389 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern desires services of young lady for heating department; state age and salary expected. A 228 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, for import and export house; working Saturdays instead of Saturdays; state salary desired. A 235 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE WORK; SALARY TO START, $18 PER WEEK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; REFERENCE REQUIRED. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, PERFUMERY, S 242 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in the office of prominent merchant house; must be high school graduate; bright beginner with few months' experience could qualify; salary $14 per week to start, with good prospects of advancement; profit-sharing plan. K 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
STENOGRAPHER FOR LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST HAVE INITIATIVE, BE QUICK, ACCURATE; HOURS 9 to 5, HALF-HOLIDAY SATURDAY; SURROUNDINGS CONGENIAL. COLLIER'S WEEKLY, 416 WEST 13TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, telephone switchboard operator; one capable of handling a busy board; neat, quick, and accurate at figures and filing; state experience, references, and salary wanted. Reply in own handwriting. A 255 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat and accurate; familiar with filing and answering telephone; competent young lady, with at least two years' experience will find permanent position with growing concern; state references and salary expected. G. C., 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, with ability to act as order clerk, keep records, accurate in handling details; position can be developed; state education, experience, age, and salary desired. Medical Books, A 247 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady to assist manager of the export department of a rapidly growing concern, one understanding office detail desired, and a Brooklyn resident preferred; in answering state experience and salary expectation. A 431 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening for a stenographer; excellent opportunity for bright girl with high school education; moderate salary to start; state age, education, experience, salary expected. A 418 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

Bright, experienced young lady in office of a wholesale cotton goods house; must be quick and accurate; permanent position. William Alsberg & Co., 826 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—A young and refined girl, very highly educated, in an office with refined surroundings; salary to begin $12. Call Suite 702, 37 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position is offered to neat and rapid stenographer by large manufacturer; knowledge of dictaphone essential; reply, stating experience, and salary expected. A 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in cotton converting house; must have executive ability and also be able to work on converting books; permanent; good opportunity for the right party. A 243 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school graduate; Christian concern; for office of large industrial concern in Brooklyn; write, giving experience and salary. L. B., 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have several years' experience, good grammarian, capable of composing letter without dictation; export experience preferred. M. T. Stark, 377 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (Oliver typewriter,) bright and intelligent and willing to help with selling in a retail cloak house. M. H. T. Co., 97 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, young lady; must have some experience and be a high school graduate. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER to substitute; must be experienced and of neat appearance; salary $3.50 a day; references. Apply Room 517, 101 Park Av., 9:30 to 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER accurate and rapid, wanted in broker's office; state experience, age, education, salary desired, and full particulars Box 379, City Hall Post Office.

STENOGRAPER and dictaphone operator in office of large wholesale furniture house; experience necessary; permanent position; state experience and salary. A 254 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable to substitute for three weeks beginning Friday in law office; good salary. Room 1406, 302 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Young lady for Christian firm; wholesale dry goods; downtown; $12 to start. W 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady with experience; accuracy essential. Apply by self-written letter, stating salary desired, H 888 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary; old established steel export house; must have business training, superior education; good salary. K 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least 2 years' business experience; salary $15 to start; Christian firm. Call Room 1327, 30 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted, able to attend to small switchboard; state experience and salary expected. Y 208 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for Christian firm, experienced for general export and import house; apply at once. A 415 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist; also Billing Clerk, on Elliott-Fisher machine; permanent; state salary. L. T., 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fast, accurate, with some experience; salary $15. Write, stating age and experience, A 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be able to take rapid dictation. American Spectacle Co., 47 W. 34th.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, 2 years' experience; good opportunity for the right party. Diamond Cravat Co., 532 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Write, stating salary and experience. A 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced; 5 hours daily. Krueger, 395 4th Av., corner 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, fast, and accurate; permanent position. Exide Battery Depots, 101 West End Av.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; good opportunity for advancement. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with growing concern; downtown; state particulars. A 419 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for two weeks from Aug. 12. Apply at once, Room 300, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick and accurate; $14 to start. O'Keeffe & Co., 405 Lexington Av., at 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $12 weekly and lunch. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; temporary work; good salary. Apply at The Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., 64 Reade St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. Apply 978 Brook Av., near 163d Street, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; over 18 years. E. J. Ramsey Co., 411 East 91st.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted until Aug. 15. 215 Trinity Building.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced only; $15. 366 Broadway, Room 314.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner. Apply Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St.

STENCIL CUTTERS on fine joint stencils; $15 weekly for experienced operators cutting 1,000 per day; opportunity to earn $18 to $20, including bonus. McCall, 236 West 37th.

SPANISH & ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Must take dictations in English and Spanish and be able to translate from and into both languages; state experience and salary wanted. H 379 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for high-class real estate office; must be good operator. Reply, stating reference, salary desired, A. B., 87 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — SMALL SWITCHBOARD, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING. P. W. LAMBERT & CO., 64 LISPENARD ST.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One willing to assist with small office duties; steady position. Apply after 9:30 A. M., I. Isaacs & Co., 880 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

A large corporation requires several young women to operate telephone switchboards.
EVENING HOURS,
5 P. M. TO 12 P. M.
Central office experience preferred; salary to start $12, with rapid advancement; state age, also experience in detail. Box K 378 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer for day work; references. Apply Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic, New Amsterdam Theatre.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; good salary and meals. Apply Steele, 59 West 44th.

TRACERS

OF COMPLAINT. THOSE FAMILIAR WITH DEPARTMENT STORE SYSTEM. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

TYPISTS, TYPISTS.

STEADY POSITIONS; GOOD CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT; BEGINNERS CONSIDERED.

GREENSTEIN & PELZ,
16TH ST., COR. IRVING PLACE.

TYPISTS.

We need a number of rapid, accurate typists for permanent positions with large electrical corporation. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists, experienced and beginners; steady position, good opportunity for advancement. Belle Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST with good knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, to take care of billing, and some bookkeeping; salary commensurate with experience and ability; write stating FULL DETAILS. Address Bookkeeper, Box 43, Long Island City.

TYPIST.—Young woman to assist in bookkeeping department of well-known manufacturing concern; chance for advancement; salary to start, $12 per week; state religion and experience. A 421 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and stenographer wanted as private secretary to President of large corporation; must be American, young, of good appearance, neat, quick, accurate; no objection to ambitious beginner. A 260 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced and accurate typist, capable of 1,000 envelopes a day, $2.50 per day. M. A. K. Ward, American Red Cross, 159 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Position in insurance brokerage office for rapid typist; one who can copy accurately; give salary desired. K 378 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Publishing house; permanent; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 208 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, good penman, neat and accurate, to make herself useful in wholesale house. Answer own handwriting, stating salary. T. M., 428 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY.—Opening in the front office of one of the most exclusive New York hotels for a young lady of good appearance; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected; correspondence confidential. B. H., 49, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist in auditing department; must be quick and accurate at figures; give reference and state salary expected. R. B., 129 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN who have had some clerical experience wanted by a well-known corporation where industry and loyalty are properly rewarded; reply own handwriting, giving age and stating salary expected. Address A. B. C., Box 302, Madison Square Station.

YOUNG WOMAN in advertising department of daily newspaper; one with experience in this line preferred; hours, 5:30 to 12:30; salary, $15 per week to start; state age and experience. A 462 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in office; must write good hand; one who has assisted in making out cutting tickets for manufacturer preferred; splendid opportunity. Demmerle, 45 West 25th St.

WOMAN wanted as responsible head of cable department of export house; state experience, salary and give references. Address K 815 Times Downtown.

100—GIRLS—100.
OVER 16 YEARS,
FOR INVESTING FOLDERS.
EASY WORK; SHORT HOURS.
Half day SATURDAY. Apply at
BUTTERICK BUILDING,
SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS.

Instruction.

$12
This week, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 28d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more?
Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

PAULA BATES
COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
50 Broad St., Room 1132.
High-class positions for stenographers, bookkeepers, multigraphers, clerks of every description; desirable opening for refined beginner. No registration.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.—Stenographers, $18-$25; dictaphone operators, $15-$20; bookkeepers, $20; beginners, $12-$16; strictly high-class positions.
99 Nassau. Free registration. 1457 B'way.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 74 Broadway.—Stenos., $25-$15; Bookkeepers, $30-$20; Typists, $20-$15; Dictaphone, Comptometer and Multigraph Operators; Switchboard and Typist, $20-$15; File Clerk, $18-$12; many others; register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; GIRL, GOOD AT FIGURES, $13. WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 74 Broadway. — Accountants, $4,000-$2,000; bookkeepers, $30-$20; blotter clerk, $25; exp. insurance men; many others. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1,009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, clerks, switchboard operators. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton of Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$23; bookkeepers, $10-$25; numerous clerical; others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20; Typists, $15-$19; immediate employment. Stenographers Bureau, (Agency,) 158 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU.

SPANISH stenographers, $25 to $30. Co-operative Employment Agency, 25 Beaver St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT
BOOKKEEPER.

Thoroughly competent and experienced accountant for important and confidential position. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, or in person, between 9 and 11 A. M., at main office, 6th floor.

BLOOMINGDALE'S,
Lexington to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted; a firm of certified public accountants are in need of experienced assistant seniors, not subject to draft; permanent positions; salary commensurate with ability; state experience, references, length of service. K 303 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, for city office of shipbuilding company; state age, experience, class in draft, salary; give three references with telephone numbers. A 246 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and general bookkeeper; must have experience on railroad accounts; draft exempt; give experience and salary in application. X 324 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, with newspaper experience, for inside position with large metropolitan daily; should understand making up of pages; give salary desired and experience. Y 206 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADDRESSERS.—Good copy, long run; $1.75 per thousand. 8 A. M., Vogue, 19 West 44th St.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC
AND
HELPER.
EXPERIENCED ON ALL MAKES OF CARS; NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS, STEADY MEN NEED APPLY. BEST & CO.'S GARAGE, 121 WEST 52D ST.

ARE YOU THE ONE
to take this stenographic position, learn the advertising business from the ground up, and qualify for something better, as did the others preceding you here? This is one of the leading agencies that recruits from the ranks, pays liberal salaries, and has a profit-sharing bonus for employes of one year's standing. A real place for the right party ambitious to succeed. Must be speedy, accurate, earnest, and willing. Apply in form of advertisement, stating experience and references fully. A 217 Times.

ARTIST for advertising layouts; draft exempt; applicant should be able to do figure work and lettering with good speed; agency experience desirable. Write us a good, clear letter telling who you are, what you have done, and what you think you can make yourself worth to use. Inclose samples of work if possible. A 239 Times.

ASSISTANT EXPORT MANAGER.
Young man wanted by large manufacturing concern in New York City; must be an American and fully conversant with all export details; there is a good opportunity for a live wire to eventually take over entire charge of the export department; Spanish correspondent preferred, but not absolutely essential; state age, qualifications, nationality, religion, and draft classification; also salary expected. A 252 Times.

ASSISTANT IN CIGAR DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, CLERICAL WORK AND WRAPPING PACKAGES; DRAFT EXEMPT, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, SEEMAN BROTHERS, CIGAR DEPARTMENT, HUDSON AND NORTH MOORE STS.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, age 20-28, draft exempt, experienced in writing disbursements, receipts, and posting ledger, assist bookkeeper in checking ledgers an dtaking off trial balances; not essential but prefer man can operate Wahl billing machine; state age, parentage, and salary. H 847 Times Downtown.

BACK
UP
OUR
BOYS!

THEY need war material, and we are producing it. If you are not already engaged on Government work and can fill one of the following positions, CALL AT ONCE!

ARMATURE WINDERS.
COAL PASSERS.
FIREMEN.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
LATHE HANDS, (night work.)
MILLING MACHINE HANDS.
CYLINDRICAL GRINDER, experienced on No. 2 Browne-Sharpe Universal Grinder.
MILLWRIGHTS.
PACKERS, (hardware experience.)
SWITCHBOARD WIREMAN, able to read blue prints and solder.
TOOLMAKERS.
SHOP ORDER LAY OUT ANALYZERS; must be able to read blue prints.
TOOL DESIGNERS.
TOOL AND GAUGE INSPECTOR.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

IF ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT OPEN 8-5.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BANK CLERKS WANTED.

BANK IS IN NEED OF SEVERAL LIVE, ENERGETIC CLERKS EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING STATEMENT SHEETS; ONLY MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 35, WHO ARE DRAFT EXEMPT, WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. K 866 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERKS
WANTED
BY A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE AND EXEMPT FROM THE DRAFT DESIRED; IN APPLYING STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. K 868 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK.—EXPERIENCED LADIES' NECKWEAR LINE. SCHWARTZ & LEVY, 73 5TH AV.

BLACKSMITHS;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by manufacturing concern with office near Wall St., Manhattan; must be energetic and not afraid of work; state experience, age, nationality, salary, and standing in draft, present or proposed. A 240 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; a first-class man for a C. P. A.'s office; must thoroughly understand control of accounts, be capable of installing system; salary to begin $1,500 per annum. H 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, general office man; must be efficient, able to take balances, do some buying; good chance for advancement; give full particulars. B. G., 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Experienced man, with knowledge of cost, for factory in New York State; 60 miles from New York City; state age, salary, and experience. S. E., 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; competent man in large insurance agency; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Insurance, Box 81, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, with references; capable of controlling accounts and making up payroll; state salary and experience. A 234 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, downtown export, import house; give age, religion, and salary expected; good opportunity. K 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; steady employment; salary, $20; state full particulars in reply. C. D., 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference and salary. J 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT; must have thorough experience in both; state age, experience, and salary wanted; good future. Box A, 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in stationery establishment; state references and salary expected. Box L. B., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who understands Boston ledger desired by large downtown financial institution. K 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY, DRAFT EXEMPT; CALL WITH REFERENCES. JOHN TRINNER, 57 WEST 38TH.

BOOKKEEPERS, ledger clerks wanted, with banking experience; $1,200-$1,500 yearly; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced control accounts; take full charge; not afraid of hard work; salary $25. Write G 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; apply 4,933 Hudson Boulevard, West New York, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant bookkeeper, with some ability, must come well recommended, for work in old national bank. A 406 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER on sales ledger; one who is familiar with double entry bookkeeping; must be able to analyze accounts, take off trial balance; must write good hand, be good at figures, have highest references, exempt from draft; state experience in detail and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, K 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, must know typewriting. Alliance Dress Co., 130 West 29th.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years of age; for messenger or mail service; good opportunity for advancement; in electrical business.
MINIMUM SALARY, $9.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.
OFFICE BOYS, 17-18 years of age; public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred; large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation; permanent position with unusual opportunity for quick advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits. Address own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. Box K 312 Times Downtown.

BOYS,
16-18 years, for big downtown bank as messengers and junior clerks; permanent, with promotion for those making good; salary, lunches, and extra benefits; state age, schooling, experience, and salary. K 387 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 16, grammar school graduate, fair at figures and penmanship, wanted by one of America's foremost corporations; boys with ambition can equip themselves for responsible positions; reply own handwriting, giving age and salary expected. Address Box 302, Madison Square Station.

BOY.—A REAL LIVE AMERICAN BOY BY A LARGE CORPORATION; THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT KIND OF A BOY. CALL ALLIED INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, 151 5TH AV.

BOY. — In office manufacturing concern, Christian firm; must be intelligent and trustworthy; $9 to start; real opportunity to learn office work and salesmanship. 485 Washington St., near Canal.

BOY for work in analytical laboratory and testing plant at Westport, Conn.; good opportunity to learn; mechanical and laboratory experience advantageous; write, giving references and phone call. A 237 Times.

BOY wanted, neat, fairly tall, intelligent, desirous becoming salesman; will train while assisting sales office delivery. Mr. Lewis, 6th floor, 121 West 42d.

BOYS wanted, energetic hustlers, about 18 years, for gentlemen's haberdashery, quick chance for advancement. Apply Factory Collar Shop, 49 West 125th St.

BOY, 16 years old, neat and quick; good opportunity; must have excellent references; salary to start $12. Write C. L., Box 50, Room 1201, 220 W. 42d St.

BOY in office of large manufacturing concern; neat, bright, and ambitious boy has good chance for advancement. H. Lissner & Co., 28 West 23d St.

BOY to take care of shipping and books and cloaks and suits. Schneider and Wiener, 51 East 19th Street.

BOY, for general work in office of consulting engineer; give age, education and experience, if any. A 248 Times.

BOY wanted in contractor's office for errands, blue printing and general office work. Apply S 237 Times.

BOY,
bright, for export office; good opportunity. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d.

BOY, (15,) general office work; school graduate; willing to work. Republic Bag Co., 200 5th Av.

BRICKLAYERS, (10,) union; full union scale of wages. Lang Products Co., Whitestone, L. I.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,
16 COOPER SQUARE.
HAVE VACANCIES FOR CLOTHING SALESMEN, HAT SALESMEN, SHOE SALESMEN, AND SALESMEN FOR CAMP STORES, WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING MILITARY GOODS.

BUS BOY.—Good wages and short hours; also men to attend refreshment stands. Apply New York International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and the Bronx River.

BUSHELMEN.—Experienced on men's clothing; good pay. Lambert, 124 Nassau.

BUYER of textiles, preferably one with converting experience for export department; liberal salary; only one experienced. Apply Freedman & Krieger, 225 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—White, careful driver and mechanic; references; position in country and city; salary, $25 per week. Apply C. W. Johnson, Room 423, 25 Broad St.

CHEMIST for large industrial corporation engaged on Government work; must be experienced in analysis of iron and steel and a technical graduate; state education, experience and salary expected. Y 206 Times Annex.

CIGAR SALESMAN.
ENERGETIC MAN WANTED TO SELL BRAND OF CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS MADE IN BOND AT TAMPA; WHILE EXPERIENCE IS NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO APPLICANT HAVING HAD CONNECTION WITH CIGAR BUSINESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH ABILITY; SALARY AND COMMISSION; FORMER DISTRICT MANAGER OF UNITED ESTABLISHED DESIRABLE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, &C. HAVANA, BOX W 101 TIMES.

CLERKS.
Several young men as service clerks with knowledge of correspondence; must be in deferred class of draft call.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 5 Blocks South of 14th St.

CLERKS.—A large downtown bank can use several clerks in its foreign department; banking experience not necessary, but to young men who have ability and show some initiative a good opportunity is offered. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, draft classification, nationality, and salary expected, K 350 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—LARGE AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED STOCK RECORD CLERK TO TAKE CHARGE OF STOCK RECORD CARDS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. A 242 TIMES.

CLERK.
Young man with some experience on payroll work for factory office; 52 hours; half day Saturday all year. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK for auditing department of a large corporation to compile transportation and express records; state experience, age, and salary expected. Y 205 Times Annex.

CLERK,
order and cost department, 52 hours a week, half-day Saturday all year. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Stock and sample clerk in wholesale dry goods house; give full particulars as to age, experience and salary expected. A 250 Times.

CLERK for office; knowledge of bookkeeping required; give details of experience, references, salary, and age. W 137 Times.

CLERK for information bureau; salary $40 and meals. Call, Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

CLERK.—Shipping experience, for cloak and suit house; references. Harry Rubin, 12 West 21st St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Collection agency wants a correspondent, adjuster, and all round collection man; must be over draft age; do not apply unless you have had actual experience with a collection agency; state age, salary, and experience. Y 211 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT in export house; knowledge Italian, English, preferably also Spanish, Portuguese; must be typist; splendid opportunity. Apply Room 832, 5 Beekman St.

COST ACCOUNTANT MANAGER.

FACTORY EMPLOYING 2,500 MEN REQUIRES EXPERIENCED MANAGER CAPABLE OF HANDLING DEPARTMENT WITH OVER 50,000 CLASSIFIED PARTS; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE THOROUGH PRACTICAL AND TECHNICAL COST ACCOUNTING TRAINING AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; HIGHEST REFERENCES REQUIRED; STATE AGE, AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. R. R., 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST ANALIZER.

Must be able to read blue prints and know machine outputs; good opportunity.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 5 Blocks South of 14th St.

COST ACCOUNTANT WANTED.
BY LARGE BUILDING CONTRACTOR; EXECUTIVE, ABLE TO INSTALL AND OVERSEE OFFICE AND JOB DETAILS; PERMANENT. X 381 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COST CLERK, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be draft exempt; to fill in at present as reserve man; splendid opportunity for willing and able worker to replace draftees in a plant manufacturing steel products for the Government. Write, stating FULL DETAILS. Address Clerk, Box 48, Long Island City.

COST CLERK, experienced, wanted by large corporation; excellent opportunity for advancement; state draft standing, age, experience, and salary desired. A 226 Times.

DEMONSTRATORS—EXPERTS,
FAMILIAR WITH DEMONSTRATING THE SET-UP AND OPERATION OF THE FOLLOWING MACHINES:
WARNER & SWASEY,
POTTER & JOHNSON,
TURRET LATHES,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDERS,
CRANK SHAFT TURNING,
ACME SCREW,
FOX LATHES,
JONES & LAMSON,
also
GLEASON GEAR CUTTER.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York City, to Jackson Av. Station. Take car at Borden Av. to plant.

JOIN THE ARMY OF
HOME PRODUCTION.
BUY W. S. S.
REGULARLY.

DRAFTSMEN,
SHIPBUILDING WORK.
THE CAROLINA SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION building steel vessels for the EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, offers an unusual opportunity for the next few weeks to one or more high-grade draftsmen for work on steel vessels for the United States Government.
Type of man wanted is a good, live, clean-cut American, thoroughly familiar and long experienced in the preparation of detail shop drawings for steel fabricating plants.
Good salary to the right man, congenial working conditions, opportunity to gain valuable experience in shipbuilding work and help in Winning the War.
Only first-class men will be considered. Apply at once to
F. M. Ward, Fabricating Engineer,
CAROLINA SHIPBUILDNG CORPORATION,
415 Broadway, New York
Telephone 3117 Franklin.

DRAFTSMEN.
EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK ON SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MACHINERY; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.
WRITE OR CALL, 8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
14TH

Staten Island

Residents on Staten Island seeking situations or offering board and apartments may hand in advertisements to the following advertising agents: 93 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton; Staten Island Ferry, Tompkinsville; G. Wheeler Advertising Agency, St. George; 115 Central Av., Tompkinsville; 1035 Castleton Av., West New Brighton.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—An old-established importing house, handling velvet pile fabrics and Venetians, has several openings for salesmen with proved successful records; this is an unusual opportunity, and these positions are open now only on account of men having been drafted; if you are above draft age or exempt and acquainted with the cutting-up cloak and suit trade, we will give you interview; salary and commission. Apply at once, A 251 Times.

SALESMEN WITH FORD CARS
TO SELL FORD NECESSITY ACCESSORIES
$14 to $21 COMMISSION DAILY.
O. P. SELLS & CO., 1,834 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—An opportunity is open for man with selling ability to travel, enrolling members for an attractive course in civilization, through an extensive newspaper advertising campaign; leads furnished; liberal compensation and expenses paid. Cloyes-Lyon Co., 110 West 34th St. Mr. Robinson, 10 to 12 mornings.

SALESMAN on salary for kitchen equipment and steel cabinet work for new buildings; must understand plans, and one who is acquainted among the New York architects preferred. Address, with full particulars as to experience and salary expected, S 252 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods jobber wants experienced salesman for the cutting up trade; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 416 Times Downtown.

SERVICES of reliable man with Ford runabout for hire; North Jersey preferred. Y 213 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT.—Experienced cloak and suit house. Karl Light, 129 W. 27th St.

SODA DISPENSERS wanted; good wages, steady employment. Apply soda countain, cor. Hudson Terminal, Concourse, 30 Church St.

SODA DISPENSERS.—Apply after 12 o'clock. New York International Exposition Grounds, 177th St. and Bronx River.

SOLICITORS, experienced magazine and newspaper, wanted to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SEVERAL
FIRST-CLASS MEN
WANTED AT ONCE.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

Apply Employment Dept.,

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

Directions to plant—Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av. Take car at Borden Av. to plant.

STENOGRAPHER for busy executive; one able to take rapid dictation and assist in office; good chance for advancement for a capable young man, resident of Brooklyn preferred. Apply with full particulars to A 424 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, wanted in financial department of large export house; splendid opportunity for right party; must be able to handle correspondence on own initiative. Address, stating salary and full particulars, K 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male, by prominent manufacturing company; office lower Broadway; must not be in Class 1 of draft. Apply by letter, stating experience, K 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for import and export house; open Sundays, closed Saturdays; permanent position, steady advancement; state experience and salary desired. S 247 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Portuguese-English, wanted by a large export house; good opportunity; state salary and particulars. K 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter with knowledge of bookkeeping; position out of town; state wage and reference. William J. Oldany, 147 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man desiring to advance; one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Write or apply A. Hupfel's Sons, 161st St. and 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class young man. Apply by letter, Stenographer, Box 48, Long Island City.

STOCK SALESMEN WANTED.
Stock salesmen, capable of selling high-class oil stocks over telephone; good salary, commission, and bonuses; must have experience and come well recommended; excellent opportunity of making $100 a week and over; draft exempt. Call between 11 and 12:30, Room 804, 24 Stone St., Nettler.

STOCK CLERKS, IN WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS HOUSE, YOUNG MEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE WANTED. APPLY BY LETTER. A 426 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STOCK SALESMEN to sell dividend paying security over phone; salary and commission. Apply Room 717, 67 Exchange Pl.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Small, high-class apartment house; must understand pumps, motors, elevators, and slight repairs; $60 per month and 3 rooms on ground floor; state qualifications, experience, and present employer. B. B., 86 Times.

TEACHERS.—Frenchmen of good education wanted as French teachers for a school of languages; knowledge of English not required. Apply by letter, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, &c., to The Berlitz School, 30 West 34th.

TIMEKEEPER wanted by Christian firm on reinforced concrete construction; state age and salary expected. A 183 Times.

TRACER and young draftsman capable of careful tracing and neat lettering with growing concern offering a future for competency; state nationality, age, salary expected; send sample of work. S 251 Times.

TRUCKING ROUTE CLERK wanted in warehouse of prominent merchant house; married man with family, about thirty-five years old; must have had experience as driver and know streets of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Jersey City thoroughly; salary $25 per week to start, with advancement; good opportunity; profit-sharing plan. K 380 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS
and
DIEMAKERS.

MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78c PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and toolmakers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS of highest grade; thoroughly experienced on jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, special machines, &c., required on Government work at good pay. Apply promptly in person. Crocker-Wheeler Co., 4th Av., Ampere (East Orange), N. J., Employment Dept.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOLMAKERS,
TOOLROOM MACHINISTS,
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE
TOOL SETTERS,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDER HANDS

NEEDED AT ONCE
ON VITALLY IMPORTANT
GOVERNMENT WORK.

DAY AND
NIGHT SHIFTS.

A1 CONDITIONS.

NEW PLANT.
NEW MACHINERY.

If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to

EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,

or to

U. S. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENTS,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY,

or

310 JAY ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Directions to plant—Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av. Take car at Borden Av. to plant.

Join the Army of
Home Production.

BUY—W. S. S.
REGULARLY.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT, WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES, WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS OF ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILED IN PERSON ONLY. EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 33D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

WANTED:

TOOL DESIGNERS, CHECKERS, TOOL MAKERS AND MACHINISTS; RIFLERS, 1ST CLASS ONLY, REAMER HONERS, LINEMEN ON MILLING MACHINES, PROFILERS AND SCREW MACHINES, FOREMAN IN RIFLING DEPT.; ALSO, BARREL DRILLERS, DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS ON U. S. BROWNING MACHINE RIFLES; IF YOU ARE NOW ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.,
MERIDEN PLANT, MERIDEN, CONN.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1283, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WANTED, BY A LARGE NEW YORK BANKING INSTITUTION, EXPERIENCED BANK CLERKS; ALSO YOUNG MEN AS MESSENGERS. K 367 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN in mailing department of an old-established wholesale house; 16 years of age; experience not necessary; excellent opportunity to grow up in the business; permanent position; hours, 8 to 5:30; Saturday, 12:30; apply stating own handwriting, stating age, education; salary, $9 weekly to start. K 386 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, opening in the front office of one of New York's most exclusive hotels for young man of good appearance; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected; correspondence confidential. H. H., Box 47, 1,864 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted by prominent real estate concern for soliciting rental information and canvassing; excellent opportunity for advancement; state salary desired. Record, G 2 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted; clerical position for three weeks; 9 to 4 daily; permanent position possible; extra pay for temporary work. Call immediately, 31 Nassau St., Room 1700.

YOUNG MAN, UNDER DRAFT AGE, TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARD AND DO CLERICAL WORK; WAGNER SPECIALTY CO., 1,902 BROADWAY.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with keeping stock ledger in an electrical and plumbers' supply house; $15 weekly. Call 10 A. M., 145 Spring St.

YOUNG MAN wanted at once, with some knowledge of solid and pneumatic tires; must furnish reference. Apply Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 245 West 64th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 to 20, some knowledge of clerical work, to make himself generally useful in office. Address A, 423 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, about 17 years of age, to start as messengers in bank; opportunity for bright and ambitious workers. Write, stating age, K 52 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
Age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 5 P. M. to 12. H 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRICAL CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

Instruction.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "C." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th, N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short, concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

EARN $25 to $75 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "P." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER and credit office assistants. —Double your salary; personal evening training, practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for prospectus A, Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 257 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Hear John T. Kennedy, LL. B., speak on this subject, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock. Write or phone for complimentary admission ticket. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY OFFICERS.
12,000 Needed Quickly.
Short review course especially planned to meet MATHEMATICS REQUIREMENTS; twenty hours total, 10 A. M. to 12 or 5 to 7 P. M. Write, call or telephone West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., New York.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 23 West 45th St., New York.

GENTLEMAN, South American, wishes to exchange Spanish lessons for English. S 225 Times.

Employment Agencies.

"THE"
"NATIONAL"
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.
TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL ENGINEER, $2,400, to supervise erection of wooden pier and building, city.

SALES ENGINEERS, (4,) machinery, $3,000-$3,500; one with knowledge or experience in refrigeration preferred.

JUNIOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, (3,) $2,100 and expenses; valuation work in Pittsburgh.

DRAFTSMEN, (8,) $2,100; reinforced concrete; Southern States; transportation paid.

The following openings are all with reputable exporting and importing concerns. The War Department has ruled that exporting is "essential," and every one knows it will be a wonderful field when the war is over. Here is an opportunity for those who are draft exempt to "get in right."

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

CORRESPONDENT, $20-$30, according to ability.
LICENSE CLERK, $20-$30, according to ability.
SHIPPING CLERK, $20-$30, according to ability.
SHIPPING CLERK, $25.
(2) Asst. SHIPPING CLERKS, $20-$25.
CLERK, knowledge of hardware, $25.
CLAIM CLERK, correspondence, &c., $22-$23.
(4) BOOKKEEPERS, $25-$30; no knowledge of exporting necessary if competent double entry men.

THE
NATIONAL.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortland 4249.

BOOKKEEPERS, accountants, clerks, many others; always worth while investigating. Highill, Flatiron Bldg.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BRISCOE 1917 Chummy Roadster.—A1 condition; run less than 3,000 miles; slip covers, &c.; will sell cash only. Box 353 Times, 2 Rector St.

BUICK, 1917, model 45, 5-passenger touring, in perfect mechanical condition, seven good tires, no dealers. Mitchell Vance Co., 507 West 24th.

BUICK 1917, little 6 touring; also 1917 4-cylinder touring; also 1917 Little 6 limousine. 805 West 59th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway. 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; beautiful appearance and condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Exceptionally desirable. Wallace, 236 West 50th.

CADILLAC, new 7-passenger, sedan body for sale, bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC 1916 touring and roadster; exceptional bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, like new, fully equipped. Write Kolberg, 1,060 Bryant Av.

CADILLAC 1916 COUPE.
10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CHALMERS Sedan 17 Special, Silver's model; completely overhauled; like new; beautiful car; sacrifice. Bowman's Car, 327 West 49th.

CHANDLER,
guaranteed overhauled and refinished.
USED CARS.
Ninety day guarantee.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
" 17-B 4 " Chummy Roadster.
" 17 7 " touring.
" 17 7 " sedan and limousine.
" 17-B 4 " coupe.
" 16 7 " touring.
" 17 3 " coupelet.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan, pretty car; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

COLE touring car, eight cylinder, 1916, seven passenger car, in excellent condition; repainted almost new, with brown Spanish leather upholstery to match; five white wire wheels; good tires; Cole Dealer's Guaranty to 10,000. Russell L. Engs, Inc., 12 Central Park West. Phone Col. 510.

COLE 8, clover-leaf roadster, 1916; 10,000 miles; first-class condition; $1,000. 6 Harvard St., Montclair, N. J.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield; very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE touring 1917, excellent condition; slip covers and extras; reasonable. Stuyvesant 2069.

DODGE 1918 touring car; very little used; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE, 1916 touring; like new, mechanically perfect; must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

FIAT.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30." Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorber, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FIAT, 1918, touring; 3,000 miles. Automobile Club, 250 West 58th St., Box 548.

FORD 1918 SEDAN.
Car like new; equipped with electric starter, demountable rims, shock absorbers, bumpers, mirrorscope, double tire rack, extra brand-new shoe, double lighting system, two storage batteries, tool box, tools, &c. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD coupelet, 1917; wonderful condition and appearance. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray and Davis system; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

FORD, express body, good running order, Henry's Express, 1,368 3d Av., (78th.)

HAL, a new 1918 12-cylinder, 7-passenger motor car; cost $3,600; is offered for $2,250. Elberon Export Co., 1,730 Broadway. Circle 5340.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, four-passenger phaeton, sport model, 1917, driven by owner only; first class condition. Phone Frank Knighton, Produce Exchange, Broad 842.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON sedan, 1917, super-six; also town car; bargain. 305 West 59th.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring, newly painted and overhauled. A 461 Times Annex.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 50TH ST.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916 roadster, deck seat, overhauled, newly painted, tires practically new; no dealers. Phone 4672 Circle, before 12.

MARMON 1917 sedan; perfect condition throughout; many extras; owner entered Government service; must sell immediately. Telephone Broad 3740.

MARMON 1916, 7 passenger touring; A1 condition, 2 extra shoes and tubes and wire wheels, Victoria top. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating seven; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating 7; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A1 condition. Post Office Box 24, Rosebank, Staten Island.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

General Market, 877 East 180th St., Bronx, sold to Yetta Paul by Tilly Feldman, claims bills to be collected by 9th August.

IF ELIZABETH GOELLER WILL WRITE to S. A. Berger, 41 Park Row, she will learn something of advantage.

FROM THIS DATE ON AM NOT RESponsible for any debts, unless authorized by myself. A. W. Kline.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MAXWELL 1917 SEDAN; LIKE NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MERCER late 1916; four passenger; carefully driven 11,400 miles; like new; wire wheels, new cord tires; no dealers. Phone Columbus 5885, Apartment 17.

MERCER touring; electric lights and starter; mechanically perfect; bargain, $750. 1,930 Broadway.

OAKLAND 1917 touring and roadster; condition and appearance excellent. Handley, 1,922 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder touring; wire wheels; fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 8-cylinder; fully equipped; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

ODLSMOBILE Model 18, 4 passenger Little 6 runabout; like new. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND touring car, 1916; excellent mechanical condition; extra equipment; bargain. Immediate sale. Telephone before 12. River 2431.

OVERLAND touring car, 1916, excellent mechanical condition, extra equipment, bargain. Immediate sale, telephone before 11. Columbus 4354.

OVERLAND 1918 touring, run 900 miles; can't tell from new. 1,922 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918 seven-passenger, used two weeks, run less than 1,200 miles; will sell reasonable. 36th St. Garage, 258-268 West 36th St., third floor.

PACKARD, $500 BUYS
Packard 6-48 landaulet; newly painted; slip covers; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING
Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers; tonneau windshield; two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.
BURELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Private party going abroad, selling 1913 48 landaulet car; perfect, with complete equipment; all cord tires; original owner; no dealers; here's a chance for party wanting best at low cost. Phone evenings, 6-7, Riverside 5822.

PIERCE-ARROW, (1918,) limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD, (1916,) landaulet body, off 1-35.
HUDSON, (1917,) two-passenger speedster.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 1473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW four-passenger toy tonneau; slip covers, Victoria top; $500. 1,930 Broadway.

REO, sedan, new 7-passenger, bargain; also Reo, sedan, 7-passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

REO coupe, late model, self-starter, electric equipment, good tires; must sell immediately; owner drafted. Stuyvesant 5910.

REO 1917 touring, fine condition; looks good; full equipment; bargain. 1,922 B'way.

S. G. V. four-passenger "Special" touring; wire wheels, starter, lights, &c. 5472 Circle.

STEARNS KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
PRICES REASONABLE.
1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
1917 7 passenger, 8 cylinder.
1917 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
1916 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917, 4-cylinder landaulet brougham, 7 passenger; in wonderful condition; sacrifice $1,500. Mr. Best, Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1917 roadster, wire wheels, $1,450; Hupmobile 1917, sedan, many extras, $1,000. Owner, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 422 Main.

STUTZ 1918, also 1917, four-passenger cars; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 runabout, perfect condition; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

LATE VELIE touring car, 5-passenger, six-cylinder, new tires, many extras. 25 Middletown Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

WINTON six, seven-passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT ($60 Series,) foreign; latest importation.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 OLDSMOBILE touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUDSON limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW (6-38) limousine; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (6-38) touring.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 BUICK Little "6" runabout.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster Bearcat.
1916 MITCHELL touring; like new.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" Sedan.
TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
PACKARD 3½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.
1918—KING "8" touring, new.
1917—CADILLAC touring.
1917—KISSEL KAR touring, extra sedan.
1916—CADILLAC touring; exceptional.
1916—CHALMERS "6" touring.
1916—STUDEBAKER "6" touring.
1916—STUDEBAKER "4" touring.
1914—NATIONAL ROADSTER, elec. starter.

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Closed Sunday.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Approaches to the Trade,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., CORNER FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

TWIN-SIX, 1916, 7-passenger; used four months; rare bargain. Frank Hopkins, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 802.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

TRUCK.—D-E worm drive, ¾-ton, panel body. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

FORD truck, 1916, panel body; will sell cheap. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

MACK trucks, 7-ton, running order; $100. W. & H. Haines, 383 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Automobiles Wanted.

DODGE.—Will purchase used Dodge car, late model, or other moderate-priced machine; give full description and price; dealers need not answer. W 116 Times.

HIGHEST prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 788 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD, (twin sixes;) Pierce-Arrows, hour or season. Muldoon, 224 West 68th St. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

NATIONAL, beautiful seven-passenger touring car; private owner; reasonable rates. Broad 2872.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Murray Hill 4661.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7820.
U.S. Send for booklet and pass school telephone Columbus special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 56th St.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St.
Classes men, women begin daily. Driving, mechanics, also Ford. Day, aft., eve. Moderate rates.

Automobile Tires.

BUY TIRES NOW—SAVE MONEY.
With production cut half, and with scarcity of fabric and labor, prices will soar!
FIRSTS, ALSO BLEMISHED TIRES.
50 of the best makes.
Also special and unusual sizes in stock.
Also good, used tires, very cheap.
Thousands of quality tubes, saving you one-third to one-half; used tubes, $1 to $2.
Will beat all prices, quality considered.
FORD TIRES, $7.50 TO $12.50.
20 makes, and all bargains.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,768 Broadway, near 57th St.
Branch, 2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Lower, Maj. W. E.; Thompson, Capt. C. Carpenter, Capt. G. A.; Harriss, Capt. A. H.; Ganaway, Capt. A. M.; Martin, 1st Lt. C. A.; Glatzau, 1st Lt. L. W., and Heard, 1st Lt. J. L., are hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
CAPTAINS.
Nickell, L. O.
Dupuy, C. M.
McGaughey, S.
Bolton, E. L.
Crook, M. N.
Howes, L. M.
Hubbard, H. V.
Ibershoff, A. E.
Iles, D. C.
Lichtenberg, J. S.
Ferris, S. C.
Shepard, G. P.
Sweezy, H. N.
Cosgrove, J. E.
Ernst, J. R.
Gass, H. W.
Hall, J. W.
Herr, A. H.
Johnson, W. M.
Jones, L.
La Ross, W. A.
Miller, H. W.
Moore, H. H.
Morris, I. E.
Palmer, J. M.
Phillips, D. C.
Robert, G. C.
Teas, J. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Mottolfson, B. T.
Young, J. R.
Edward, C. J.
Morgan, F. R.
Ruby, F. McK.
Secoy, F. L.
Sibbett, W. A.
Yingling, E. C.
Bell, W. S.
Bennett, E. M.
Donaldson, J. O.
Dugan, R. D.
Frazar, F. R.
Ives, L. C.
Johnson, R. W.
Kennedy, S. V. K.
Kerr, G. A.
Mitchell, J. C.
Morford, F. N.
Pitts, H. S.
Schneider, G. A.
Stafford, J. C.
Taylor, E. B.
Thornton, H. R.
Turner, W. J.
Anderson, W. H.
Mark, J. S.
Talbott, J. E.
Swain, R. D.
Hoke, C. C.
Wetherell, F. S.
Douglas, R. A.
Duncan J. F.
Flamm, G.
Hasek, V. H.

Following to Ft. Riley:
CAPTAINS.
Billings, A. E.
Brown, H. C.
Clark, S. A.
Crosby, F. M.
Currie, N. L.
Dempsey, R. B.
Hardan, C. D.
Jones, R. E.
Knox, A. C.
Palmer, B.
Roach, R. A.
Rowland, C. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Abrams, S. F.
Brockway, C. J.
Carmody, T. J.
Carpenter, G. W.
Cruzen, J. L.
Eber, C. T.
Lockie, G. D.
MacDonald, D. A.
McDowell, M. A.
McGuire, C. A.
Miller, C. A.
Noble, J. H.
Pate, S. J.
Pyke, F. L.
Sandlin, J. T.
Terry, J. A.
Turner, A. J.
Wright, E. L.
Zaphyriades, D.

Following to Hosp. No. 83, at Camp Pike:
MAJORS.
Chidester, W. C.
Richards, W. E.
CAPTAINS.
Balsley, J. A.
Eber, S. I.
Elliott, R. S.
Speck, C. T.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Henry, J. W.
Goldman, M.
Keller, W. C.
Kutch, M. H.
Nell, J. B.
Payne, R. H.
Quirk, J. T.
Regan, J. H.
Rink, W. E.
Walker, S. E.

Following to Camp Dodge:
Dennis, Maj. W. A.
CAPTAINS.
Blything, J. D.
Cottam, G. G.
Downing, J. A.
Kirby, G. W.
Little, W. S.
Cagsdale, V. H.
Wilkinson, H. B.
Mann, A. T.
Roberts, W. J.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Feggart, G. H.
Miller, M. B.
Moore, C.
Suggett, F. C.
Hudson, C. B.
Natanson, D. M.
Swarts, J. L.
Elder, J. W.

Jones, Maj. D. F., and Sellards, Capt. A. W., to Camp Devens.

Maloney, Maj. T. W.; Owens, 1st Lt. J. L., and Sonne, 1st Lt. I. H., to Camp MacArthur.

Jordan, Capt. A., and Harris, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Lewis.

Shields, Capt. J. M.; Fowler, 1st Lt. C. F., and McNeal, 1st Lt. M. D., to Camp Dix.

Simon, 1st Lt. H. T., and Fowler, 1st Lt. R. G., to Walter Reed Hosp. for temp. duty.

Coffin, 1st Lt. F. H., and Felch, 1st Lt. G. A., to Hoboken.

Lowe, Maj. T. S., and Griffith, 1st Lt. J. K., to Ft. Sill.

Humfreville, Capt. D. L., and Sweet, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Fremont.

Sorose, 1st Lt. B. N., and Tucker, 1st Lt. P. E., to Base Hosp. 59, at Hoboken.

Packer, Capt. E. B., and Lapin, 1st Lt. C. P., to Camp Johnston.

Jordan, Capt. B. H., and Roadman, Capt. I. McC., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept.

Brosius, 1st Lt. W. L., Jr., and McMeen, 1st Lt. C. V., to Army Hosp. 9, at Lakewood.

Plummer, Capt. G. A., and Wolfe, 1st Lt. M. M., to Ben Hur Motor Co.'s plant at Willoughby, Ohio.

Peters, Maj. W. C., to Camp Taylor; then to Camp Grant.

Farnham, Capt. L. A., to Camp Raritan as Orthopedic Surg.

Sanger, 1st Lt. B. J., to Camp Travis.

Shaw, 1st Lt. C. C., to Hosp. 57, at Hoboken.

Jones, Capt. R. M., and Wise, 1st Lt. E. W., to Camp Greene.

Hazelline, Capt. E. L., to Camp Eustis.

Baldwin, Capt. C. H., to Fort Des Moines.

Curdts, Capt. C. E., to Camp Kearny.

Womack, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Wadsworth.

Mangum, 1st Lt. C. P., to Camp Shelby.

McEvoy, Maj. L. D., to Camp Wheeler.

Vaughn, Maj. E. I., to Rockwell Field.

Ayers, Capt. W. M., to Camp Sevier.

Brown, Capt. C. N., to Camp Meigs.

Turner, Capt. R., to Hosp. 77, at Camp Sherman.

Wiley, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Lee.

Pearce, 1st Lt. S. B., will report to Surg. Gen.

Jackey, Capt. F. D., and Combs, 1st Lt. C. S., to Ft. Harrison, with 3d Bat. 22d Engs.

Cook, 1st Lt. C. J., to 34th Engs., at Ft. Harrison.

MacCracken, Capt. G., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.

Herrmann, 1st Lt. E. R., to Ft. Thomas.

Montgomery, 1st Lt. K. E., to Camp Meade, with 338d, Labor Bat.

Wallace, 1st Lt. H. K., to Camp Meade, with Base Hosp. 69.

Jackson, Capt. D. F., to Williamsbridge, N. Y., Army Hosp. No. 1.

Booth, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Jackson.

Copeland, 1st Lt. H. B., to Ft. Screven.

Scruton, Capt. W. A., to Hazlehurst Field.

Cavalry.

Following promoted to be Capts.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Austin, C. E. |

DESIGNATIONS FILED SHOW HOT CONTESTS

Socialists Present Candidates in Practically Every District in the City.

DEMOCRATS ACTIVE IN KINGS

Queens Expects Lively Fight Over Democratic Nomination for Congress.

The full list of Democratic, Republican, and Socialist designations, filed with the Board of Elections up to midnight on Tuesday shows that while only the Republicans have primary fights on their hands in Manhattan, the Democrats have plenty of contests in the other boroughs. In practically every district in the city the Socialists have named candidates, indicating that they will make a hard fight on Election Day. There is not a single contest among the Socialists.

For Congress in Brooklyn, as well as for the State Senate, the Republicans have no contests. In the Third Congressional District of Kings three Democrats are pitted for the nomination, Conrad Hasenflug, Francis P. Bent, friend of Mayor Hylan, and John MacCrate. In the Fifth District there is a similar contest among the Democrats, the contestants being John J. McKenna, John B. Johnson, and James P. Maher. In the Tenth Congressional District the Republicans have indorsed the Democratic organization candidate, Reuben L. Haskell, and George B. Martin is running independently. In this district the Socialists have nominated Abraham I. Shiplacoff, former Assemblyman. Shiplacoff was defeated for the Assembly last year as a result of Democratic and Republican fusion. It is a strong Socialist district.

In the Democratic Party an important fight has developed over the Supreme Court nominations in the Second Judicial District, which is made up of the Counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, and Richmond. At a recent conference of the leaders in these counties, County Judge Robert H. Roy of Kings and Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens were agreed upon as the organization candidates for the Supreme Court. County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens and George J. S. Dowling of Far Rockaway have entered the field against the organization designees and a lively campaign is expected.

There are no contests for State Senator in Kings County in either party, although there are several for the Assembly among both Democrats and Republicans. In Queens County there promises to be a bitter contest among the Democrats in the Second Congressional District between Charles Pope Caldwell, the present incumbent, and Stanley C. Fowler. The Democrats have no contests in the two State Senate districts of Queens, but there are several for the Assembly, as well as a fight for the County Clerk and Sheriff nominations. In the Bronx the Democrats have only two contests, That for State Senator in the Twenty-third District and for the Assembly in the Fourth District, where Maldwin Fertig is pitted against Emma Kraft. The Republicans have a contest for the State Senatorship nomination in the Twenty-second Bronx district.

Three Republican candidates for the Municipal Court nomination in the Second District, Manhattan, have filed their petitions. They are O. Grant Esterbrook, Nathan S. Spiro, and Francis H. Warland. In Richmond County there is only one contest, that for Sheriff, between William K. Walsh and William H. Denken. Following is the list of designations of Democrats, Republicans, and Socialists in Kings, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond Counties, the New York County designations having been published yesterday morning:

For Congress, Kings.

Third District—John MacCrate, Rep.; Conrad Hasenflug, Dem.; Francis P. Bent, Dem.; John MacCrate, Dem.; Joseph A. Whitehorn, Soc.

Fourth District—Ralph Waldo Bowman, Rep.; Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.; George S. Rumpler, Soc.

Fifth District—George A. Green, Rep.; John J. McKenna, Dem.; John B. Johnson, Dem.; James P. Maher, Dem.; Hugo Peters, Soc.

Sixth District—Frederick W. Rose, Rep.; Franklin Taylor, Dem.; Bernard J. Riley, Soc.

Seventh District—John Hill Morgan, Rep.; James O'Neal, Soc.

Eighth District—Allison Adams, Rep.; William E. Cleary, Dem.; Charles H. Schulman, Soc.

Ninth District—Oscar W. Swift, Rep.; David J. O'Connell, Dem.; Wilhelm S. Robinson, Soc.

Tenth District—Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.; Reuben L. Haskell, Dem.; George B. Martin, Dem.; Abraham I. Shiplacoff, Soc.

For State Senate, Kings.

Fourth District—Richard Melville, Rep.; Kenneth F. Sutherland, Dem.; Israel M. Chatcoff, Soc.

Fifth District—Kate F. Southmayd, Rep.; Daniel F. Farrell, Dem.; Malle Rumpler, Soc.

Sixth District—Charles F. Murphy, Rep.; Loring M. Black, Dem.; John A. Lane, Soc.

Seventh District—Charles C. Lockwood, Rep.; Max Hersfeld, Dem.; Benjamin Glassberg, Soc.

Eighth District—Alvah W. Burlingame, Rep.; W. Vause, Dem.; Browne C. Hammond, Soc.; Ernest A. Eggers, Pro.

Ninth District—Robert R. Lawson, Rep.; Charles E. Russell, Dem., Andrew B. De Milt, Soc.

For Assembly, Kings.

First District—Gaetano Parisi, Rep.; William A. Davenport, Rep.; John J. Griffith, Dem.; Robert W. Davis, Soc.; Conrad Schmidt, Pro.

Second District—Harry A. Wing, Rep.; Thomas J. Cocks, Dem.; David P. Bernburg, Soc.

Third District—Austin J. Bradshaw, Dem.; Frank J. Taylor, Dem.; George Heckel, Soc.

Fourth District—Ambrose G. Madison, Rep.; Peter A. McArdle, Dem.; Gertrude Wilhelm, Soc.

Fifth District—James H. Caulfield, Jr., Rep.; Louis Janson, Dem.; Moses L. Lorentz, Soc.

Sixth District—Harry Dimin, Rep.; Martin Solomon, Dem.; William Feigenbaum, Soc.

Seventh District—Lyman H. Bumps, Rep.; John J. Kelly, Dem.; Matthew Generic, Soc.

Eighth District—Robert F. Timma, Rep.; Albert V. O'Connell, Dem.; Edward J. Flanagan, Dem.; Levi Harris, Soc.

Ninth District—F. R. Serri, Rep.; Frederick S. Burr, Dem.; Robert H. Greller, Soc.

Tenth District—Henry C. Reiners, Rep.; Hosie W. Smith, Dem.; John A. Beyman, Soc.

Eleventh District—Thomas E. Brownley, Rep.; Daniel J. Lyons, Dem.; David Miller, Soc.

Twelfth District—Edwin J. Donnelly, Rep.; Albert Link, Dem.; Alexander Fraser, Soc.

Thirteenth District—Henry Bahlert, Rep.; Morgan T. Donnelly, Dem.; Lillien E. Kiefer, Dem.; Joseph E. Klein, Soc.

Fourteenth District—George A. Owens, Rep.; Frank T. Dixon, Dem.; Henry Rogoff, Soc.

Fifteenth District—James M. Mance, Rep.; John J. Healy, Dem.; Christian McWilliams, Dem.; William Fales, Soc.

Sixteenth District—Humbert F. X. Savarese, Rep.; David Dreschler, Dem.; Frank G. Holler, Dem.; Joseph Stein, Soc.

Seventeenth District—Frederick A. Wells, Rep.; Thomas F. McGrath, Dem.; Oscar Sumson, Soc.

Eighteenth District—Marshall Snyder, Rep.; Charles C. Johnson, Dem.; Fannie Jacobs, Soc.

Nineteenth District—Edward M. Munson, Rep.; Benjamin C. Kleingman, Dem.; Joseph A. Weil, Soc.

Twentieth District—William H. Wilson, Rep.; Henry Wexner, Rep.; George J. Braun, Dem.; Harry Lann, Soc.

Twenty-first District—Wilfred Earl Youker, Rep.; Edward M. Tomson, Rep.; Benjamin Feigenbaum, Soc.

Twenty-second District—Oliver B. Lafreniere, Rep.; James J. Morris, Dem.; James B. Sinnott, Dem.; Arthur F. Searly, Soc.

Twenty-third District—Isidor M. Kornblum, Rep.; Rose M. Palmer, Dem.; Philip F. Rosenberg, Dem.; Charles Solomon, Soc.

For Congress—Richmond.

11th District—William H. Michaels, Rep.

For Assembly—Richmond.

1st District—Ernest Smith, Rep.; Thomas F. Curfey, Dem.; Emil J. Reigl, Dem.; Walter Dearing, Soc.

2d District—Stuart L. Ritz, Rep.; Henry A. Sessberg, Dem.; Magnus Jacobson, Soc.

For Sheriff—Richmond.

Onno T. Siersema, Rep.; William K. Walsh, Dem.; William H. Denken, Dem.; William Veek, Soc.

For Congress—Queens.

2d District—Rudolph Hantusch, Jr., Rep.; Charles Pope Caldwell, Dem.; Stanley C. Fowler, Dem.; William Bourkle, Soc.

For State Senator—Queens.

2d District—Edwin C. Morsch, Rep.; Frank Adel, Dem.; Henry Baum, Dem.; Henry Froehlick, Soc.

3d District—David Oggins, Rep.; Peter J. McGarry, Dem.; Charles A. Woods, Dem.; William Kohler, Soc.

For Assembly—Queens.

1st District—Frank Varecka, Rep.; Peter A. Leininger, Dem.; John Herman, Soc.

2d District—William K. Foster, Rep.; Bernard Schwab, Dem.; Joseph Danzinger, Dem.; Matthias Palm, Soc.

3d District—John Newbold, Jr., Rep.; John Kennedy, Dem.; John Quinn, Dem.; Charles Frey, Soc.

4th District—Frank Hopkins, Rep.; John H. Maloy, Jr., Dem.; Henry E. Price, Dem.; August Scharff, Soc.

5th District—Joseph T. Case, Rep.; Albert J. Bradley, Dem.; Edwin A. Thompson, Dem.; William Kulkman, Soc.

6th District—Edwin McFarland, Rep.; William H. O'Hare, Dem.; Marat Merten, Soc.

For State Committee, Queens.

First District—Thomas E. Creem, Rep.; John Wagner, Rep.; Thomas M. Quinn, Dem.; Louis Roeper, Soc.

Second District—Henry Vogt, Rep.; Frank King, Jr., Rep.; Herman Rinke, Dem.; James T. E. Kelly, Dem.; Frank Filerl, Soc.

Third District—R. Leslie Smith, Rep.; Hurbert Conkling, Rep.; Mason O. Smedley, Dem.; Herman Micsals, Soc.

Fourth District—Frank H. Hulbert, Rep.; John R. Higgins, Dem.; Timothy Walsh, Soc.

Fifth District—George F. Vreeland, Jr., Rep.; Peter F. Albrecht, Dem.; Frederick M. Filter, Dem.; Joseph T. Lockwood, Soc.

Sixth District—Frederick C. Knauss, Rep.; Philip S. Huess, Dem.; Karl Berger, Dem.; John B. Chekora, Dem.; William Schlen, Soc.

For County Clerk, Queens.

Clara Rodgers, Rep.; Edward W. Cox, Dem.; August E. Farrenkopf, Dem.; Maurice L. Paul, Soc.

For Sheriff, Queens.

Peter F. Campbell, Rep.; William M. George, Dem.; Dr. Arthur E. Keating, Dem.; Benjamin Katz, Soc.

For Congress, Bronx.

Twenty-third District—Owen A. Haley, Rep.; Richard F. McKinley, Dem.

For State Senator, Bronx.

Twenty-first District—John A. Daneher, Rep.; Henry G. Schackno, Dem.

Twenty-second District—Maurice S. Schector, Rep.; Peter A. Abeles, Rep.; Eugene Odell, Dem.

Twenty-third District—Henry K. Davis, Rep.; John V. Sheridan, Dem.; John J. Donnigan, Dem.

For Assembly, Bronx.

First District—Thomas J. Miley, Jr., Rep.; Earl H. Miller, Dem.

Second District—Thomas H. Freund, Rep.; Edward J. Flynn, Dem.

Third District—William Wachtel, Rep.; Robert S. Mullen, Dem.

Fourth District—Isaac Lipman, Rep.; Maldwin Fertig, Dem.; Emma Kraft, Dem.

Fifth District—Charles Cohen, Rep.; William S. Evans, Dem.

Sixth District—Charles W. Smith, Rep.; Thomas J. McDonald, Dem.

Seventh District—Henry S. Gross, Rep.; Joseph V. McKie, Dem.

Eighth District—George H. Taylor, Rep.; J. Fairfax McLoughlin, Ind. Dem.

For Alderman, New York.

Thirty-seventh District—William J. Dittmey, Rep.; Patrick H. Larney, Dem.; John Donohue, Soc.

Fiftieth District—Jared J. Chambers, Rep.; Louis J. Zettler, Dem.; John Heiss, Soc.

For County Court, Kings.

Marcus B. Campbell, Rep.; Alfred J. Gildchrist, Rep.; Frederick S. Smart, Ind. R.; Francis X. Carmody, Dem.; Charles J. McDermott, Dem.; J. Grattan McMahon, Dem. Dem.

For Municipal Court, New York.

Second District—O. Grant Esterbrook, Rep.; Nathan S. Shapiro, Rep.; Francis H. Warland, Rep.; John A. Valentine, Dem.; Morris Wolfman, Soc.

Aug. 16 is the last day for candidates to decline designations, while Aug. 20 is the last day to fill vacancies after declinations. September 3 is Primary Day.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Wednesday, on Coney Island car platform, small wallet, containing certain papers with owner's name and home address; also cash in bills; if finder returns contents promptly to 265 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, he can keep the cash, and no questions asked; payment on check has been stopped; reward for return to Joseph Kahnheimer.

$200 REWARD

for three rings, disappeared from Bretton Hall, about middle of July, one hoop of three diamonds, sapphire and two diamond hoop; ruby and fancy diamond mounting, no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Afternoon of Aug. 6, between Hotel Plaza and Ritz-Carlton, either in taxi or at hotel, a ruby diamond and sapphire service flag brooch; $50 reward; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST—In Lexington Av. subway, 42d St., uptown station, at 8 P. M., Wednesday, a blue taffeta bag containing money and keys. Finder can keep money for return to C. C. Lean, 50 East 42d St., Vanderbilt 5334.

LOST—A gold bracelet, crest of owl on a branch and small diamond star; I lost this Tuesday, July 30, between Hotel McAlpin and Altman's; reward offered. X 396 Times Annex.

LOST—Black leather wallet, containing photographs, highly prized as mementoes, lost on Lexington subway, Aug. 5; reward, no questions asked. Brueninghauen, 15 Union Square West.

LOST—Somewhere between Broadway, Columbus Av., and 72d St., a black leather wallet, owner's name inside, containing cash and two diamond rings; liberal reward. Hartley, Columbus 2440, Apt. 503.

LOST—Wednesday evening, July 31, Brevoort Hotel, or taxi leaving Brevoort, about 10 P. M., Kolinsky cape, (Shayne & Co.) reward. Return to Wilcox, 7 West 44th St.

LOST—Tuesday night, at Palisades Park, pocketbook containing money and three Liberty bonds; $25 will be paid for return. Lane, 568 W. 149th.

LOST—Purse containing $20, between 113th St. and Astor Hotel; reward. Finder please return, 536 West 113th St., Apt. 34. Miss Peggy Linton.

LOST.—Tuesday evening, Albany line pier, (132d St.) pocketbook containing money and owner's cards. Return to Room 504, 202 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 1122. Reward.

LOST—DIAMOND BAR PIN on 69th St., Saturday afternoon, between 2:30 and 3; $100 reward; no questions asked. Address ALLEN, 1 West 69th St.

$25 REWARD for lady's gold open-faced Tiffany & Co. watch, engraved "R. K.," lost Aug. 6 in Staten Island or New York. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue & 37th St.

LOST—Two Blue Books, marked Journal, and indorsement books. Return to Headquarters, 1st Brigade, N. Y. Guard, 104 East 34th St.; reward.

LOST—Bank Book No. 554,526, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Gold open-work band bracelet in No. 97 bath house, Rye Beach, early Tuesday evening. $5 reward if returned to the Cashier, Hotel Wolcott.

LOST—At Long Beach, Saturday, crescent-shaped diamond pin; liberal reward. Return to Manager, Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

LOST—Diamond ring, platinum setting, engraved "B. R. Perkins, from Architect Lodge." Liberal reward. Address 40 E. 41st.

LOST—Valise, Eastern Parkway, containing clothes; $20 reward. Berry, 249 West Broadway.

LOST—Gold fob, initials D. B., at Gaston Av. station, Arverne, L. I.; liberal reward. D. Bachrach, 636 Broadway.

LOST—A pearl and sapphire bar pin, initialed "M. H. G., Dec., 1915"; liberal reward. Return to Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Sunday, Aug. 4, at Rockaway Park Beach, a gold watch, and chain attached; liberal reward. L. L., 240 Times Downtown.

LOST—Envelope containing bonds, mortgage papers to Vera Landwehr; liberal reward. Frank C. Landwehr, 38 East 25th.

LOST—In Manhattan Park, Aug. 5, silver purse and chain, with money; reward. Return 138 West 81st.

LOST—Monday, fox neckpiece, neighborhood Grand Central; liberal reward. Skerten, 25 West 58th.

LOST—A suitable reward will be paid to person returning leather bag and papers to 7 Wall St., New York.

Found.

FOUND.—Two Third Liberty Loan bonds; owner can have same by giving denomination and numbers. Mr. Murphy, Farragut 8750.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—From 128 West 72d, Dachshund, license 6091; reward. Care of Janitor.

SAYS WHITMAN PUT HEACOCK IN RACE

Attorney General Lewis Declares Governor's Agents Made Him a Candidate.

ASSAILS SERVICE BOARD

State of Subway Traffic, Lewis Insists, Is Result of Favoring the Whitman Machine.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who is trying hard to defeat Governor Whitman for a third term nomination for Governor, declared last night that ex-State Senator Seth G. Heacock of Herkimer had been induced to become a candidate for Lieutenant Governor against Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck by political agents of Governor Whitman. According to Mr. Lewis the opposition of Governor Whitman to Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck antedated the so-called Tolishus incident in connection with which Mr. Schoeneck received a great deal of unpleasant publicity. John A. Tolishus was chief clerk in Mr. Schoeneck's law office in Syracuse and was indicted by the Onondaga County Grand Jury for seditious utterances, but the indictment was recalled after Mr. Schoeneck had appeared before the Grand Jury as a witness. Tolishus has since been reindicted on five counts and disbarment proceedings have been begun against him.

Mr. Lewis declared it was common talk in Albany months ago that State Chairman George A. Glynn had urged Mr. Schoeneck not to become a candidate for renomination because he had a German name and because his candidacy would embarrass the Governor in his fight for a third term. Mr. Schoeneck, however, announced that he would become a candidate and also that he would support Governor Whitman as against Mr. Lewis.

"Of course, Glynn operates the Whitman machine. Whatever he may have done in this connection he undoubtedly did with the Governor's approval if not by his direction. The Governor never permits any question of loyalty to friends to interfere for a moment with his personal ambitions. He hopes to deceive Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck and his friends and to retain whatever support they may be able to bring to him."

Governor Whitman, who was at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday, told friends that the first he ever heard of ex-Senator Heacock becoming a candidate was when told on Tuesday by his secretary, Mr. Orr, that Heacock petitions had been filed. Mr. Lewis also assailed the Public Service Commission of the First District, all of whose members are Whitman appointees, on the ground that the commission was responsible for the present disorganization of the subway traffic. Mr. Lewis said these conditions were the result of appointing Public Service Commissioners for the political influence they could exercise in the promotion of Governor Whitman's personal ambitions, rather than for their ability to fill such responsible positions.

"The lamentable conditions disclosed when the Public Service Commission undertook to put the 'H' system into operation has served to emphasize and drive home to the public the complete demoralization of the Public Service Commission of the First District," said Mr. Lewis. "The subway construction work has been left to subordinates and the result has been confusion, discomfort, and confessed failure."

"The members of the present commission," said Governor Whitman when he learned of Attorney General Lewis's statement, "were appointed after the plans had been made and the contracts let for the 'H' system, so they are not to blame. The contracts were let while Edward E. McCall was head of the Public Service Commission in this district. I did not appoint Judge McCall."

Replying to Merton E. Lewis, Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke said last night:

"I deplore the fact that Mr. Lewis, who has a reputation as a careful and painstaking lawyer, should depart from the safe method of basing his statements on actual facts. The candidate from Rochester has made a cheap and silly attempt to capitalize for his own personal, political benefit New York City's great transit problem."

The Governor, who will remain in the city until this evening, also had conferences with Supreme Court Justice E. R. Fitch and with ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, Franklin B. Lord, and Harry C. Ingram, his principal campaign aids.

$19.50 is today's Price on many Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits Worth Infinitely More

When you remember these are Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits that were considered fine values at their original prices of $25, $28, $30 $35, and up to $40, you realize that you can't do better than select the new clothes you need today.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Drive 'em back—Buy W. S. S.

DENIES 'PUNISHING' OLCOTT.

Former Judge Wanted to Leave the State Committee, Says Heydt.

Charles E. Heydt, Republican leader of the Ninth Assembly District, who will take the place on the Republican State Committee as representative of his district, now held by W. M. K. Olcott, issued this statement yesterday denying that Mr. Olcott had been removed as a punitive measure for having voted at a meeting of the committee, held prior to the unofficial Republican State Convention against the Whitman plan of "hand-picking" delegates:

In the daily papers of Aug. 7 there was published the statement that I had superseded ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott as State Committeeman from the Ninth District as a punitive measure. Judge Olcott stated to me as long as a year ago that he had no desire to be a candidate again.

The Ninth Assembly District organization has the strongest affection for Judge Olcott, who is one of its most distinguished members, and has been embarrassed by publications which convey impressions of dissatisfaction with any of his acts, or of any unfriendliness to him. There has been complete harmony in the Ninth District for a considerable period.

On the evening of the day that Mr. Olcott voted for the election of delegates to the unofficial Republican State Convention at direct primaries, Mr. Heydt at a meeting of his district committee had resolutions adopted indorsing Governor Whitman. While the resolutions did not directly censure Mr. Olcott, the action was universally interpreted as a slap at him.

Soon after casting his vote Mr. Olcott in a public statement said he might have voted against the views of his district, but that in casting his vote he had felt called upon to follow the dictates of his conscience. He added, in substance, that undoubtedly he would have to suffer the consequences of his act and that if he was removed from the State Committee as a result, he would be well content.

EDGE TAKES UP CAMPAIGN.

Governor and Leaders Discuss the Outlook in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—The political situation in New Jersey occupied the attention of Governor Edge today in conference with a number of leaders who discussed the many phases of the coming Fall elections. The Congressional situation particularly, was taken up by the Governor with State Chairman Bugbee, Representative Isaac Bacharach and Supreme Court Clerk Enoch L. Johnson. Representative Bacharach will probably be named as Chairman of the Congressional Committee for New Jersey and in that capacity will represent the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Bacharach will have a conference with National Chairman Hays tomorrow, when the New Jersey situation will be thoroughly looked over. Governor Edge will file his petition, reported to be a voluminous document, for the Republican nomination for United States Senator with Secretary of State Martin tomorrow.

OSBORN GOING UP-STATE.

To Begin Speaking Tour in Ten Days—Women for Him.

William Church Osborn, Democratic candidate for the nomination for Governor against Alfred E. Smith, announced last night that he would start on another tour of up-State districts, visiting Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester, to discuss campaign plans with Democrats there. Mr. Osborn will begin a speaking campaign in about ten days, when he expects that his appeal to the enrolled Democratic voters to rise against "Murphy & Co." will have had time to sink in.

About 50 per cent. of the signers of the Osborn petitions are women. A majority of the signatures were obtainde in Manhattan. Tammany's strong hold. Mr. Osborn's friends expect strong support from the Democratic women up State, too.

Aldermanic President Smith is still sojourning at his Summer home at Good Ground, L. I., and expects to remain there until the end of this week. A friend of Mr. Smith said last night that he did not intend to make any speeches during the primary campaign, but would reserve all his fire for his Republican opponent until after the nominations have been made.

ONE TICKET FOR FORD.

Michigan Democrats Do Not Want Republicans to Name Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—A Lansing special to The Journal says:

An election contest between Henry Ford as Democratic nominee and Chase Osborn or Truman H. Newberry as Republican nominee is now the hope of the Michigan Democrats.

The leaders acknowledge this. The Republicans have come somewhat slowly to recognize that this is the Democratic program. The Republicans further recognize that the Democratic program is not an impossible one.

Three weeks before the primaries the Democrats are saying everywhere that they expect to nominate Mr. Ford and to win with him. They say they will be much happier if Mr. Newberry or Mr. Osborn is nominated by the Republicans.

"The Republicans who said Democrats would try to nominate Mr. Ford in both primaries were foolish," said a State and national leader of the Democracy. "We want Mr. Ford's candidacy for ourselves. We can nominate him and elect him."

"The real issue," declared one Republican State official, "is Wilson and Roosevelt. If Mr. Ford becomes the Democratic nominee, his campaign will be regarded as an Administration matter. Mr. Wilson is for Mr. Ford. Mr. Roosevelt has announced that he is opposed to Mr. Ford.

"There is a strong movement in the Democracy for the renomination of Wilson in 1920, and a strong movement in the Republican Party for the nomination of Roosevelt in 1920. Both Osborn and Newberry are Roosevelt men."

KANSANS NAME CAPPER.

Republicans Nominate Governor for United States Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—Governor Arthur Capper, in his race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, apparently has piled up a plurality of between 25,000 and 30,000, on the face of complete and incomplete returns from every county in the State. The indications are that he has carried at least 102 of the 105 counties in the State.

In the Republican Gubernatorial contest, Henry Allen of Wichita has obtained a heavy plurality over his three opponents, and apparently carried more than ninety counties, possibly a hundred.

On the face of returns so far received the renomination of Senator W. H. Thompson on the Democratic ticket, over George W. Marble, is assured. W. C. Lansdon, it is indicated, has been nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor.

FOLK HAS 35,000 LEAD.

Three Representatives in Congress Beaten for Renomination.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Unofficial returns from the State primary indicate that the plurality of Joseph W. Folk over Senator Benophon P. Wilfley for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator will exceed 35,000, and that Seldon P. Spencer's majority over Colonel Jay L. Torrey for the Republican nomination will reach 30,000.

Representative C. W. Hamlin of the Seventh District today conceded his defeat by 300 votes, according to a report received here. This makes three Congressmen defeated for renomination. The other two were Shackleford of the Eighth District and Borland of the Fifth.

League for Public Ownership.

Supreme Court Justice Guy approved yesterday the incorporation of the People's Ownership League, of which the organizers are Winter Russell, Vincent Gilroy, Emma S. Russell, Frederick C. Hamilton, and William L. Butcher. The stated purposes are to advocate and support all measures and policies or actions designed to promote public ownership or operation of public utilities, namely, those which are necessary to the general public and whose nature are such as to constitute a monopoly.

IF you are weak, languid, nerveless; if your system is undermined by overwork or overstrain, build up, tone up, brace up with

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

2 IN 1 WHITE SHOE DRESSING

for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

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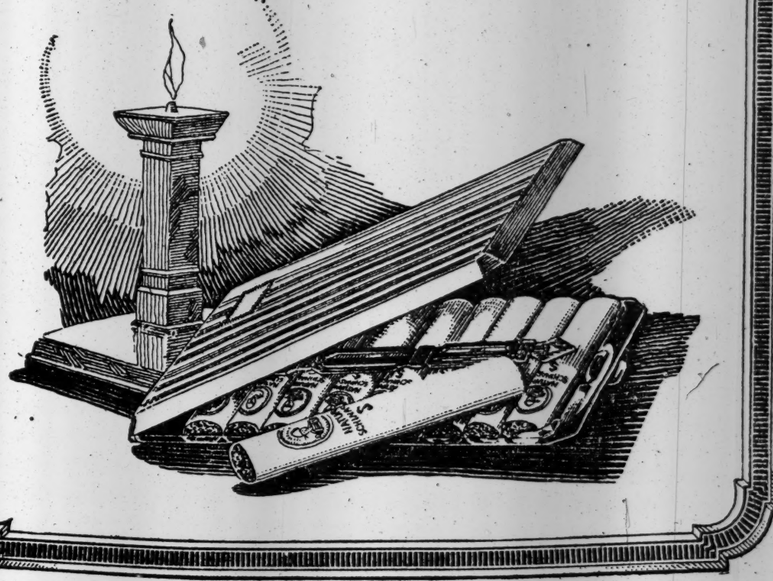
The *Original* Egyptian

CIGARETTE

Just as I said—You've found the cigarette you always wanted. The taste is there—that rich, mellow Turkish flavour.

No more switching from one brand to another. From now on, you will stick to Natural Cigarettes. *Just twenty cents.*



SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Packers' Profits —Large or Small

Packers' profits look big—

When the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned $140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small—

When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over ***four and a half billion dollars***—or only about ***three cents*** on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation between profits and sales:

Profits ▮ Three cents on each dollar of sales.

Sales ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬

If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper!

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Ten Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York
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